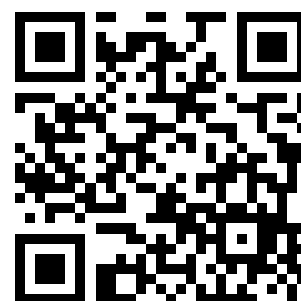

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 2; Agra, May 30; Calcutta and Madras, May 28.

None of the troops from Abyssinia had reached Bombay up to date, although some of them were daily, if not hourly, expected. Sir R. Napier's request for two of the Indian transport steamers to fetch the homeward-bound European troops from Annesley Bay to Suez had set the Bombay officials hard at work to get the steamers ready betimes for sea. One of them, the *Malabar*, was in good sailing order, but the *Jumna* was undergoing some needful repairs to her machinery. The *Times of India* complains of the additional outlay entailed on the Indian revenues by Sir R. Napier's unforeseen demand. It naturally asks whether none of the twenty-six steamers lying in the bay could have served Sir Robert's purpose. In all likelihood, however, as the *Times* itself suggests, the great troopships were wanted for good sanitary reasons; in which case no one would demur to an arrangement which gave our brave soldiers a better chance of surviving the proverbial horrors of the Red Sea in June.

SIR CHARLES JACKSON had already arrived at Bombay, and would shortly enter on the inquiry entrusted to his hands. By the Bill, as amended at Simlah on the 20th May, the Commission of which he is president is empowered to examine witnesses in England as well as India. The inquiry would begin at Bombay, but might be afterwards continued, at need, in other parts of the presidency. It is comforting to hear that the Bombay Government believe in the old Bank's ability, not only to pay all its debts, but even to divide some surplus among the share-

holders. These last, however, will do well not to be too sanguine.

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS, C.B., whose name in the Trieste telegrams was metamorphosed into *Sandeah*, has succeeded Mr. Roberts at Hyderabad. So Colonel Meade has once more been passed over, in the opinion of his friends. The new resident however, a Bengal civilian of twenty-five years' standing, whose services during the mutiny went far to earn him the post of Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, is a gentleman of ripe ability, and of some special qualifications for the task of advising a native ruler.

THE flaw in the telegraph line between Mussendom and Guadur has at length been repaired, and messages travel along it at their old rate. When the new Russo-Persian line is once set working, it will probably absorb what little business is still bungled by this Indo-Turkish line. English merchants are pretty nearly tired of having their messages mangled and their speculations spoilt by the ignorance or carelessness of Turkish clerks. It seems likely that the telegraph station at Mussendom will soon be transferred either to Bunder Abbas or the island of Angar, in the Persian Gulf. Persia has already given us leave to set up a telegraph-office in the former port, but Angar, according to Colonel Pelly, our agent in the Gulf, would be better worth securing as the probable centre of a trade which in time would rival that of ancient Ormuz. Persia's right however to the lordship of Bunder Abbas is contested it seems by the present Imam of Muscat, who claims to hold it as an ancestral fief, by a title dating more than two hundred years back. He even threatens to blockade the port, and as Persia has not the ghost of a navy, he might perhaps starve the garrison into a surrender, if the British agent does not interfere.

IT is stated in some of the Indian papers that Colonel C. Herbert, at present in political charge of the King of Oudh, is to succeed Sir A. B. Kemball as Political Agent and Consul-general at Bagdad. Colonel Herbert's brave defence of Attok during the second Sikh war gave him a good start in the field of political preferment, and his later services have doubtless justified his selection to fill one of the most important consular posts in the East. His place in the household of the King of Oudh will probably be taken by Colonel Brooke.

THE Indian papers still found food for discussion in the accounts of Sir R. Napier's doings in Abyssinia. An appropriate tribute to the services of the victorious army, and of all who aided in its success, has been paid by the Viceroy, in the shape of a general order, which will be found elsewhere. If the praise of so good a judge as Sir J. Lawrence can add anything to the fame of so good a soldier as Sir R. Napier, the latter has no cause to complain of unappreciated services. The Viceroy, himself more than half a soldier at heart, desires to "record his opinion that no army could have been led with more ability, energy, and forethought, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty," than Sir R. Napier's; and the troops, he adds, "were worthy of their commander."

THE next time that native Indian regiments are asked to fight by the side of Englishmen we hope at any rate that better arms will be furnished them than those old smoothbores which Sir R. Napier afterwards made over to the Chief of Tigreh. It was with weapons like these that the Punjabies

had to meet the fire of men who, according to Sir R. Napier, were for the most part much better armed with good double-muskets, or with matchlocks carrying several hundred yards. It is time to try a rather more trustful policy towards native soldiers than that which the mutinies frightened us into adopting.

MADRAS is breaking out in the direction of public buildings and deeds of public charity. Besides the building of a large Central Railway Terminus, a General Post-office, a Presidency College, and some minor structures, Lord Napier has now laid the first stone of a Senate House for the Madras University. A School of Arts is soon to be erected at a cost of about three lacs, and a Public Library is about to be added to the Central Museum. Mr. Chisholm, says the *Madras Times*, has adopted for the buildings entrusted to his hands a "modern style of architecture in preference to the Grecian and Italian." What that means is beyond our unaided insight to discover. Is Italian an ancient style then? The absence of chunam in the new buildings is not of necessity a virtue, when the chunam looks as smooth and is nearly as hard as marble.

In his speech on the laying of the foundation stone, Lord Napier announced the gift of a thousand pounds from the Maharajah of Travancore, and of six hundred and fifty pounds from the Rajah of Cochin, for the founding of University scholarships limited to natives of the donors' own provinces. The Rajah of Vizianagram, always foremost in acts of munificence, has founded two scholarships for the study of Sanskrit, and three for the benefit of students in the Provincial School who might wish to work on at Madras for the B.A. degree. Sir Madhava Rao, K.S.I., has contributed Rs. 2,000, the interest of which is to be laid out in prize books. Lord Napier himself has founded a "Governor's Scholarship," designed for the special benefit of the natives of Madras.

Native prizes are opening freely on behalf of a like movement further north. The scheme of an Oriental University at Lahore is already on the way to realise itself. Among those who have thus far helped on that issue are the Maharajah of Puttiala, booked for Rs. 50,000; the Rajah of Jheend for Rs. 11,000; the Rajah of Nabha for the same amount; and the Sirdar of Kulsia for Rs. 8,000.

In Bengal the question of vernacular education does not seem to progress quickly. There has lately been published some lively correspondence between the Local and Supreme Governments on the proper way of meeting the just claims of Bengal on this head. The Viceroy insists on making the landowners pay in Bengal, as they willingly do in the North-West, the chief costs of educating their poorer countrymen. If these men will come forward his Excellency will help them from the Imperial treasury; but he declines to burden the empire with the duty of making up for the shortcomings of Bengal landowners. The Lieutenant-governor on the other hand maintains that the people of Bengal have a positive claim on the general revenues for a much larger educational grant than that now reserved for them. Inasmuch as an educational cess is already deducted from the land revenue in the North-West, why, he asks, should not an equivalent measure be carried out for Bengal, by setting aside for her use some part of the great revenue raised from her soil and people by means of the opium and liquor duties? The Viceroy however sees no parallel between the instances quoted, and declares that the landowners can well afford to pay for popular instruction out of the increasing profits they draw from the land, for which they now pay a much lower rent than their fellows elsewhere. The Viceroy argues well from his rather limited standpoint; but after all, a province whose surplus revenues help to keep all India in good order has some special claim to divert a portion of them for its own good. How would our Indian empire get on without Bengal?

THE Revenue Board of Madras still keeps up its warning note of a threatened famine. But the collectors will not take the note up, and bazaar prices seem to justify their incredulity. Out of nineteen districts, that of Madras alone shows a rise in the market rates of rice from Rs. 392 last year to Rs. 412 this. In several of the southern districts there is on the contrary a marked fall of prices. Barring a certain amount of local disease among men and cattle, and occasional signs of severe drought,

the country at large was not in a worse way than usual. Cuddapah seems to have suffered most from want of rain; yet even there prices were beginning to fall.

It seems that the story of the Nagpore Durbār was not quite correctly told. Mr. Morris turned out no native for coming before him in shoes, European or Eastern. But he saw some native gentlemen looking clearly uncomfortable and moving about unsteadily in their new English boots. One of them owned to him that he did not feel comfortable, whereupon the Commissioner told him there was no need for his wearing such things, as the Government order was merely permissive. The two were talking together in the friendliest way; so the idea of an intended rebuke was quite unfounded.

THE Bengal Government has ordered a special inquiry into the railway accident at Shamnuggur. In reply to a memorial from the British Indian Association on this subject his Honour snubs that interesting body for believing in "the transparent falsehoods" circulated among the natives touching the number of people killed and wounded.

FROM the North-West frontier we learn that a Prince Feroze Shah has appeared at Khoten, stirring up the people there to rise against somebody or another. In Afghanistan Shere Ali was advancing on Cabul. Abdurrahman Khan came off worst in Maimanah, whither he had gone to get in his revenues. The head-men rallied to the flag of Shere Ali and drove away the son of Ameer Azim Khan with heavy loss. The Ameer was still in Cabul.

THE death of the Ameer of Bokhara is accepted without a question by the Indian papers. In the Russian journals however no reference seems to have been made to such an event. When General Kaufmann neared Samarkand, in furtherance of his quarrel with the Ameer, the latter sent messengers offering terms. But the offers seeming as delusive as many previous ones, the Russian General continued his advance. After a brief resistance the Bokharians fled on all sides, leaving all their twenty-one guns in Russian hands. On the next day the head-men of the city came to offer their submission. The Russians marched in, occupied the citadel, and left the townsfolk to pursue their usual business in peace.

THE *Daily News* having assumed that the breakfasts at the India-office were given at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, Sir S. Northcote's secretary has written to assure the readers of that journal that the Indian Minister pays for those entertainments entirely out of his own pocket. Sir Stafford ought to have full credit for not following the example of workhouse guardians and the late East India Company.

SIR R. NAPIER was to reach Paris this morning, there to remain for a brief rest under the roof of Lord Lyons. The thanks of both Houses will be voted him on Thursday evening. In our present issue will be found the long-expected despatch, for want of which those thanks have so long been deferred. Sir Robert goes through the perilous ordeal of mentioning names with more than average success, no doubt because there were really fewer failures than usual to hush up or explain away. We can well believe that he finds it "impossible to do full justice" to the merits of all concerned in an enterprise remarkable for its completeness. Like a good general, Sir Robert knows how to praise, and we are glad to see how widely the praise is due.

THE spoils of Theodore's wardrobe, as described by us a fortnight ago, are now being exhibited in the South Kensington Museum.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Ensign McCally, 3rd Buffs, only son of Major gen. McCally, at Landour, May 15. Lieut. G. M. Sperrin, 95th Foot, at Colaba, May 30. BENGAL.—Major W. O. Fellowe, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Walmer, June 23.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per Ripon, June 27.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Bigg, Mr. Bythell, Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Mylott, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Levingo, Dr. Cathcart. From ADEEN.—Rev. Mr. Ffrench. From SUZ.—Dr. Lee, Capt. Paterson, Dr. Boustead, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Byth, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Borringer, Dr. Mowbray, Queen of Comora Islands.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Bannerman, Mrs. Batty and child, Mrs. Clarke and two children, Mr. Brewer, Dr. Beecher. From ALEXANDRIA.—Miss M. Roberts, Mrs. Goodah and four children, Effendi Goodah. From SUZ.—Mr. E. N. Morgan.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH FROM SIR R. NAPIER.

The *Gazette* of last night publishes the following despatch, which was received yesterday at the India-office, from Sir Robert Napier:—

Commander-in-Chief's Office, Camp Koomeylee,
June 1, 1868.

Right Honourable Sir,—In continuation of my despatch (No. 40), dated May 12, I have the honour to report that I this day passed the Sooroo defile with the last column of the Abyssinian expeditionary force, the 25th Bombay Native Light Infantry, and the 27th Belooch Battalion. The march from Dalanta to Antalo was trying, from the frequent severe storms of rain which appeared to accompany us, and from which our troops, in some degree, and more especially the followers and transport animals, could not fail to suffer. The wild border tribes of Abyssinians and Gallas, through whom our route lay, from the Taccassi to Antalo, being very little under the control of their distant and almost nominal rulers, they were perfectly well behaved on our advance, finding by degrees our vulnerable points, had been for some time making attacks upon our muleteers and camp-followers, when venturing far from their escorts, and on some occasions even on our armed soldiers. In the first instance some camp followers were killed, and in the last, our soldiers being driven to use their weapons, several Abyssinians and Gallas were killed and wounded. Considerable numbers of armed men, principally Gallas, watched our march from the hills, and though restrained by the pressure of our columns, they made attempts on our line of baggage, but met with little success. Soldiers were freely interspersed along the line, and the rear guard from Marowa to Antalo was continuously under the command of an experienced officer, Lieutenant-colonel Bray, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, until we reached the coast. This was a very clear indication of what a force returning in difficulties would experience. In the friendly territory of Prince Russai the troops returned to marches made easy by improved roads and the increased supplies of articles of food, turned into great luxuries by a period of privation, which were stored in the fortified ports of Antalo and Addigerat. All local information led me to believe that there would be no danger of floods before the middle of June, but, owing to the extreme severity of the spring rains, a succession of floods during the early part of May did much damage to the Sooroo defile road. On the 19th of May, with hardly any warning, a heavy flood, coming from a lateral tributary, which enters above Sooroo, filled the Sooroo defile channel so suddenly that seven camp followers and some cattle, not being instantly removed from the waterway, were swept away and perished. On the 30th of January full precautionary instructions were issued to secure the safety of the troops in the Pass, and I had no apprehension on their account. The losses of the 19th arose from unavoidable causes, and were not likely to recur. In case we might be detained during the rainy season, an alternative line, turning the Sooroo defile, had been surveyed by Lieutenant de Thoren, 45th Regiment, Quartermaster-general's department, by which a safer, though less even path, might have been opened. By the exertions of the garrison of Sooroo, directed by Captain Christie, Royal Engineers, the damage to the road in the Pass was rapidly repaired after each flood. The severe weather in the high mountains, with the reaction after excitement and the scanty food, naturally increased the sick lists, but there are few bad cases. The wounded are rapidly recovering, and although the total number of sick ultimately amounted to two hundred and sixty, no member of the force, however humble, has failed to obtain transport when required. The whole force have returned in safety to the coast, and the greater part have already re-embarked. It is now my duty to lay before her Majesty's Government a statement of the services of the troops under my command, and of the general, departmental, and personal staff. Those who first claim notice are the pioneer force, who landed in Zoulla in October last, and consisted of Major Marrett's Mountain Battery (Native), the 3rd and 4th companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Captains Leslie and Leacock, the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Graves, and the 10th Native Infantry, under Colonel Field, who commanded the whole. Their labours were not commenced under very encouraging circumstances; a barren shore, so shelving that the troops had to wade several hundred yards daily in landing stores; a supply of water so scanty that it disappeared immediately, and a temperature so sultry that any exertion was oppressive; but the spirit of the troops never flagged, encamping grounds were cleared, twenty miles of road were made from the coast to Koomeylee, and towards Sooroo; a depot was established at Senafe, and huts erected for the muleteers. Lieutenant Beck's Company of the Bombay Marine Battalion was the first party of infantry in Abyssinia, amongst the earliest labourers in the Sooroo defile, and throughout the campaign performed most valuable services as pioneers, in sinking wells, and opening and maintaining the road to Senafe. The left wing of the 10th garrisoned Senafe, and had a large share in the works which made the depot a model of neatness and of convenience in its water supply. The right wing of the 10th formed part of the advanced pioneer column, and shared in all its labours; after five months of work it had an unwilling rest at Antalo, and was soon again in the front, and at the capture of Magdala.

The next arrivals in the country were Murray's Armstrong Battery, the 33rd Regiment under Colonel Dunn, V.C., and Beville's Belooch Battalion. Captain Murray, during a long detention of his battery at Koomeylee, sought occupation for his men in every way that could aid our progress. It mattered little whether they cleared the obstructions in seven miles of road, carried water for six miles to support a working party, moved stores for the commissariat, broke in mules to harness, or fitted them with pack-saddles; everything was done with the same

ability and zeal that has carried the battery over 800 miles of mountains in efficient condition. The 33rd Regiment furnished a detachment of two companies to Koomeylee, for sinking wells. They were the first British infantry in Abyssinia; they furnished heavy fatigue parties for all the works at Zoulla. In the absence of a sufficient number of the Land Transport Corps, the men converted themselves into extemporary muleteers, and recaptured and saved large numbers of mules which would otherwise have perished. They then proceeded to Senafe. The Belooch Regiment went to Koomeylee, where Major Beville, with the right wing, joined Start's Bombay Sappers in making the admirable road in the Sooroo defile. Major Hogg, with the left wing, made the scarcely less difficult one at Bary Guddie. The Belooches then garrisoned Addigerat, and raised much of the intrenchments there. The right wing partook of all the labours of the advance, and was present at Arogie and Magdala. The left wing, long delayed for carriage, at length pressed to the front, and, by hard marching, was present at Magdala on the 13th April. The 10th company Royal Engineers, under Major Pritchard, composed of a body of highly instructed and valuable soldiers, arrived from England, and was amongst the first to land at Zoulla. The well sinkers, directed by Lieutenant Le Mesurier, the signallers, under Lieutenant Morgan, and the telegraphers and photographers have rendered excellent service throughout the campaign. The head-quarters of the 10th Company has always accompanied the leading column in the advance. The 4th King's Own Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, with the 3rd and 25th Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-colonels Campbell and Little, on arrival at Zoulla were immediately put to work upon the railway, in landing water and stores for the force, and on the embankments to protect the Commissariat stores, which were liable to be inundated at spring tides; all these were heavy labours which left no soldier unemployed. Nothing could exceed the spirit with which these regiments worked in order to hasten the advance. The work on the foreshore fell chiefly on the native troops. Little could the mud-bespattered labourer with his basket be recognised as the smart sepoy of the parade ground.

Major Chamberlain's pioneers, on arrival, at once took their place on the works; they brought the energy and the spirit of their race, together with their organisation for skilled labour, to bear on every duty, and the works received an increased impetus. At fifty feet below the surface they found sweet water, an inestimable blessing to the Ishmaelites of Zoulla, who in their gratitude were ready to worship the Panjaubees. There is no part of the way which does not bear marks of the labour of this regiment, either on the roads or the telegraph. The 33rd Regiment was never idle; at Senafe and Antalo every man was employed not only in making the roads and intrenchments, but in cutting and bringing in grass and wood for the Commissariat, and poles for the telegraph. When joined by the 4th King's Own Regiment they bore the first brunt of opening the way through the rocky mountains of Lasta to Magdala. The A and B Batteries, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant-colonel Penn and Captain Twiss, took over the steel mountain guns on landing; they broke in mules, fitted their harness, and made extraordinary progress in the organisation of these batteries, which maintained their thorough efficiency during the march to Magdala and back. Whilst waiting for the time when they could advance, and when the provisioning of Senafe was of the first importance, these batteries carried up several convoys of stores and provisions to that post. The 5th Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery (brass rifled mountain guns), under Major Bogle, arrived from Calcutta complete and efficient in every particular of equipment. The circumstances of the campaign did not permit this battery to join the advance troops; but while waiting at Zoulla before they advanced to Senafe, Major Bogle volunteered the services of his battery for every useful work. In carrying treasures and stores to Senafe the battery marched nearly one thousand miles. It furnished a detachment, under Major Hills, V.C., which manned two eight-inch mortars, a valuable battery on elephants, which was carried to Magdala and employed in the attack on that fortress. In case of a protracted defence these mortars would have been invaluable. Elephants have frequently been employed for the transport of artillery in Indian warfare, but it has been generally by means of draught; when guns have been carried it has only been for short distances. It has been the privilege of this campaign to prove that elephants could carry Armstrong twelve-pounder guns and eight-inch mortars over steep mountains for many hundreds of miles. There were forty-two elephants employed in the conveyance of ordnance and ammunition, and of these five have been lost from hard work and want of water during the operations before Magdala.

The Royal Naval Rocket Brigade, under Commander Fellowes, furnished chiefly by her Majesty's ship *Octavia*, broke in their own mules, quickly learned duties and a drill which were new to them, carried stores and provisions to Senafe, marched well, and were with the leading brigade in the advance on Magdala. They have added to the high reputation which the Royal Navy have ever held when serving with the army in the field. The 45th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Paris, arrived at Zoulla early in February, and remained there employed on the railway and other works until the 19th of March, when at length the obstacles to their advance being overcome, the head-quarters and all companies making most strenuous efforts to reach the front, arrived at Dalanta in time to share in the operations against Magdala, after having marched 300 miles in twenty-four days, accomplishing the last 70 miles across the Wandach Pass, 10,500 feet high, and the Taccassi and Jeddu ravines, in four days, a rate of marching in such a country hardly to be surpassed. Four companies being urgently required were detained at Koomeylee until late in March, when they were sent to garrison Addigerat and Antalo.

In addition to the severe mountain marches in which each soldier carried a heavy load, regiments of ten worked at the roads on the line of march or immediately on arrival in camp. Not unfrequently every available

man of a regiment has been on working parties or outlying picket. The constant storms of rain and the cold nights of the high altitude were encountered cheerfully on rations reduced to eight ounces of flour and meat only. An increase was made to the allowance of meat, it is true, but that increase gave no compensation for the articles of rum, sugar, and compressed vegetables which had to be left behind. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and 18th Bombay Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-colonels Muter and Combe, and the 21st Bengal Native Infantry (Punjabees), by Major Thelwall, c.b., while longing for an order to advance, contributed most cheerfully their labours for many weeks to the railway, the roads through the Pass, the wells, the water supply, and the conservancy of the Pass. Of the regiments of the 4th Brigade, which had been held in readiness in Bombay, the 26th Cameronians, under Lieut.-col. Henning, alone landed, and were moved as quickly as possible to Senafe; but, short as was the detention of this regiment at Zoulla, it also contributed its labours to forward the work at our base. The 5th and 8th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-colonels Taylor and Sandwith, both regiments with a high reputation, returned to India on the fall of Magdala, without having landed in Abyssinia. These three regiments were all wanted earlier, but were not sent for, because they could not have been moved to the highlands for want of food and transport. Before the arrival of the Cameronians, when the connecting posts of our line had been numerically much weaker than I desired, I had obtained the services of 200 seamen and marines, under Captain Colin Campbell, from her Majesty's ship *Octavia*. They marched towards Senafe, but the arrival of the Cameronians rendered their proceeding onwards no longer necessary.

The cavalry service has been such as to call for the fullest powers of that arm as light cavalry. The long line of communication required that the cavalry should be in many detachments. They have had peculiar responsibility thrown upon their officers and soldiers. Left in isolated positions, far from control, entrusted with commissariat duties, while charged to be conciliatory to the people of the country, they have been firm in maintaining inviolate the respect due to their position as soldiers. The supplies for the troops marching to join the main force in advance frequently depended on the ability and trustworthiness of a non-commissioned officer of cavalry, and I have had repeated testimony to the efficiency with which these duties have been performed. Seldom or never have cavalry had such a variety of duties in maintaining communications for so many miles, climbing over mountains and through forest ranges, often benighted where a false step would be destruction, and in danger of treacherous attacks from the wild border tribes, who are honoured amongst themselves for slaying without reason and without scruple. The wear and tear of horses in such duties have been considerable. The men, however, have returned to their more regular duties with a discipline and efficiency unimpaired. The wing of the 3rd Dragoon Guards was long detained in India, and arrived late in the campaign. Notwithstanding the distance and the severity of the country through which they marched, Colonel Tower by judicious management brought both men and horses in the most efficient condition in time to share in the investment of Magdala. The 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, commanded by Major Briggs, having been the earliest in the field, have borne the hardest share of the duties, serving in their turn as parts of the pioneer force. The rough training of the Sind Frontier Brigade, ever on outpost duty, rendered Major Briggs' regiment admirably qualified for the duties which it was called upon to perform in Abyssinia. The 12th and 10th Bengal Cavalry, under Majors Gough, V.C., and Palliser, took up on the 18th of March and the 1st of April, the chain of posts between Antalo and Tacassi, and Major Gough brought up the head-quarter detachment of the 12th, reduced to ninety-six men, to share in the attack on Magdala.

Major Palliser, with the head-quarters of the 10th Cavalry, arrived at Attala in most opportune time to preserve our communications, which were very seriously assailed; had the service been of longer duration the regiments of Bengal Cavalry would have added to the high opinions their soldier-like performance of their duties and efficient equipment have called forth. The Royal Engineers, directed by Lieutenant-colonel St. Clair Wilkins, have rendered invaluable services during this expedition, which has given such an ample field for their employment. Their energy and skill are shown in every work, from the first landing in Zoulla to Magdala, and require a special separate report. The works of the Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Major Prendergast, V.C., Royal Engineers, and Captain M'Donnell, Royal Engineers, have been singularly valuable and important, and will be described in the report of the Engineer operations.

The very great services of the Commissariat Department, directed by Lieutenant-colonel Lucas, and of the Transport Corps, directed by Lieutenant-colonel Warden, both under the control of Lieutenant-colonel Holland, of the Commissariat Department, have been rendered under many disadvantages, and require a separate report to do full justice to the officers and subordinates of their establishments. The duties of the Medical Department, under the chief direction of Dr. Currie, c.b., Inspector-general, have been efficiently and satisfactorily performed. The necessities of the campaign demanded that the equipment of the medical, equally with those of every other department with the advanced troops, should be reduced to the lowest scale; but, with the very limited means at their disposal, Dr. Currie and the Deputy Inspectors-general, Dr. Pelly and Dr. Mahaffy, together with the regimental and staff officers serving under them, performed their duties in a manner which has reflected great credit on that department of the army. The services of the Veterinary Department, under Staff Veterinary-surgeon Hallen, an able and valuable officer, have been of the highest importance. A copy of Mr. Hallen's report on the working of this department is attached. Mr. Hallen makes special mention of the services of First Class Veterinary Surgeons Lamb and Anderson. The telegraph, directed by the intelligence and experience of Captain St. John, Royal Engineers, and by Lieutenant Pusey, Royal Engineers, was carried to Antalo under

circumstances of great difficulty; and although the wire was often mischievously cut and communication interrupted, it was immediately restored. Errors were most rare; the telegraph worked well, and rendered important service. The officers of the Trigonometrical Survey—Lieuts. Carter, director, and Dummiler and Holdich, Royal Engineers, assistants—by the most strenuous exertions and at the cost of great fatigue and privations, succeeded in surveying nearly 6,000 square miles, and carried their work from the coast to Magdala. The labour of these officers, two of whom have been obliged to return to England from loss of health, will prove very valuable.

I am greatly indebted to Major-general Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., who has afforded me the most valuable support and assistance throughout the campaign. He laid the first foundation of order at Zoulla, and, when summoned to the front, ably commanded the First Division during the advance, in the action of Arogie, and at the capture of Magdala. As second in command he has possessed my fullest confidence. Major-general Malcolm, c.b., commanded the Second Division, which held the line of country from Senafe to Antalo, and subsequently to Lake Ashangie. It required good temper and judgment to maintain the good understanding which I had established with the chiefs and people of the country. General Malcolm did this, and by his vigilance and activity kept the communications in Tigre in good order, and restored order in the district of Ashangie. His Excellency, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, was so good as to grant my request for the services of Major-general Russell, who left his important office, military and political, as resident of Aden, to command at Zoulla. In the administration of that post General Russell has entirely fulfilled my expectations and wishes. I am greatly indebted to him for the excellent manner in which he has conducted the very important and trying duties of his command. Brigadier-general Collings, an officer of mature judgment and experience, conducted to my satisfaction the command at Antalo, a position of vital importance, both as affording support to the front and as the last point of connection with the friendly province of Tigre, the supplies of which were so valuable. Brigadier-general Stewart commanded at Zoulla for some time, and on Major-general Russell's arrival proceeded to Senafe; in both commands Brigadier-general Stewart met with my approbation. Brigadier-general Wilby was usefully employed in the Koomeyloo Pass, in the earlier stages of the expedition, when the difficulty in arranging the transport of supplies to Senafe was greatest. In the attack on Magdala General Wilby commanded the 2nd brigade of the 1st division, which assaulted that formidable position. Brigadier-general Schneider commanded the 1st Brigade of the 1st division which led during the advance on Magdala, was engaged at Arogie, and in the assault on Magdala. Both of these officers have met with my approbation in the exercise of their respective commands, and have been very favourably recommended to my notice by Major-general Sir Charles Staveley. Brigadier-general Petrie, commanding Royal Artillery, has afforded me every assistance. He was constantly present with the advanced troops, and directed the whole of the artillery at Magdala. General Petrie mentions most favourably his divisional commanders, Lieutenant-colonels Wallace and Milward, whose reports on their respective commands will be forwarded. It was due very much to the care and judgment of Colonel Wallace that the elephants with the heavy batteries accomplished their unequalled march with so much success.

Lieut.-col. Milward, whose merits I had learnt to appreciate in China, was permitted by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to join me for the special purpose of directing the steel mountain batteries. The success of these weapons has been fully established, and the rapidity and completeness with which they were organised is due to Col. Milward's experienced direction. General Petrie also mentions the commanders of batteries, Lieut.-col. Penn, Captains Twiss and Murray, and Brevet Major Hills, v.c., Majors Marett and Bogle, and particularly his brigade major, Capt. Geary, and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Chapman, of the Royal Artillery. Col. Graves, 3rd Cavalry, very efficiently commanded the whole of the cavalry on several occasions, including the operations before Magdala. The 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, very soon after its arrival in Abyssinia with the Pioneer Brigade, lost nearly one half of its horses from the epidemic. Immediate steps were taken to remount the regiment from Egypt and Bombay. When the force advanced from Antalo, Colonel Graves's regiment was remounted, and, by the great care bestowed on the horses, their condition was preserved in a remarkable manner. Colonel Graves deserves much credit for the efficiency which his regiment has maintained under these trying circumstances. Lieut.-colonel St. Clair Wilkins, commanding Royal Engineers, arrived in Abyssinia with the reconnoitring party. His report of the operations conducted by the officers of the Royal Engineers will show how unremitting have been his labours, and how extremely valuable have been his services and those of the department under his orders. Captain Goodfellow, next in seniority, whose services at Zoulla in constructing the pier have already been noticed, was the chief engineer in the highlands, and displayed great intelligence and activity in every duty throughout the operations.

I desire to express my very high appreciation of the services of the officers commanding the several corps of the expeditionary force, and of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who have served under them during the campaign. Lieutenant-colonel Tower, commanding Wing 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Major Miller, who brought the wing from India in admirable order; Major Briggs, commanding 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, and Majors Palliser and Gough, V.C., commanding 10th and 12th Regiments Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant-colonel Loch, 3rd Light Cavalry; Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, commanding Heavy Artillery; Lieutenant-colonel Milward, Mountain Rifled Batteries; Captain Murray, commanding G. Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-colonel Penn, commanding A Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery; Captain Swiss, commanding B Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery; Major Bogle, 5th Company, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Major Marrett, Native Mountain Train; Major Hills, Elephant Mortar Battery; Commander Fellowes,

commanding Naval Rocket Brigade; Major Pritchard, commanding 10th Company, Royal Engineers; Major Prendergast, V.C., Royal Engineers, Madras Sappers and Miners; Captain M'Donnell, Royal Engineers, Bombay Sappers and Miners. Lieutenant-colonel Cameron has won my admiration by the manner in which he has commanded his excellent regiment (the 4th King's Own), and the soldierlike spirit which, by his teaching and example, he has so well fostered and maintained. Colonel Field, Major Chamberlain, and Major Beville, commanding those admirable native regiments, the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, the 23rd Pioneers, and the 27th Beloochees; Lieut. Beck, commanding detachment Marine Battalion; Major Pearce, 10th Native Infantry; Major Cooper, commanding 33rd Regiment (the Duke of Wellington's), which led the assault on Magdala. Major Cooper was among the first who scaled the defences near the gateway. Drummer M'Guire and Private Bergin, of the 33rd, were the first who led the way through the stockade to the right, by which the defences of the gate were turned. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant-colonel Parish, 45th Regiment (Sherwood Forresters); Lieutenant-colonel Bray (4th (King's Own) Regiment; Major Thelwall, c.b., 21st Punjab Infantry; Colonel Little, 25th Bombay Native Light Infantry; Lieutenant-colonel Muter, 2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers); Lieutenant-colonel Henning, 26th Camerounians; Lieutenant-colonel Coombe, 18th Bombay Native Infantry. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-colonel Holland, Controller of Supply and Transports, for the able and judicious manner in which he performed his very responsible duties, and which imperatively detained him at Zoulla, and deprived me of the benefit of his presence at my headquarters. Also to Lieutenant-colonel Lucas, Deputy Commissary-general, one of the ablest officers of the department, on whom devolved the whole executive burthen (a burthen which no less efficient and experienced officer could have sustained) of maintaining the supplies at the main base of operations. Major Mignon, the senior Commissariat Officer on the Highlands, who had the important task of organising the depot during the advance, and Lieutenant Shewell, who were always with the advanced columns, and were constantly under my notice. These officers were the pioneers of the Commissariat Department, and I am greatly indebted to them for their most valuable exertions.

Lieut.-col. Warden had a most arduous task in the organisation of the transport corps. His divisions were thrown into work even before their establishment or organisation were complete. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which beset the corps in its formation, the final result has been most creditable to Lieut.-col. Warden, his second in command, Major Nuttall, and the many excellent officers of all branches of the service whose energy and unremitting exertions have overcome every difficulty. To Lieut.-col. Warden, his officers, and the subordinates of the transport corps I desire to express my deep obligation. My acknowledgments are due to Dr. Currie, c.b., for his able direction of the medical department; to Dr. Pelly, Deputy Inspector-general, who superintended at Zoulla, and under whose immediate charge were the native troops and followers of the expedition. To Dr. Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector-general with the First Division, and also Deputy Surgeon-major Guy, Surgeons Madden and Wyllie, and Assistant-surgeon Martin, whose services have been most favourably brought to notice. I desire to express my appreciation of the very great services of Staff Veterinary-surgeon Hallen, First-class Veterinary-surgeon Lamb, Veterinary-surgeon Anderson and the officers of that department; also to Captain Swanson, Royal Artillery, Commissioner of Ordnance, and to Lieut.-col. Bartlett, Treasurer of the Force.

The officers forming the reconnoitring party, consisting of Brigadier-general Merewether, c.b., Colonel Phayre, Quartermaster-general, Bombay Army, Lieutenant-colonel Wilkins, Royal Engineers, Major Baigrie, Assistant Quartermaster-general, Surgeon Lumsdaine, Captain Pottinger, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Assistant-surgeon Martin, who landed at Zoulla in October last, deserve much credit for their valuable service in selecting the Koomaylee defile as the entrance to Abyssinia—a decision arrived at after much labour and research, and fully justified by a further acquaintance with the country. Brigadier-general Merewether has afforded very valuable service in political duties, in arranging with the various chiefs at Zoulla and on the highlands for the transport of supplies; and has ever been most zealous at all times and seasons to promote the success of the expedition. Her Majesty's Government are well aware of Brigadier-general Merewether's unceasing exertions in favour of the captives since their first imprisonment. Brigadier-general Merewether reports very favourably of the assistance he received from Lieutenant Mockler, Assistant Resident, Aden, who remained in charge of the relations with the chiefs of Zoulla, and of the services of his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Lockhart, of the Bengal Cavalry. Colonel the Hon. F. Thesiger, deputy adjutant-general, left England at two days' notice to join the force in Abyssinia; his thorough knowledge of his duties, combined with great ability and untiring energy, render him a most valuable staff officer. Colonel Thesiger had the duty of keeping me daily, nay hourly, informed of the state of supplies at every post from Zoulla to head-quarters, and in this and other duties has rendered me most important services during the campaign. Lieutenant-colonel MacLeod, Assistant Adjutant-general, an officer of much experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the native army, has ably supported the head of his department, and has performed his duties greatly to my satisfaction. I am greatly indebted to Colonel Phayre, Deputy Quartermaster-general, who has rendered most important services in the early examination of the country, the direction of the pioneer force to Antalo, and the subsequent advanced reconnaissance. The very valuable maps and reports of the route, and of the scene of operations, attest the very great energy and intelligence which Colonel Phayre has displayed in the performance of his duties. Captain Holland, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has had charge of his department at head-quarters, and of all correspondence with the Land Transport Corps. In these duties Captain Holland's exertions have been conspicuous; and

the exactness, promptitude, and ability with which they have been carried out deserve my warmest commendation. Captain Holland afforded me great assistance in the reduction of the camp followers.

Major Baigrie, Assistant Quartermaster-general, an officer of ability and great energy, did very valuable service in the first exploration of the coast in October. During the campaign he has served as Assistant Quartermaster-general of the First Division, and been very favourably noticed by Major-general Sir Charles Staveley, in whose estimation of Major Baigrie I fully concur. Captain Pottinger, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, was very useful with the reconnoitring party. During the campaign he has been attached to head-quarters; he has laboured with zeal and shown ability in the performance of his duties. Captain M'Gregor, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, was employed with the advanced reconnaissance, and by his ability and energy proved himself a valuable staff officer. Captain Fawcett, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, was also for some time usefully employed with the advanced reconnaissance. Major Goldsworthy, Brigade Major of Cavalry, has neglected no occasion during the campaign of making himself useful. Dr. Lumsdaine, when sanitary officer at Zoulla, by introducing a good system and rules for conservancy, and seeing them carried out, contributed in a very important degree to the healthiness of the garrison and civil inhabitants. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Lumsdaine for his constant attention while forming part of the Head-quarter Staff, and for very valuable voluntary service in many extra duties during the expedition. Major Maude, Deputy Judge Advocate-general, has performed the duties of his office to my entire satisfaction, and has frequently rendered me useful services whilst attending me during the campaign. Captain Young, Senior Paymaster in Abyssinia, has had very responsible duties in keeping the commissariat, the depots, the many columns, and the small posts supplied with money to meet every emergency—duties which he ably and satisfactorily performed. Captain Young accompanied the advance to Magdala. Captain Hand was nominated to the charge of the Highland Train, when the dimensions of the Transport necessitated the appointment of a sub-director on the highlands. He had the advantage of the trained muleteers from the Punjab, many of them old soldiers and accustomed to discipline. The conduct of the muleteers has generally been extremely good, and the services of the Highland Train have been performed in a manner which reflects great credit on Captain Hand, and the officers immediately under him. Captain Griffith, Captain Bainbridge, and Captain Twentymen, Captain Hodges, and Lieutenant Ross have distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity, and deserve special notice. Captain Hand mentions favourably Lieutenant Gaselee, his staff officer, Lieutenants Ramsbottom, Mortimer, Ryves, and Aladie.

In a separate report I have detailed the special services of the officers of the Intelligence department, which have been performed immediately under my own orders, or under the divisional or brigade commanders. I will, therefore, only record here that Mr. Munzinger, the acting British Consul of Massowa, a gentleman well versed in the language of Abyssinia, and the earliest in the field, has rendered valuable service, both in the early reconnaissance and throughout the campaign. Major Grant, c.b., whose African laurels had already been won in another field, Captain Moore, an accomplished Oriental scholar, Meer Akbar Ali; all of these gentlemen have performed very important duties, requiring great tact and judgment. Major Roome, Bombay Staff Corps, Colonel Brazier, Retired List, have also performed very valuable services. It would be difficult to enumerate all Captain Speedy's services—his familiar knowledge of the Amharic language and character of the Abyssinians have rendered him invaluable as an interpreter and envoy. He was already well known by character, and he was immediately accepted by the Abyssinians as a guarantee of good treatment and mutual confidence. I have received the most valuable assistance from the officers of my personal staff. I selected Colonel Fraser, V.C., Commandant at Head-quarters, for the charge of the outposts, a duty of special importance in so intricate a country, which Colonel Fraser performed with increasing vigilance and to my complete satisfaction. Lieutenant-colonel Dillon, military secretary, has been by my side, and has shared my labours from the first preparations for the expedition to its close. I cannot too strongly express my obligation to him. Lieutenant Hozier, Assistant Military Secretary, was obliged, to my regret, to leave the force from ill-health, during the advance beyond Antalo, but not before he had shown himself to be an officer of great energy and practical ability. Lieutenant Tweedie, Political Secretary, has performed his special duties with great ability and to my entire satisfaction. Lieutenant Tweedie attended me in the action of Arogie and at Magdala. Captain Arbutnot, extra aide-de-camp (latterly assistant military secretary), was sent on a special mission to Egypt and Syria, which he executed with much judgment, and returned in time to be present at Magdala. My aides-de-camp, Lieutenant W. Scott, Lieutenant R. Napier, and Cornet Lord Charles Hamilton and Cornet Kennedy, 18th Hussars, have afforded me every satisfaction in the performance of their duties. Lieutenant W. Scott, with my cavalry escort, took part in the investment of Magdala.

I am very happy in this opportunity of saying how cordially Commodore Heath has conducted the naval duties of the expedition in connection with the army. The spirit of their commander has been emulated by the officers and men of the Royal navy under his orders. The labour, under a hot sun, of landing supplies and water, and re-embarking troops, followers, and cattle, has never for a single day ceased since the arrival of the first transport in Annesley Bay. The history of the labour undergone, by which vast quantities of stores and many thousands of men and cattle have been landed and re-embarked without accident, can only be truly told by Commodore Heath himself; but I have much gratification in expressing, on the part of the army, how greatly we are indebted to Commodore Heath and the officers and men of the Royal Navy. Greatly, too, are we indebted to Captain Tryon, R.N., the able director of transports. His thoroughly efficient control of the large fleet under his direction, and his

readiness of resource, relieved me from all anxiety in regard to his highly responsible and important office. The campaign has been one of severe military labour from the first landing to the re-embarkation. Every regiment of infantry carried its own pack of tools, and became pioneers, working hardly, whether in the long marches of the advance, or the more trying monotony of the plains of Zoulla. The port of Zoulla, with its landing piers; the railway, with its numerous bridges; the road through the Koomeylee Pass to Antalo and Magdala; the water supply at all the stations; the entrenchments at Addigerat and at Antalo; the commissariat and transport lines, and the camping grounds, where the most perfect order was required to water quickly many thousands of animals; all formed one great military work on which the campaign has been supported.

It would be impossible for me to do full justice to the merits of each portion of the force. All ranks and classes have been inspired with the same honourable spirit, whether in military labour or in conflict with the enemy, and have borne themselves as if success depended on their own individual exertions and devotion. I beg permission gratefully to acknowledge the confidence placed in me by her Majesty's Government for India, and the unhesitating promptitude with which all my requisitions have been complied with. I am deeply sensible of the support and encouragement which I have received from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in every stage of the expedition.—I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, Lieutenant-general Commanding-in-Chief, Abyssinia.

The papers accompanying the despatch of Sir Robert Napier consist of reports from the officers who were in command of the several departments. They fill about twenty pages of the *Gazette*, and are written by Major-general Sir C. Staveley, Brigadier-general Petrie, Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, R.A., Lieutenant-colonel Milward, R.A., Major-general G. Malcolm, Major-general Russell, Lieutenant-colonel Holland, Lieutenant-colonel A. W. Lucas, S. Currie, Inspector-general of Hospitals, and Lieutenant-colonel St. Clair Wilkins.

KURRACHEE, May 25.—The official correspondence lately published in the local papers, anent the extension of the Sind Railway from Kotree to Mooltan, appears to have disturbed not a little the equanimity of those who drive the "iron horse," and epithets rather "unparliamentary" in their way are freely showered on the head of Major Bonus, R.E., Deputy-Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, for his "audaciousness" in addressing his letter No. 147, dated 31st January, 1868, to the commissioner of this province, and propounding therein arguments in respect to the best route for a line of communication with the Punjab, which do not chime in with the opinions entertained by the late Chief Engineer (Mr. John Brunton) on the subject. The following paragraph especially, which occurs in Major Bonus's letter, seems to have given mortal offence:—"The surveys of the Indus Valley line are altogether very unsatisfactory; and perhaps the most unsatisfactory and loosest work of the whole is the section between Sewhan and Sukkur." Mr. Robert Brunton, who has published an elaborate reply to Major Bonus, denies the "truth" of this allegation, "even to an infinitesimal portion of its charge of 'unsatisfactoriness and looseness' in the work done on the surveys," adding that Major Bonus has not the slightest ground upon which to found such an "unprecedented charge against a chief engineer of recognised standing and a staff of fifteen gentlemen, each of whom would scorn to receive salaries without giving in return its value in their best services." I hope the reader will excuse the tautology and bad grammar in Mr. Brunton's style of expressing himself. When a man writes in a temper it is unreasonable to expect him to pay attention to the rules of Lindley Murray, Cobbett, and other people of their class. Mr. Brunton holds himself responsible for the work done on the section of the right bank line from Sewhan to Sukkur, and declares he cannot understand what there is in it to call for Major Bonus's "pointed censure." During the whole survey of the distance between those places, Major Bonus, he tells us, never appeared once on the work. He reminds that officer that "his having journeyed on camels along a country many miles removed from a route he (Mr. Brunton) was travelling on foot with theodolites, levels, and chains, was not exactly the process for rendering himself competent to charge him (Mr. Brunton) with the most unsatisfactory and loosest work." He also reminds the Major that until the "passed cold season of 1867-68 he (the Major) never set foot since the survey began near the route" which Mr. Brunton followed in 1863-64. Then we are treated to a few facts as to his "levels," "plotting," the number of miles of "cross sections" made by him in two months "in search of better ground" (but without avail), and the "flood levels" ascertained and "pegged" through the whole of the "through line" survey; all which Mr. Brunton considers conclusive of the "care and accuracy" of the work done by him; and he concludes his "reply" by again reminding Major Bonus that during the "whole of the three cold seasons' field work" he (Mr. Brunton) "never had the honour of seeing" that officer "once on the work," adding, "As I have seen the printed letter from which the above paragraph is quoted circulating at last amongst the members of the Kurrachee community, I reply also in print, intending to forward you a copy of this, my answer, by the first mail, as also to every person likely to be interested in or influenced by the remarks you have so unwarrantably made." Whether this last threat will demolish the gallant Major, and elicit from him a cry of *peccavi*, remains to be seen.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

A RED SEA TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

It will not be many months before India will enjoy something like a good working substitute for that line of telegraph which has so long tried the temper of all who have had to use it for mercantile or other private purposes. Large stores of material for the new Russo-Persian line are already on their way from England to Persia through St. Petersburg and Astracan. In October the work of construction will probably begin all along the line, under the supervision of English engineers. To meet the new business expected by this line the Indian Government, we are told, has ordered the laying of another wire from Teheran to Kurrachee. A well-trained staff of telegraphers will ensure something like accuracy, speed, and regularity in the delivery of messages. The charge for a telegram of practicable length will be comparatively low; and, to crown all, it is said that the Russian and Persian Governments have promised to leave this particular line free of interference in time of war.

Altogether, as far as appearances go, the new line would seem to satisfy the requirements of Anglo-Indian customers. Merchants will have a reasonable chance of getting messages delivered in much less than ten or eleven days, and delivered in something like their original form. But alas! the prospect is not all unclouded. Here, as elsewhere, "medio de fonte leporum Surgit amari aliquid." The commercial world is not satisfied. It sees serpents in the path, of which ordinary statesmanship takes small notice. It sets no faith in the promises of a foreign rival, and it has a very strong objection to the possible overhauling of its messages by the agents of any foreign Power. In the House of Commons last Friday, Lord W. Hay and Mr. Crawford gave expression to these ideas in their pleadings for a separate line by the Red Sea. The former showed how the Indo-Turkish line is worked at an actual loss, and how little trust could be placed in an alternative line passing "through a country which was the rival of England in India." The member for the City urged the danger of trusting to a system, "any portion of which was under the control of foreign governments," for the exigencies of war "would at once affect telegraphic communication in Europe." Moreover, people had learned by experience that "commercial messages from England were examined *en route* on the Continent, and in some instances were handed to the Minister of Trade." Merchants, he avows

have "lost all confidence in the present system of transmitting telegrams through the Continent." And well they may, if things do happen thus. The position indeed for them is not enviable. Between the Scylla of ignorant carelessness and the Charybdis of cunning curiosity, they are like to suffer a bad time of it. Turkish officials muddle their telegrams into utter obscurity or forget to forward them at all; and European inspectors want to pry into their commercial secrets, under pretence, we suppose, of ferretting out some political intrigue.

There can be no doubt that a Mediterranean and Red Sea cable would be the surest way of helping them out of their difficulties. In guaranteeing the inviolability of the Russo-Persian line, the Powers concerned no doubt mean what they promise. But would it be wise to trust entirely to their promises in the hour of extreme temptation to break them? The old line seems past mending. A submarine cable passing through Egypt would most likely attract all the business for which Mr. Crawford vouches beforehand; while for all practical purposes it would certainly be less dependent on foreign countenance or the chances of war than the line by the Black Sea. There is every argument in short for laying down such a cable, and latest experience in that direction shows that such a cable could now be laid down at very little risk. But the Government unwisely declines to guarantee the cost, and Sir S. Northcote wisely declines to make up for the shortcomings of his ministerial colleagues. In such a case private enterprise might surely take the venture into its own hands with every certainty of ultimate success.

PROFESSOR WALKER-ARNOTT, OF GLASGOW.

THIS distinguished Professor of Botany had been suffering for a considerable time under a severe and painful illness. At the commencement of summer he made an effort to resume the labours of his class; but it was obvious to all that the effort was attended with much risk, and that the conscientious desire to discharge his duty was impelling him to overtask his strength. After a few days Dr. Cleghorn, an old friend and accomplished botanist, recently returned from India, offered, on learning how matters stood, to undertake the charge of the class; and Dr. Arnott was gratified to find that he could entrust his professional work to one whom he knew so well. On the 13th June symptoms of a dangerous character appeared, and, after sufferings of unusual severity, he died on the 17th.

Dr. George A. Walker-Arnott was born in Edinburgh on the 6th February, 1799; but his early years were chiefly spent on the borders of Fifeshire and Kinross. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1813, and obtained a distinguished place both in languages and in mathematics, attracting by his eminence in the latter study the special notice of Sir John Leslie. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1821. The advocate's gown, however, was with him honorary rather than professional, and, as he had a dislike to public speaking, he appeared in it only thrice. His attendance on the lectures of Professor Jameson early imbued him with a love for the study of natural science, especially of mineralogy; but the attractions of botany subsequently prevailed. The lectures of Mr. Stewart, an extra-academical lecturer in Edinburgh, developed his relish for this branch of study, which was subsequently converted into a life-long passion by his visits to France in 1822 and 1825, and his intercourse with the great French botanists whose lectures and herbaria he frequented, and whose botanical excursions he shared. One of his earliest botanical papers "On some Mosses from Rio Janeiro," written in French, appeared in a Paris journal in 1823. In 1825 he made a tour to the South of France and the Pyrenees, in company with Mr. Bentham (now the President of the Linnæan Society), the results of which are recorded in an interesting narrative in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* of 1826-7. When in Paris, the kindness of Baron Delessert gave him the opportunity of studying in his rich herbarium. He resided for some time at Montpellier, and in the

notes of his tour he institutes an interesting comparison between the botanical gardens of England and the Continent. He afterwards proceeded to Geneva, where the great herbarium of De Candolle furnished him with fresh opportunities of study. In 1829 he visited Russia, and acquired during his residence there considerable knowledge of the language. In 1845 he received the appointment of Professor of Botany in Glasgow. From 1825 to 1845 he was continually occupied in elaborate researches, the results of which were embodied in numerous contributions to the transactions of learned societies. This is not the place to present a list of these; upwards of forty are enumerated in the Catalogue of Scientific Papers, issued by the Royal Society. Of his larger works we may mention the "Prodromus Floræ Indiæ Orientalis," prepared in conjunction with Dr. Wight; his monograph of the Indian Cyperaceæ; his "Botany of Beechey's Voyage," and his "Contributions to the Flora of South America and the Islands of the Pacific," along with Sir William Hooker; the article "Botany," in the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" and the well-known "British Flora of Hooker and Arnott." It is a remarkable feature in the scientific work of Dr. Arnott, that so much was done in conjunction with others; his single-hearted devotion to science was conspicuous in his cordial co-operation with men of different nations and different temperaments, such as Sir William Hooker, Drs. Greville and Wight, Roper and Nees von Esenbeck. Indeed, any survey of what Dr. Walker-Arnott has done for the progress of botany would be incomplete if it was confined to the notice of his published works, numerous and important though they are. Account must be taken of the spirit in which he worked, of the extent of the researches which he carried out, of the immense correspondence which he kept up, and of the aid and encouragement which he was ever ready to give to young and rising botanists around him.

The single-mindedness with which he gave up his time to any one desirous of information was beyond all praise. Of late years he devoted himself specially to the study of Diatoms. Numerous papers on this subject have appeared of late years in the *Microscopic Journal*, but by far the greater portion of his observations were communicated in letters to his scientific friends in England, on the Continent, and in America.

As a professor, he was much respected and esteemed; and he had the gratification of imbuing many youthful minds with a permanent love for his favourite study. As a botanist, his careful habits of observation, and minute accuracy of description, render his works peculiarly valuable; and his reputation in this respect is quite as great on the Continent as in this country.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—II.

MR. ARBUTHNOT and Sir B. Frere, the two dissentients from the report of the Special Committee on the future government of Bengal, are entirely at one in their objections to the plan of maintaining for Bengal a Lieutenant-governor only without a Council, and of making Calcutta the permanent headquarters, if not of the Viceroy himself, at any rate of his Supreme Council. Both too protest strongly against transferring the city of Calcutta, from the hands of the local to those of the Central Government. In view of the intimate connection that exists "between the planters in the provinces and the mercantile community of Calcutta," such a step, according to Mr. Arbuthnot, would cause "the greatest inconvenience." Sir H. B. Frere is yet more emphatic. This "lopping off from the Lieutenant-governor all control over the natural capital of Bengal" would lead to results which no Lieutenant-governor, past or present, "would desire or would have tolerated." It would be like attempting to ease the hands of the Irish Viceroy, by placing Dublin city "under the direct control of the Cabinet, with a separate minister for the government of Dublin." How many able men would accept the Lord-Lieutenancy of the one country or the Lieutenant-governorship of the other on such terms? The scheme in question would further tend to drag the Viceroy down from his present height of impartial super-

vision into the midst of those differences between the High Court and the local executive which the Lieutenant-governor's loss of all authority in his own capital could not but aggravate. What sort of respect too would the High Court be likely to show to the new-made Deputy-governor of Calcutta? And how could the limits of the new authority be so defined as to prevent continual clashing between two neighbouring Powers on all kinds of questions in which both would have equal interest, and the final settlement of which would bring so much more work upon the Viceroy's already burdened shoulders?

With regard to the best form of local government for Bengal both dissentients agree in recommending "a full Government," that is "a Governor with two members of Council" according to Mr. Arbuthnot, with three or four according to Sir H. B. Frere. Greater efficiency, thinks the latter, in the government of so vast, rich, and populous a province as Bengal, "a country which, except in its capacity for rebellion, would certainly rank, if it could be dropped into Europe, amongst the richest, largest, most populous, and not least civilised nations of this continent," must be secured, "not by intruding a corner of the Government of India into the domestic administration of Bengal, but by allowing the Governor in Council to manage the really Imperial work of India, and by leaving the strengthened Government of Bengal the time and power necessary for the Herculean task of local administration."

How Herculean that task should be has never perhaps been more tellingly yet concisely shown than in Sir Bartle's elaborate survey of Bengal as it is. This part alone of his exhaustive memorandum fills about four folio pages of close print. One long extract from it, which appeared in our last issue, may stand as a fair sample of the whole. From the picture therein drawn of Bengal physical, social, and political, of her great size, her long sea-board, her wealth of cities, rivers, natural products, her forty-two and a half millions of people speaking many different languages, the high intellectual development of the Bengalis proper, and the zeal with which many of them enter into all kinds of abstract speculation in morals and philosophy, Sir H. B. Frere proceeds to point out the absurd disproportion between the political wants of such a province and the scant machinery employed in meeting them. To govern these millions we allow, as chiefs, one English gentleman who must have lived 25 or 30 years "in one of the most exhausting climates in the world," aided by 232 covenanted civilians of all ranks, and by 861 uncovenanted servants, of whom more than half are English or Eurasian. Besides these, Calcutta has some 80 honorary magistrates and 105 justices of the peace, who have "vast unrecognised illegal power," but very little legal, and no semblance of administrative authority.

Such a government, in spite of recent attempts to improve it, must break down at need, as it has several times done already. Bengal "is still practically ungoverned." The Special Committee would "mend matters by docking the Lieutenant-governor of his capital, and by giving him a little more aid here and there to get through his work on the present system." It would try to relieve him at the expense of the overworked Government of India. And yet the load which more than ten years ago broke down "one of the greatest administrators India ever had," has on the whole been so little reduced, that the present Viceroy, a very glutton for work, "declares himself overtasked." What with the great growth of public correspondence, with the vast increase of trade and consequent revenue, with the development of public works, railways, telegraphs, of post-offices, schools and colleges, and of general legislation, the Viceroy's hands, "in a time of peace and of no special strain," are still overfull. And yet it is proposed that to his other duties he should add "the direct government of a great city like Calcutta."

Sir H. B. Frere would reverse the process. Instead of dragging the Viceroy "back to the task from which he partially escaped some years ago," he would yet further emancipate Bengal, and enable her to act with less frequent reference to the Governor-general. An autocratic Governor or Lieutenant-

governor however, without some sort of council, would never solve the present difficulty. No one man, however able, could avoid failure in such a country, if he had nothing to aid him "but his own intellect and the departmental experience of the secretaries and clerks under him." Sir B. Frere demurs entirely to "the fashionable doctrine" that a single governor is "a good or possible permanent form of government for any civilised and settled portion of India." Employed at first as a temporary measure, such a government can seldom last beyond the first ten years after conquest. In time a few independent Englishmen coming into the country necessitate the development of a more complex system, as in the case of the North-West Provinces, the Deccan, and all our later acquisitions. No sane man would now think of reverting to "the most complete and most successful of the despotic governments of former days," that of Sindh under Sir Charles Napier. In Bengal however we have been "unconsciously trying" that system for some years past, with the most disastrous results. During the last fifty years the old system that worked successfully in the days of Warren Hastings and Cornwallis has been gradually exchanged for the rule of a single administrator, always indeed a man of first-rate ability, wide experience, and varied knowledge. And yet the issue has been such as every one knows; and the plan now proposed would merely aggravate all the obvious causes of past failures.

Touching the quasi-autocratic form of government, of which the North-West Provinces are quoted as a most successful instance, Sir B. Frere objects that the system there is still young, and that "no administration could have been more surprised by rebellion, none could have been more powerless to arrest or confront it," than that same Government proved in 1857. To a far older province than that, to one not unlike Bengal in size and population, however different in minor respects, to the Presidency of Madras namely, would he look for the true model of an administration befitting the needs and reviving the earlier experiences of Bengal. No other Government has been so uniformly and steadily successful for so long a time. Nowhere else does the Government pay more heed to what the natives of the country think and desire. "As far as the local Government can secure them, there is a good police, a fair administration of justice, an improving public revenue, comparatively comfortable relations between natives and Europeans, and steady if not rapid improvement in almost every branch of internal government." The work of the Madras Government comes before the Supreme and the Home Councils in a form much more complete and better digested than that of any other province. It is also in spirit the most economical Government, and the least subject to sudden and violent changes of policy. And all this happens so, because the machinery of government in Madras bears "some sort of reasonable proportion" to the task it has to accomplish.

Some of our best Indian administrators have no doubt succeeded without a regular Council, through the tact and power of sympathy which have enabled them to "find a Council in every hunting-field and by the side of every village well." But gifts like theirs are very rare, and the only condition on which most men can be trusted with great governing powers is, that they should be bound to consult other opinions than their own. Nothing could be more fatal to our rule in India than the autocracy of an able well-meaning man devoid of the gifts in question. In the East, as in Europe, a sympathetic appreciation of popular feeling has been the one thing needful to the success of despots like Runjeet Sing and Dost Mohammed. Nothing can be more absurd than the popular notion of an autocrat enforcing his own will against the opinions and desires of his people at large. Nor could any one man, "however able, accomplished, or experienced," control successfully, without a Council, so large and complicated a community as that of Bengal.

The following advantages, according to Sir H. B. Frere, would accrue to Bengal from a Government like that of Madras. No great interest would remain unrepresented and ignored. Measures would be more carefully discussed, and less liable to frequent changes. There would ensue a sort of stable policy, which

no mental difference between one governor and another would materially affect. The Government itself would carry more weight, and any able, well-meaning, industrious chief might then succeed in governing Bengal in a way impossible under the present system, or with the changes proposed by the Special Committee.

Sir Bartle Frere winds up his masterly memorandum by a few brief suggestions on minor points. Assam and all those districts where the language spoken is more or less Turanian, should be placed under a Chief Commissioner, subject to the Government of Bengal. Behar should not be transferred to the North-West Provinces, which are already too large for their present rule; but it might perhaps be placed with Chota Nagpoor and the Santhal country under a separate Chief Commissioner. A Financial Commissioner, with a seat in Council, should supersede the Board of Revenue. A travelling commission should help the Government in its proceedings with regard to the subdivision of districts. The offices of judge and magistrate should be kept apart, and no one should be allowed to change about from one to the other. One mode of keeping magistrates longer in their several districts might be found in regulating the pay of the lower ranks by length of service alone.

This able memorandum is followed by a well-reasoned minute from Mr. Maine, the law member of the Supreme Council. He too dissents from many of the conclusions of the Committee, especially from those which concern the Government of India. To tie down the Indian Government to Calcutta, and to hand over to the Viceroy some of the duties now discharged by the Lieutenant-governor, this seems to Mr. Maine's thinking a rash exchange of a successful for a very doubtful experiment. Official migrations from the capital to the Hills have long been the rule in all the Presidencies. Sir J. Lawrence merely carried out upon system what before had been less regularly done, and first set the good example of taking his Council with him, thus putting "an end to a costly and mischievous fiction." For the work of the Supreme Council has become mainly administrative, each member taking a department of public business under his charge. The severance therefore of the Viceroy from his Council would only "dislocate the whole machinery of Government." For the first time in recent history the Supreme Government is "abreast of its work and without arrears." In taking his Council with him the Viceroy has restored a "reality," the councillors now doing the work which less responsible secretaries used to do.

It is good, no doubt, continues Mr. Maine, to have a European community influencing the policy of the Central Government. But there are many questions regarding the Punjab, the North-West, and other provinces, which attract small interest in Calcutta itself. Bengal moreover is in many ways unlike all other parts of India; and hence a Government permanently seated in Calcutta must fall into serious mistakes in its dealings with countries outside Bengal Proper. And the natives of other provinces will never, if they can help it, come near Calcutta to take a part in the business of government. On the other hand, Mr. Maine denies from his own experience that the natives generally dislike the climate of the Hills. As for official ability, you may meet more officials at Simla in a fortnight than you will in Calcutta in six months.

On the question of accessibility, Mr. Maine affirms that, when the railway is once open to Umballa, "the advantage in accessibility from the greatest part of India will be decidedly with Simla." The one drawback to Simla is the absence of "unofficial mercantile and legal opinion." The present system might however be improved by forming yearly a great standing-camp at one or another of the great cities in the plains, where the Government on its way down from Simla could transact all business specially affecting native interests. "The Supreme Government would thus become peripatetic."

In proposing to bring Calcutta under the Supreme Government, the Committee would virtually place the persons of Europeans under one jurisdiction and leave all their peculiar interests under another. This would in no way lessen, it would

rather increase the present burdens of the Lieutenant-governor. On the Supreme Government its moral effect would turn out bad, for in getting mixed up with local questions between English and native it would lose its character, if not its desire for impartial dealing. And how indeed can you sever Calcutta from Bengal without needless increase of outlay and without unfair limitations?

Bengal, says Mr. Maine, ought to have a full Government, like that of Madras or Bombay. English opinion understands the meaning and powers of a Governor, but practically ignores Lieutenant-governors and Chief Commissioners; hence the Viceroy gets often blamed for results beyond his control. The Government of India can only be brought into harmony with English opinion by giving Bengal a real and tangible Government of its own.

Correspondence.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The very tender way in which upon two recent occasions certain high authorities have been disposed to deal with possible claims for compensation on account of contemplated changes shows us how highly favoured some servants of the public are in comparison with others, who, it must be admitted, are equally deserving of consideration. When the debate on purchase in the army took place in the House of Commons it was—and that without question—conceded, that before purchase could be abolished it would be necessary to compensate officers for the value of their commissions. Compensation was to be given in full, notwithstanding that the practice of paying a fancy price for a commission—a sum over regulation price—is strictly prohibited at the Horse Guards, and is sanctioned only by custom. Ten millions of money was the enormous sum to which it was roughly estimated these compensation payments would probably amount. Yet a very large minority of the House was ready to pay it. In fact, the country being bound to compensate in full all claims on this head, and so enter upon a large expenditure, was evidently the one single argument that drove a majority of the House to reject Mr. Trevelyan's motion.

In a correspondence respecting the probable abolition of agencies held by certain clerks in the Foreign Office, we learn that Lord Stanley liberally upholds the claims of those serving under him to compensation, should the agencies be done away with, as he is of opinion that the practice of clerks holding agencies "is in pursuance of a system recognised for many years and sanctioned by successive Secretaries of State."

Thus we see that the officers of the much-favoured Royal army—so called in contradistinction to the local army of India—and the clerks in the Foreign Office are not likely to be unjustly dealt with, inasmuch as before any change likely to injure their future prospects takes place, their claims will have every consideration paid to them.

How different was the treatment received by officers of the Indian army at the hands of Sir Charles Wood, and, with one or two exceptions, of the members of his complaisant council! These gentlemen, secure in their councillors' seats, and in the enjoyment of a comfortable official salary, thought proper to shut their eyes very hard indeed to the grievances of Indian officers. Do what they could they really could not see them. And the result of their noble-hearted counsels was, that all claims on account of injustice done to a large body of loyal and deserving public servants at the time of the reorganisation of the Indian army were steadily resisted. Parliament was then inundated with petitions; Royal Commission followed Royal Commission; official labour in the India department, both at home and abroad, was incalculably increased. And, finally, patchwork and subsequent concessions, in order to remedy grievances which it had been stated did not exist, and which must have been accurately understood in all their bearings by the military members of the Council, one an ex-adjutant-general, were grafted upon a measure which, though necessary in the first instance for the interests of the empire, should have been well-considered in all its details before it was carried into execution.

But of all the grievances of Indian officers there was not one so persistently ignored as that which had been preferred on account of the depreciated value of their commissions in the regimental market. These commissions, which previous to the reorganisation represented a solid sum of money, suddenly became not worth a brass farthing. Sir Charles Wood, taking advantage of a decision that had been given in the Court of Queen's Bench, informed the House of Commons that the practice of paying a senior officer to retire was illegal, and that therefore no compensation could be allowed by the Government on this account. Of this "illegal" practice the Court of Directors had written in the following terms:—"We see no necessity for interfering with the arrangement which the junior officers of a regiment may make with a senior officer on his retirement. . . . We shall therefore continue to suspend the operation of the Rule, unless the financial necessity referred to (*and of which due notice will be given*) shall at a future period be realised. It is needless to say that no such notice ever was given, and consequently on the faith of this despatch, previous to the Amalgamation, and on the faith of the Parliamentary guarantee assuring all privileges as to pension, service, &c., even subsequent to it, officers of the late Company's Army confidently invested their hard-earned savings in the purchase of their senior brother officers.

A gracious act of Lord Cranborne raised the hopes of Indian officers. Taking a liberal and statesmanlike view of the subject, he reversed the decision of his predecessor, and directed that the claims should be investigated with the view to compensation, as "her Majesty Government was unwilling to leave the officers generally any ground of complaint." This was in August, 1866. The letters that have appeared in your columns will have shown how the hopes raised by these words have been dashed to the ground, and how bitter is the disappointment universally felt. Looking at the instructions originally given, and the illiberal construction put upon them by the Supreme Government in India, it would appear as if in some quarter or another it had been determined to neutralise Lord Cranborne's generous concession by rules to the committees, which, as carried out, render any measure to effect the redress of this particular grievance a ruthless mockery of the justice long deferred.—I am, Sir, &c., X.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

IS QUININE A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER?

The *Delhi Gazette*, notwithstanding all the laudations quinine has received, confesses scepticism as to whether it is the infallible cure for fever it is asserted to be. Hearing persons remark they cannot take quinine, or that it does them no good, is sufficiently common to cast a doubt on the supposed universal powers of this remedy. Moreover, very recently more than one medical man has recorded his want of confidence in quinine. Thus Mons. de Chambas used to cure his fever patients in Algeria with water, labelled *protoxide of hydrogen*! Mr. Lowe, of Madras, writing of Bangalore fevers, remarks:—"In my hands quinine has neither proved prophylactic nor antiperiodic, but it has shown that positive harm may attend its administration." Again, Dr. Livingstone states, the men of his party were equally liable to recurring attacks of African fever whether they took quinine or not. Dr. Rogers, who had much experience of remittent fever as surgeon to the Panama Railway employees, appears to have little confidence in its efficacy. Still more recently, Dr. Beatty, of Bombay, recommending *nitrate of potash* as the remedy, stated he had "lost all faith in quinine." Similarly many of the best native hukeems despise the drug, asserting that it drives the disease inwards. Another curious feature connected with the subject is the immense number of substances which have at various times been brought forward as cures for malarious fevers. Opium, arsenic, fuming nitric acid, strychnine, potash, alcohol, charcoal, cobwebs, black pepper, and dozens of other materials, both vegetable and mineral, have been vaunted as antiperiodics. But the fact is, that the great majority of fevers have a tendency to terminate in health. Nine cases of simple intermittent fever out of ten would terminate favourably, and the individual get quite well, whether he took water or quinine, cobwebs or charcoal. Hence the special virtues which have been attributed to many of these so-called antiperiodics. Hence also, doubtless, quinine has similarly acquired much undeserved celebrity. There are natives, Brahmmins chiefly, every day suffering from fever, and who steadily, from religious motives or other causes, refuse the medicine of the European, even in the shape of quinine. Yet these men, there is authority for stating, recover from their ailments, at least as quickly as others dosed with the bit-

ter alkaloid of the chinchona. It is strange that up to the present time no organised plan has been carried out by which the action of quinine on fevers as compared with that of other remedies can be compared. Individuals have not been wanting who have attempted something of the kind, and it is on their reports that most of what we know or suppose about quinine has been denied. But we require more authoritative experiments. Let all the uncomplicated fever cases in several large hospitals be divided into three classes. Let one-third be treated with quinine, another third with other presumed antiperiodics, and a third remain without treatment, or give them protoxide of nitrogen to drink, as Mons. Chambas did. And these experiments should be tried under the immediate superintendence of a committee, composed of those without preconceived opinions on the subjects. At the risk of exposing ourselves to the indignation of "the faculty," we confess the heretical idea, that very great difference would not be discernible in the number or length of the febrile attacks, of these three classes. The most recent experiments regarding the action of quinine do not support the presumed powers of this agent. Professor Binz, of Bonn, who has latterly investigated the subject, states that all the permanganates, of potash especially, are more powerful than quinine in arresting putrescence and fermentation, and in destroying animalculæ life. Again, corrosive sublimate exercises a twice greater power in preventing the formation of yeast sporules in fermentation than quinine. Conia, the active principle of the hemlock, exceeds quinine in its peculiar power on the blood globules. Medical men are indeed not yet agreed whether quinine has a sedative or a stimulating action.

OFFICIAL NURSING IN NATIVE STATES.

The *Adebe Hind*, referring to the opinion of Sir J. Lawrence in favour of making public civil cases triable in native States, in order that the acts of chiefs should be made known to all, says that the comfort and ease enjoyed under British rule is not to be found under native rule, and that the laws and regulations introduced by the English have never been known before; the writer further remarks that the welfare of the people is desired by Government; and that they, the people, are fully aware of it. Viewing the matter in this light, the writer thinks it strange that Hindoostanee chiefs and their dependents should be dissatisfied with the English rule, as they must know that all is done for their benefit, and for the good of their country, &c. The writer goes on to say that "what displeases Hindoostanee chiefs is, that when one dies, and his heir is a minor, the Government sees the necessity of interference; and when this is done, those bad characters who are always on the look-out for such an opportunity at once "got it to eat, and let others eat too;" and with flattering speeches to the Hakim gain his confidence, and soon bring him to their way of thinking. They make complaints against chiefs and their loyal subjects to these gentlemen, who do not understand the covert acts of such people, because they are themselves fair-dealing and honest; and this is the way the designers work, until disputes and difficulties arise, when they make the most of them for their own benefit. In this way they contrive to mislead the Hakim into thinking ill of the chiefs; and the result is, that the management of the State falls into their own hands, when the chief becomes little better than a prisoner in their estimation. In this the chief is not to blame, for if he is displaced at it, he has a right to be so; especially one who in the time of another more powerful sits much depressed, and cannot raise his head, &c. Now the Government is bound to prevent one party from putting this pressure upon another; full inquiry should be made, the persons already noticed above should be kept aloof, and the interests of the chief should be looked to in every way. Another cause of discontent among chiefs is political officers introducing and carrying out English law and custom in native States, thus interfering with private and old established customs. As regards this, it is necessary to act as much as can be done like Hindoostanee chiefs, and to create or cultivate their friendship, instead of treating them with haughtiness and pride. The welfare and interests of the chiefs should also be borne in mind, so that the excellence of the Government may be well represented to their minds. Now, we ask, when a chief is happy, and his dependents and tenantry satisfied, in which grade is the good name of Government? and what grade the praise from Hindoostanee chiefs due to the Government? and how long will the intercourse with the Hakim be withheld from them?

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The *Friend of India* submits that the Council as it stands approximates more nearly to the idea of a cabal than to any other body which is known to the English Constitution; and this state of things will continue unless some steps are taken to put the public in possession of the views which are expressed by our most experienced statesmen on every side of every public question. The existing state of things as regards the Indian Council was brought about by the constitutional changes which were made in 1861. It will be remembered that in the very teeth of an alarming financial crisis, which necessitated a heavy income-tax and excessive reductions of expenditure, Sir Charles Wood thought proper to override the experience of every Governor-general from Wellesley to Canning, and by accepting a strained interpretation of the treaty of 1799, funded

half a million sterling out of the Indian revenues for the benefit of the Mysore family. Then indeed an independent spirit of opposition did find expression in the old Legislative Council, in the form of protesting against such an uncalled-for measure; and then, by way of proving to the world how completely he was in the right, Sir Charles Wood abolished the Council and created a new one, and subsequently modified the legitimate powers of the Governor-general, and exercised the authority of an autocrat. From that date the voice of constitutional opposition has been virtually either silenced or ignored, even in the Legislative Council; and the so-called debates cannot be regarded as fair discussions, but rather take the form of studied dialogues, in which the experience of independent members is too often overridden by intellectual ability. The forthcoming measures of Sir Stafford Northcote will undoubtedly aggravate the existing evil. We do not so much object to the nomination of members of the Executive Council by the Secretary of State, because to some extent public opinion will control the selection. Neither should we object to the exercise of larger powers on the part of the Viceroy over his Council, provided Sir John Lawrence was immortal, or could leave his prestige and experience, as the prophet left his prophetic powers to his immediate successor. But the enlarged Viceregal powers are to be granted at the very time when a new Viceroy will be at least capable of exercising them; whilst the constitutional powers of members of Council will be weakened or taken away just at the very time when they will be most required. Such a temporising policy, based solely upon considerations of the present moment, and without reference even to the immediate future, is open, as we have shown, to very grave objection. Every constitutional principle is ignored for the sake of crushing out every element of independent opposition from the Indian Council, and that opposition will consequently find a voice elsewhere, where it will do an infinity of damage by deluding the public opinion which it would otherwise be in a position to educate and reform. If the existence of two parties were occasionally recognised in the Council the two parties would be represented by the press, and the wheels of State would move easily; but already there is a growing opposition, which is smouldering now because there is general confidence in the present Viceroy, but which will prove a thorn in the side of his successors unless a similar element in the Government itself is accepted and acknowledged.

HARD WORK.

The *Friend of India* readily admits that a very large amount of hard work is got through by public men in England. But it is not the continuous and unmitigated grind which it is in India, but rather spasmodic efforts of certain times and seasons depending in a great measure upon Parliament. Then again it is cut up by holidays and vacations; by trips to watering places, pleasant sojournings in the country, and even continental tours. But in India the work is much the same from day to day; whilst the holidays are nothing more than rest from labour, and the leave is sick leave. Take the Queen's birthday for instance. In England it is a genuine holiday, which may be spent in a thousand different pleasures, for the country is arrayed at this moment in all the summer glory of an English May. The same holiday in India, however, can only be devoted to indoor amusements, and must involve as little exertion as possible; whilst country amusements and country air are alike out of the question. Whilst such is the normal condition of things, we are scarcely surprised that Sir Stafford Northcote, like his predecessors, should be astonished at the prodigious powers of work which are displayed by the members of his Council. Old Indian officials, who must have had good constitutions to have so long outlived an Indian career, who have been trained to continuous work, and under the copper sky of India have had but little notion of relaxation, will doubtless get through an enormous amount of labour, with a zeal and enthusiasm which must surprise statesmen accustomed to the listless and fashionable style of doing business which has long prevailed in public offices in England. They work like men panting for promotion, rather than like conscientious officials going through their daily routine of duty. "Many of the members," says Sir Stafford Northcote, "work as hard as any clerks or secretaries I have known in any public office; and, combined with the amount of work they do as departmental officers, they afford most valuable assistance as advisers to the Secretary of State." We are glad to see Sir Stafford Northcote stand up thus manfully for his Council, and that he duly estimates its value. It may, however, be true that the Council is occasionally obstructive, just as it is true that the Secretary of State is occasionally rash, and too ready to listen to a popular outcry, rather than to views based upon local experience. In fact, we concur generally in the idea that the executive administration of India should be controlled, not by a Council alone, nor by a Secretary of State alone, but by a Secretary of State in Council. Moreover, the value of an opposition in the Indian Council is more felt in England than in this country. The varied opinions of individual members are more widely known both to Parliament and the press, and serve to educate and inform public opinion upon matters upon which a woful experience but too generally prevails. In India the same power of hard work is unquestionably displayed more or less by every member of Council, and especially by the Viceroy; but practically there is less publicity

in the proceedings of Government, and they are referred to England without any enlightened expression of public opinion. The consequence is that when they are brought under discussion in the Council at home, less stress is laid upon the opinions themselves than upon the individuals by whom those views are enunciated. We have, however, sufficiently expatiated upon the advantages of a constitutional element of opposition in our Indian councils, and until the value of that element is more generally appreciated we must even be content to go on as we are.

FURLONGS TO EUROPE.—The following officers, military and civil, obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate in May last:—Lieut.-colonel Ford, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of Port Blair, for twenty months; Capt. Hume, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Luckimpore, for eighteen months; Major Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, Paymaster, Sirhind Circle, for twenty months; Lieut.-colonel Fooks, Royal Artillery, 25th Brigade, to Bombay, from April 25 to May 9, and thence to England, for fifteen months; Assist. Surgeon Dickson, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, for twenty months; Major Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, for twenty months; Major Bracken, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in command and Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, for twenty months; Captain Irvine (officiating 2nd Squadron Officer 14th Bengal Cavalry), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of the same, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Captain Reade, late 67th N.I., for two years; Lieutenant Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster 8th Regiment N.I., for twenty months; Mr. Adamson, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, is granted twenty months' leave from March 18; Lieut. Wordsworth, 58th Foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Lofthouse, 96th Foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain LeCocq, 3rd Foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain James, 36th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Mr. Purdon, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, 1st grade, is allowed six months' leave, with the usual preparatory leave to proceed to port of embarkation; Captain (Brevet Major) Lees, late 42nd N.I., from April 25. The under-mentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Lieut.-colonel (Brevet Colonel) Turnbull, Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. A. Dunbar, of the Medical Department, *Candia*, April 29; Lieut. Story, late 66th N.I., per steamship *Labourdonnais*, May 3; Sub-Conductor Davies, 2nd class barrack master, Jhansic, per *City of Athens*, May 14; Mr. Lyall, Commissioner, West Berar District, sailed for England on board the steamship *Columbia*, which vessel left Bombay on May 2.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH-WEST.—Ameer Shere Ali has reached Candahar with all his army and artillery. He has made some stay there, and has propounded some excellent arrangements for the government of the district. It is reported that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan has retired from Balkh by way of Bamecan, and has reached Cabool with his forces. Before he left he called the Ameer of Budakhshun, and giving him 8,000 men, made him Lieutenant of Turkestan during his, the Sirdar's, absence. Ameer Mahommed Azim Khan is still at Cabool. He has taken Rs. 3,00,000 from the Sirdars and merchants of the city to provide for the wants of his army. He has also, for military purposes, seized upon all the horses and ponies he could find. There was an attempt to bring about a peace between Shere Ali and Azim Khan, but it has not succeeded, nor indeed is any such attempt likely to succeed. Both sides are preparing for a final effort. Every day's delay, however, diminishes the strength of Ameer Azim Khan, and adds to that of his rival. Should the English assist Azim Khan he might yet win, but should they leave him to himself he must inevitably be defeated. From the frontier there is a report that the Moulvies of Bonair went in a deputation to the Akhoond of Swat, with a request that he would institute a *jehad* against the English. The Moulvies said at first that the English had made preparations for war, and had taken various hostile measures, but that they were now quite quiet, and that such being the case the Moulvies wished to take the initiative. The Akhoond, however, replied that the time was not favourable, and advised peace. He grounded his arguments on the fact that in Bokhara and Cabool wars were being waged, and that it was not wise to add to the flame. Again, the ryots were at present engaged in the labours of the fields, and could not be spared for military operations. Should they, however, be bent on war, they might wait till the cold weather, when they could follow their own inclinations. Should the English attack them in the meantime they could, of course, defend themselves; but they ought not, in his, the Akhoond's, opinion, to assume the initiative.—*Englishman*.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed, according to the lower standard, in Hindoostanee on the 4th May:—Assistant-surgeon Quinton, M.B., Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Law, Royal Artillery; Ensign Hobday, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot; Lieutenant Waller, Ensign Abbott, 107th Foot; Officiating Assistant Apothecary Green; Hospital Apprentice Dullard, Sub-Medical Department; Private Rant, 6th Lancers; Private Dickson, 1st Battalion 11th Foot; Lance Corporal Spencer, 11th Foot; Private Jarvis, 109th Foot.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIRSA, May 21.—Yesterday evening, between five and six o'clock, a terrific hail-storm occurred, which deserves notice. It commenced with a dust-storm, and in a few minutes it became so dark that candles had to be lighted. That venerable and oft-quoted party, "the oldest inhabitant," declares that such large hailstones have never been seen in these parts before. I saw some nearly as large as a fowl's egg. The damage done to the public buildings is considerable, but our pretty little church seems to have suffered the most; upwards of a hundred panes of glass have been smashed to bits. Hundreds of small birds have been killed. Some of the hailstones weighed as much as two chittacks (four ounces). During the storm the thermometer fell from 92 to 85 degrees.

DALHOUSIE, May 22.—I regret very much to inform you of a serious accident which occurred the evening before last to Mr. Ferguson, the missionary at Chumba, whilst on his way into Dalhousie. Mr. Ferguson was walking along the new road which is in course of construction between Chumba and this place, when in crossing one of the unfinished parts his foot slipped and he was precipitated about one hundred feet into the khud below, breaking two of his ribs, besides sustaining other damage. He was found in this state shortly after the accident took place by Colonel Reid, who happened to be encamped near the spot, and immediately conveyed to Mrs. Prinsep's house, which is the first house met with on coming into Dalhousie. Here we may be sure the sufferer will meet with every attention and aid his case may require, but it is reported his injuries are very severe, and that he lies in a precarious state. I trust to be able to report a better account shortly. The weather continues unusually stormy and wet for the season of the year. General Rainier has just returned from a tour of inspection to Dhurmsala, the Kangra Valley, Bukloh, &c., and I hear shortly intends returning to Meean Meer.

UMRITSUR, May 23.—I see you referred a day or two ago in an editorial paragraph to my remarks about the Raja of Kupoorhalla, and deprecate any agitation of the question of the dismemberment of his territory according to the decision of the Governor-general. You are probably not aware that Sir John Lawrence has only carried out the decision of the Marquis of Dalhousie some thirteen years ago, and that the Raja has no one to thank but himself for the consequences of alienating the goodwill of his brothers. Lest you and the public may imagine I am writing without book, and in justification of the opinion I ventured to give some days ago, I will quote the text of the report of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab on the subject, as it will show that the Governor-general has full warrant for the orders he has issued. It is mere consideration for the rank and position of the Raja that has induced his Excellency to direct the suspension of these orders on the earnest representation of the chief. He can have no reason for thinking that they will be reversed. The case is too strong, as proved by the following extract from the official papers of the day:—"In 1855 a long standing dispute of much importance between the Raja of Aloowallah and his youngest brother was brought to a termination. The father shortly before his demise had endeavoured to have his youngest son declared his heir and successor in the chieftainship; and on this arrangement being objected to by the British Government he made a will dismembering the territory, and leaving large jagheers to his two youngest sons, independent of all control by his successor. After the father's death the new chief vainly endeavoured to have this will set aside. It had been made with the knowledge of British officers, and being undoubtedly genuine, as such was upheld by Government, who declared, however, that so long as the three brothers lived in amity its provisions need not be enforced. Afterwards, when the youngest brother claimed his share, lands to that extent were made over to him." The Raja chose to quarrel with his second brother, Sirdar Bikrama Sing, and the natural consequences has been that he has also claimed his share under the will in virtue of Government decision thirteen years ago, and how his claims could be resisted it is rather difficult to understand.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, May 23.—The Government of India have, I hear, allowed the local Government to appropriate half the revenue to be realised by the recently introduced pandari-tax for local purposes, and Mr. Morris has, with his usual broad-minded policy, determined not to waste the money by distributing it in small sums to all districts, but to spend the whole amount, which will not be less than three lakhs, on one work, which will be decided upon after the receipt of lists, showing the three most important public works required for each division. Here is a nice piece of work for our municipalities. The sewage of all towns is at once to be brought into use in experimental farms to be established at all towns, and one "willing" member is to be told off specially to supervise arrangements. The delectable duty will of course be steadily refused by all the native municipal commissioners, and in municipal towns where there are no Europeans, the question will maintain a *statu quo* position. Our Aryan brethren acknowledge our desire to teach them self-government, and yet in so important a matter as this, of establishing sewage farms, they will not aid us; it is too bad. The

only remedy is, I think, to insist upon all natives desirous of Government service to study and to pass an examination on the system of advancing agriculture by the utilisation of sewage. Wouldn't I like to see Bengalee baboos, and Moulvies, and Pundits, studying the system on a sewage farm. The report of the provincial ethnological committee upon the papers furnished them, as well as upon the aboriginal specimens brought to the Jubbulpore Exhibition, at Mr. George Campbell's suggestion, has now been published here. Mr. Lyall, Berar Commissioner, presided over the committee. The wild tribes have been divided into two great classes—the Kolarians, or Northern division of the aborigines of India, comprising the Sonthals, Kolo, Moondahs, Koorkoos, Bheels, Bhoomiyas, Bhoes, Mairs, and Meenas; and the Dravidians, the Southern division, or people of Tamil tongue, embracing the Oraons, Gonds, Khonds, and South Peninsula aborigines. Some of these tribes are, again, split up into communities, and the traces of other tribes have, on the other hand, been obliterated. The report furnishes some interesting tables regarding the customs and the *physique* of each race. The average height of those examined in these provinces seems to be five feet three inches; they are well made; most of them have beards and moustaches; all have the moustache, but the absence of whiskers is a marked feature. It is said that cholera is prevalent on the road from Jubbulpore to Soonie, and that cases have occurred at both stations. Travellers from and to Bombay should exercise the necessary precautions, when travelling between the said two stations, to keep off contagion. There is every hope, however, of the epidemic, if I may so call it, abating, as the authorities are on the alert, and, rain having fallen for the last two or three days, the atmosphere has been considerably cooled. I have casually learnt that cholera has also appeared amongst the European troops at Jubbulpore, and carried off some victims, but will not vouch for the accuracy of the latter portion until I hear from there again. The Government of India are said to have indented on these provinces for one or two officers, experienced in land settlements, to be sent to Burmah, and Mr. Augustus Russell, of the uncovenanted service, is said to be one of those selected by Mr. Morris for deputation.

PESHAWUR, May 25.—The almost sudden death of Col. Butler, of H.M.'s 36th regiment, occurred a few days ago. The cause is supposed to have been disease of the heart. He has left behind a wife and a large family to lament his loss. The health of the garrison is keeping good. Among the Europeans there have been several cases of ephemeral fever, but none of any moment. The weather is still for the season very pleasant; evenings, nights, and mornings cool; 80 degrees of heat in the house at noon. During the week there were some heavy showers of rain and a hailstorm. There was a parade of all the troops in the brigade, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, this morning, under the command of the Brigadier-general. The Major-general has gone to Cashmere, and does not return for five months. A report has been in circulation for some days that Assistant-surgeon Mackertish, at Bunnoo, has been stabbed by a Pathan, but no details have come to hand. The rapidity with which the barracks forming a segment of the fort enclosure are assuming a state of completion is exceedingly satisfactory. They are very fine, spacious structures; and they will be occupied by European soldiers before next hot weather. There are very great difficulties in the way of building in this part of India; workmen are very bad and very scarce, and with such available resources as they have, the D.P.W. appear rather more vigorous and expeditious here, on the confines of Central Asia, than in Hindoostan. It does not seem certain by any means that the whole scheme of the "enclosure" will be carried out to completion. Nor does it seem advisable to do so, since the Government have determined to bring the railway into this garrison. Knock down some of the mud hovels called houses, give us good drainage and good clean water, bring in a railway, and we might do well without more barracks.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

DEATH AT AHMEDABAD.—We regret to hear of the death at Ahmedabad of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Walcott, of the 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery. The deceased officer had seen much service both in the Crimea and during the mutiny-campaign in 1857-58.

THE POLITICAL AGENCY AT BAGDAD.—The *Pioneer* learns by telegram that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert, agent of the Governor-general with the King of Oude, has been appointed political agent and Consul-general in Turkish Arabia (Bagdad), in succession to Colonel Sir A. B. Kemball.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The *Delhi Gazette* has very great pleasure in announcing that an order will soon be out sanctioning an increase of pay in the Subordinate Medical Department. The increased expenditure to be sanctioned amounts to a considerable sum, altogether upwards of a lac.

DAMAGE DONE BY WOLVES.—The *Pioneer* states that no less than three children have been recently carried off from the Asrapur Orphanage at Cawnpore by wolves, the last victim being a deaf and dumb boy. The subscribers to the institution might inquire why the children have not been better looked after.

THE AGRA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.—The Governor-general in Council has authorised the affiliation in law of the Agra Government College to the Calcutta University, with effect from January 1 last.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The Hon. the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces has directed the following officers to be visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at Delhi:—The Commissioner of Delhi, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, the Civil Surgeon of Delhi, the Inspector-general of Prisons (*ex-officio*).

LOYAL MEETING IN CALCUTTA.—An address to the Queen on the escape of the Duke of Edinburgh from assassination was voted unanimously by a large meeting at the Town Hall on Tuesday, May 26. The speakers were the Honourable Justice Norman, Baboo Romanool Tagore, Rajah Kali Krishna Deb, Bahadoor, and Moulvie Abdool Lutef, Khan Bahadoor.

PRINCE FEROCZE SHAH.—We hear from Lahore that there is a report that another person, claiming to be Prince Feroze Shah, has made his appearance at Koten, where he is in the habit of haranguing the people in the streets, and stirring up disaffection. If this be the real Simon Pure, who is the Moulvie, as he is called, who has made his appearance in Bonair?

THE STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of the 26th September, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieutenants Edward Temple, Frederick Van Hagen Sperling, Benjamin Jerrard Parsons, 15th May, 1868.

INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS.—The Hon. the Lieutenant-governor (empowered by the Act for taxing professions and trades) confers on all deputy collectors in the North-West Provinces, whether covenanted or otherwise, invested with full powers, and on all assistant collectors invested with full powers, the powers of a collector in the districts to which they stand posted.

NATIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS A UNIVERSITY.—The Hon. the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab has much pleasure in notifying that the undermentioned chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States have intimated their willingness to invest the sums hereinafter specified in Government Securities as contributions towards the endowment of a university proposed to be established at Lahore:—His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, 50,000 rupees; his Highness the Rajah of Jheend, 11,000 rupees; his Highness the Rajah of Nabha, 11,000 rupees; the Sirdar of Kulsia, 3,000 rupees.

TIGER SHOOTING IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The great heat of the weather during the past month has not deterred Mr. Morris, the officiating chief commissioner, Central Provinces, from taking the field against the numerous tigers in the Arace jungles, in the Wurdah district. In company with the deputy-commissioner, Captain Mordaunt Ricketts, Mr. Morris shot a tigress with three full-grown cubs, Captain Ricketts a tigress. Mr. Morris has returned to Nagpore until the first week in June, when he again beats the same jungle, which is said to be swarming with these pests.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.—According to *Indian Opinion*, at the late action at the fort of Ghuzni several sirdars were killed on both sides. The Ameer Azim's army, after being expelled the fort, encamped at Saidabad, and 3,000 men had been despatched to reinforce the latter place. The Ameer had exacted Rs. 20,000 from the Cabul agents of the Peshawar merchants. The Ameer of Maimunah, after decoying Abdul Ruhman Khan into the field against Shere Ali, turned round and declared for Shere Ali; and subsequently defeated Abdul Ruhman, who was obliged to flee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO CASHMERE, &c.—The following officers have obtained leave for the season to Cashmere and Mussoorie:—Lieut. Brooke, 92nd Foot, from April 20 to Oct. 14. Lieut.-colonel H. A. Smyth, 8th Brigade, from May 1 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Papillon, 92nd Foot, from April 20 to Oct. 14. Lieut. Hope, 90th Foot, from April 20 to Oct. 14. Capt. G. S. White, 92nd Foot, from April 20 to Oct. 13. Capt. Rattray, 92nd Foot, from April 20 to Oct. 14. Lieut. Jeames, Rifle Brigade, from June 18 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. Parish, No. 1 Battery 24th Brigade, to remain at Mussoorie on medical certificate, from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, in extension. Capt. W. E. R. Roberts, attached to the 41st N.I., to Mussoorie and the hills north of Dehra, from April 25 to Oct. 26.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The British-Indian Association having requested the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal to appoint a commission to inquire into the reports in connection with the late accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway at Shannugger were informed that in the opinion of his Honour they would have done their duty more wisely if they had endeavoured to dispel such "transparent falsehoods" instead of lending them their support. The natives firmly believe that hundreds were killed, and that the bodies were taken away by a mail train and thrown into the Ganges at Kooshtea. It was even telegraphed to Bombay that 200 or 300 had been killed, and 400 or 500 wounded. Subsequently, thinking the only way of quieting the minds of the natives was to appoint a commission, his Honour deputed Colonel Hyde and Majors Trevor and Hovenden to inquire into the particulars connected with the accident, and submit an early report. The commission sat for the first time on Tuesday, May 26.

VICEREGAL COURTESIES.—The *Indian Mirror* learns that Babu Keshub Chunder Sen has been invited by the Viceroy to take up his residence at Simla during the present season, in one of those houses which his Excellency has expressly ordered to be built for respectable parties who may be invited or willing to sojourn with him. Babu Keshub Chunder Sen should feel himself honoured by the request so spontaneously made, and lose no time to comply with it. We cannot speak too highly of Sir John Lawrence's goodness and hospitality. If all Englishmen here were as polite and well-meaning as the first English gentleman in India undoubtedly is, the present relation between natives and Europeans would be reversed into one of everlasting friendship, mutual trust, and co-operation.

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.—These who speak evil of dignities, and of the Maharajah of Cashmere in particular, will perhaps be puzzled to account for his Highness's liberality in the cause of education. The Maharajah has recently made the munificent donation of Rs. 62,300 towards the foundation of an oriental university for the study of literature and science through the medium of the Indian tongues. This donation has been accepted by the Viceroy, who assures the Maharajah how highly he esteems such princely conduct. The Secretary of State for India, to whom the Government of India communicated the fact, states that he brought this example of liberality to the notice of the Queen, and was commanded by her Majesty to communicate to the Maharajah her high appreciation of his Highness's munificence in so excellent a cause.

THE CHIEF ENGINEERSHIP OF THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—The East India Railway has hitherto been under the direction of three chief engineers—one for the Bengal division, a second for the North-West Provinces, and a third for the Jubbulpore Extension. It has now been determined to unite the three divisions under a single superintendence. Mr. S. Power, the chief engineer of the Bengal division, has long wished to retire. Mr. H. P. LeMessurier, chief engineer of the Jubbulpore Extension, whose services have hitherto been only temporarily lent to Government for service in the Punjab, is now definitely released for that appointment; and the board of directors have appointed Mr. George Sibley to be chief engineer of the whole line, including the Jubbulpore Extension, and also member of the board of agency.

LATEST FROM BOKHARA.—News has come in from Bokhara that the Ameer had called upon the Moulvies to preach up a *jehad* against the Russians, and that, in consequence, there was a very large gathering of men, but the Ameer, by some means, got away and fled to Shehr-i-Subz; others, however, say he went to a place called Qila Qulab. He also endeavoured to stir up the Alooseas against the Russians. Their chiefs however refused to take up arms unless the Ameer himself led the war, and declined to move until the Ameer made his appearance in Bokhara. The Russians are, it is said, bent on making a cantonment close to Bokhara, and have resolved to take the *foujdaree* and *devanny*—in other words, the government of the country in their own hands. One-fourth of the country is actually in their possession. Should the King submit, well; if not, the Russians are prepared for war.—*Englishman*.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE.—Dr. John Muir is bringing out a new edition of his laborious and most valuable work, entitled "Sanskrit Texts." The first volume has already appeared, rewritten and greatly enlarged. A recent article in the *Westminster Review*, contributed, it would appear, by that excellent Sanskritist, Dr. Goldstucker, speaks of Dr. Muir's work as one "which, under the most modest title, has contributed more trustworthy materials to the elucidation of some of the obscurest points of Hindoo antiquity than many a pretentious book professing the same aim; and, in spite of its extreme cautiousness in arriving at settled conclusions, by its thorough impartiality and judicious treatment of the subject-matter, it will have done more to establish correct ideas than the bold assertions and solemn affirmations with which some other writers on Sanskrit matters are wont to represent the unreliable results of their speculations."

THE LATE MR. ROBERT MORRELL.—The *Englishman* records with great regret the death of Mr. Robert Morrell, of Morrellgunge, Jessore, known as one of the greatest and best of English Zemindars in Bengal. His loss will be severely felt by his tenants, to whom he was ever a just and kind-hearted landlord, as well as by those who knew him as an accomplished gentleman and sincere friend. The Government of Bengal during the troublesome times of 1857 and 1858 found him a zealous and efficient honorary magistrate, and publicly thanked him for the help he had given in collecting their revenue under most adverse circumstances. In bringing the large estate of Morrellgunge to its present cultivation, Mr. Robert Morrell was a striking example of what European enterprise and energy can do to overcome all difficulties of nature. From a vast jungle, where the tiger and other beasts of prey reigned supreme, he made in a few years a populous and flourishing settlement of happy and contented ryots.

THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The following are the principal stipulations entered into between the Secretary of State and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company for the transfer to the Government of the line between Port Canning and Calcutta:—The company are to receive from the Home and Indian Governments the full amount of the share capital paid into the

Home or Indian treasuries. This amounts to £328,500. Or, should they prefer it, an annuity instead of the gross amount of the paid-in capital. The debenture loan of £112,850 will be taken over by the Secretary of State, who will at the same time give the company a guarantee against all the debts and liabilities incurred on account of the line. In connection with this agreement the Government of India will pay to the agent of the company in India the amount of the capital held in this country—£11,340-6. We do not dispute the wisdom of this arrangement, inasmuch as we are of opinion that anything would be better than continuing to pay the guaranteed interest for the full term of the guarantee; but, now the Government have got the line, the public are curious to know what they will do with it.—*Englishman*, May 25.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF AN APPARENTLY DROWNED CHILD—The other day the police were informed that a girl about four years of age was missing from a house in Chitpore, and was supposed to have accidentally fallen into a tank adjoining the premises. Inspector Marklew immediately repaired to the spot and had the tank dragged with a net. On this being done the child was brought up apparently lifeless, but the inspector, finding the body still warm, wrapped it up in a blanket, and after swinging it for some time, the little creature began to move, to the surprise and delight of the parents. The officer, who it appeared had read an account of the way in which persons drowned and who had been given up for dead were brought to life, promptly applied the same remedies, and succeeded, the child being able to speak in an hour. Strange to say that, at the very lowest computation, the little one must have been under water for nearly half an hour.—*Englishman*.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST A NEWSPAPER—Mr. Harrison, acting agent of the Punjab Railway, has, we believe, instituted an action for libel against the proprietors of the *Mofussilite*—damages 25,000 rupees. We hear it whispered that this action will be followed by others. Captain Kingscote, editor or manager of the *Mofussilite*, whose name has been figuring somewhat prominently in an action at present carried on in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, will also not escape with impunity from his share in late railway transactions. As regards a paper called the *Lucknow Times*, our local contemporary is probably misinformed in supposing that a settled intention already exists on the part of some of the gentlemen whom it is said to have attacked, to institute an action against it. The paper is certainly not much known at Lahore, and we for one do not get it. All we have heard is, that its proprietors, and that of the *Mofussilite*, are to some extent the same.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE FOR UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS—We hear that the Government of India has lately submitted a proposition to the Secretary of State to grant a subsistence, or out-of-employment allowance to all uncovenanted officers, on the ground that those public servants, when thrown out of employ by the abolition of their offices or reduction of establishment, are generally subjected to great hardships, in consequence of there being no provision for a subsistence allowance. It appears that the above proposition was originally made by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who recommended that a subsistence allowance should be granted to the uncovenanted judicial officers in those provinces when thrown out of employ by the circumstances above stated. The Governor-general in Council has approved of the aforesaid proposition, and made it a general question. His Excellency in Council is said to have suggested to her Majesty's Secretary of State that it should be made applicable in the case of all uncovenanted servants, and not confined to judicial officers only.—*Indian Daily News*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 21. Str. Madras, McKerdy, Moulmein.—22. Candahar, Massor, Liverpool; Iron Duke, Farry, London and Lizard; Mary and Emma, Thompson, Rangoon.—23. Gertrude, Chenoweth, Liverpool; Winged Hunter, Small, Liverpool.—24. Fathool Carrin, Jackson, Bombay.—26. Str. Nubia, Fraser, Aden, &c.; str. Yung Hai-an, Morrison, Moulmein, &c.; Providence, Cassy, Bombay.—27. Ismail, Graham, Bombay, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Madras.—Messrs. J. Henderson, J. B. Anderson, Steel, Lackersteen, Capt. Doley, Mr. F. Ebel.
Per str. Nubia.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown and three children, D. McKay, Mrs. Collins and two children, Mrs. Adamson, Ann Shaw and child, Ensign Chalmers, Mr. G. Stibbins. From Marseilles.—Col. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. Murray, Asst. surg. Ruddick. From Galle.—Mr. Lehenkuke, Mr. Appleby. From Madras.—Dr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. A. Bartlett, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. King and child, Mr. Jordon, Mr. F. Bothwick, Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Brandis, Mr. Mundle.

Per str. Yung Hai-an.—Mr. Weberling, Mr. C. J. Stanley, Rev. Mr. and Miss Baily, Mr. F. Burot, Mrs. Michelson and child, Mrs. Francis and child, Mr. Kenger. For Providence.—Madame Cassy and child.

DEPARTURES.

May 21. Str. Clan Alpine; City of Glasgow, Mahanada.—22. Geologist, Stonehouse.—23. Str. Lightning; Shand, Czarewicz.—24. Str. Australian; Cambay.—25. Strs. Surat, Coringa; Royal Alice, Mindoro.—26. Calumet, Silvia.—27. Alexandra.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Surat.—From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Barton and family, Mr. Wood. For Galle.—Mr. Hall. For Suva.—Lieut. Col. Ford. For Marseilles.—Messrs. S. J. Phillips, J. Watson, Cooper, J. J. Haly, Capt. M'Dougal, Mr. E. W. Burgett, Dr. Hill, Mr. Hill, Mr. A. T. T. Peterson. For Southampton.—Mr. Gray, Mr. Alone and children, Mr. J. D. Bland, Mr. O. Edwards, Mr. F. Carberry, Mr. H. Deventen, Mr. M. Barber, Mrs. Hutchinson and family, Mr. Adey and children.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 27, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 92 8 to 92 12
Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	...
4 per Cent. ... ..	... Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	93 0 to 93 4
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	... Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	105 4 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. ... ..	... Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	113 12 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	... Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 14 to 109 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 7-16
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 9-16	to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	105 to 108
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	240 to 250
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1781½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	6 to 7½pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	505 to —
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	88 to 90
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	610 to 616
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	88 to 90
Ditto New Shares	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	235 to 240
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	42 to 45
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 242
East India Tea Company	100 ...	40 to 42
Ditto (Contributory)	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218 ...	228 to 228
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	185 to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	120 to 125
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	340 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	500 to 500
National Bank of India (Limited)	125 ...	129 to —
New Fort Gloster Company	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	10½ to 11
Peoples Bank of India	100 ...	28 to 30
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	335 to —
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Screwing Company (Limited)	200 ...	150 to —
Simsa Bank	500 ...	600 to 610
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	80 to 82
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	10 ...	90 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£1 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	2 0 0 to 2 2 6 ...	Nominal.
Seeds	3 0 0 to 3 5 0 ...	Nominal.
Jute	3 0 0 to 3 5 0 ...	Nominal.
Cotton	4 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	£4 0 0 to 4 5 0

Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.—We observe that the following officer joins the Public Works Department:—Lieut.-colonel O'Connell, of the Royal Engineers; the services of this officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Major-general R. Shubrick, Infantry; Lieutenant-colonel H. E. Dyneley, Cavalry. Arrived at Madras on 22nd May.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—A party, consisting of one European officer, two native officers, eighty-seven non-commissioned rank and file and fourteen public and private followers of the 29th regiment Native Infantry, was to embark for Hong Kong in the P. and O. steamer *Surat*, expected from Calcutta on May 28.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—According to the *Pioneer* Lieut.-Colonel O'Connell, R.E., Controller P. W. Accounts, Madras, the transfer of whose services has been requested from the Madras Government, will officiate as Accountant-General in the Public Works Department in room of Major McLeod Innes, V.C., who has been appointed to the Bank of Bombay Commission.

ITEMS FROM NAGPORE.—A letter from Nagpore tells us that Mr. Malcolm Low, officiating commissioner of that division, is posted permanently to the Nerbudda division, and will have his headquarters at Hoshungabad instead of at Baitool, so as to be on the line of railway. Mr. Bernard will, on his return from leave, take up the duties of the Nagpore division as Commissioner. Captain Fenton is the new Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, and Major Dunn, a retired officer of the Bombay army, succeeds Mr. Dangerfield as engineer to the municipal committee. The 91st Highlanders are delighted at the idea of leaving Kamptee, this being their second tour at this unhealthy station. Colonel Pattenson commands the brigade. The Madras corps, the 3rd Cavalry and 1st N.L. will also both move, the former to relieve the 1st Cavalry, which comes from Poona to Kamptee, and the latter to Secunderabad.

THE HIGH COURT.—On his own application before the High Court, appellate side May 27 (Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Collett), Mr. Michael Gould, of the Inner Temple, London, and King's Inns, Dublin, was duly admitted and enrolled as an advocate of the High Court. He is the first Roman Catholic gentleman so admitted in our bar "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." Mr. Gould took exception to the usual form of declaration necessary to be subscribed—an antiquated form—wherein the obligation to resist the Pope and his Holiness' mandates, &c., is entered. This protest was conceded.

SIR DINKUR RAO.—We gather from the *Indu-Prakash* that the Maharajah of Rewah has secured the services of Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao as his dewan. The appointment, adds our contemporary, has been creditable alike to the receiver and the donor. Men of Sir Dinkur Rao's abilities can scarcely find a better scope for the employment of their talents than in the improvement of native States. Meanwhile we are sorry to see that Sir Dinkur Rao's talents and experience, acquired in a court so important as that of Gwalior, cannot secure him a share in the government of a larger principality than Rewah.

FURLONGS TO EUROPE.—The following officers obtained furloughs in May last:—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Coningham, Staff Corps, 26th N.I., from date of departure, for 15 days—Madras, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Captain C. L. Raikes, Staff Corps, attached to 8th N.I., from date of departure, for 3 months—Madras, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Major T. Sweet, of the Staff Corps, on medical certificate, for 20 months, and to embark from Madras.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—Under the provisions of Section 6, Act X., of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned persons to be town-commissioners for carrying out in the town of Tellicherry, in the Malabar district, purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning 1st May, 1868, and ending 30th April, 1869:—Captain Samuel Galbraith, superintendent of police, North Malabar; Surgeon James Edward Dickinson, civil surgeon, Tellicherry; Lieut. H. W. Bird, acting cantonment magistrate, to be a town commissioner for Cannanore, in the Malabar district, during the year beginning May 1, 1868, and ending April 30, 1869.

ITEMS FROM HYDERABAD.—We hear from Hyderabad that the demise of Mr. A. A. Roberts is universally regretted by all classes of the native community. In a case which was being tried before Mr. Roberts prior to his illness, and in which the great Sowcar, Poorun-Mull, was interested, a barrister had been engaged from Bombay on a fee of Rs. 250 per day—not an excessive fee, judged by the Calcutta standard for conducting a Mofussil case. Our correspondent adds:—"It is to be hoped that Mr. Saunders from Mysore may be appointed Resident. It is generally believed he was a candidate for the post when it was vacated by Sir Richard Temple. He would command the confidence of the people here." There was a report on foot that the Nizam had again preferred his claims to Mysore and Goomsoor.

THE PLANTERS IN KUMAON.—We are glad to hear that the agitation in the papers about the complaints of the Kumaon planters has produced the desired effect. It was stated that the late Lieutenant-governor refused to comply with Colonel Ramsay's request to appoint a commission of enquiry. This was not the least to be wondered at. But Colonel Ramsay has, we understand, himself issued a circular letter to the planters in the province inviting them to state their complaints. This, in our opinion, was as much as the aggrieved parties could reasonably expect. Their grievances, if they have stated them, must now receive the enquiry so long solicited. This is the legitimate end and object of newspaper agitation, and we are glad it has been attained. The aggrieved parties have had an opportunity afforded them of stating the causes of dissatisfaction, and we hope that a better feeling will prevail. There may be a great future in store for Kumaon yet, if once a really good understanding is established between the two principal classes of Europeans in it.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN STEER.—"One Present," writing to the *Times of India*, contradicts some of the statements which that paper had quoted from the *Central India Times*. There was no music, indeed, nor could the four companies of the 36th, at Seetabuldee, have anyhow furnished much. There was also a grave "partly ready," and not in the corner of the churchyard. The *chatties* in the grave were not broken, but whole. It is utterly false that "no prayer-book was forthcoming when required." Captain Playfair, of the Nagpore Commission, had consented on the previous evening to read the burial service in the absence of the chaplain, and did so. It is not usual in military stations to send out notices to friends of deceased officers. Moreover, poor Captain Steer had been but a short time in Seetabuldee, the last month on the sick report, and had no acquaintances even here beyond the officers of the wing of the regiment, who were all at his funeral except one, who was on the sick report. Captain Steer was buried with the usual honours—there was an escort of a hundred men of the 36th regiment, including the firing party, commanded by a captain of the 91st Highlanders, and everything was conducted with

decorum and solemnity. It is true that the unfortunate *contretemps* which occurred was much to be deplored, but it arose from errors, not of "culpable mismanagement," but want of experience and knowledge.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LATE DURBAR AT NAGPORE.—We are now able to put the whole account of the "Shoe" *contretemps* in the Nagpore durbar before our readers. At the durbar in question six or seven of the leading inhabitants of Nagpore appeared in English patent leather shoes or boots, articles of dress with which, we can we believe safely say, none of them had ever before attempted to adorn themselves. When they came up to be presented to the Chief Commissioner, many of the European gentlemen present remarked how exceedingly uncomfortable they looked, and one or two of them at least were observed, when bending to salute Mr. Morris, nearly to lose their balance. Shortly before the durbar was dismissed, whilst some of the district and other officials were engaged in decorating the durbarees prior to their again going up to the Chief Commissioner to take leave, Mr. Morris asked the native gentlemen sitting next to him on the left whether he found the Belattee shoes comfortable. He received a reply which was only intelligible in the negative, and inquired why he wore them if he did not like them, and observed that there was no necessity for his doing so, as the Government order was only permissive, and was intended to accommodate those gentlemen who were in the habit of wearing English boots. These remarks were made in quite an under tone, and were frequently inaudible, except to some ten or twelve people who were sitting quite close. From the above it will be seen how little foundation there was for the statement of the local paper. No rebuke was administered, and what was said on the shoe question was merely in the course of conversation, as explanatory of the Government resolution on the subject.—*Friend of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 21. Arima, Kerr, Melbourne.—22. Str. Nubia, Fraser, Galle. 27. Str. Mahuratta, Scott, Rangoon; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Southern Ports; P. and O. str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arima.—Mr. Learmouth.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown and three children, Dr. Mackay, Mrs. Collins and two children, Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Ann Shaw and child, Ensign Chalmers. From MARSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. Murray, Asst. surg. Ruddick, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. G. Stebbing. From GALLE.—Mr. Lehenkuke, Mr. Appleby.
Per str. Mahuratta.—Dr. Hodson, Dr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Messrs. Blair, Fraser, White, Wilson, Montbrim, Best, Lemon, Lieut. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Goodale and three children.
Per str. Cashmere.—Mrs. Smith, Mr. Gray, Mr. Mackenzie.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Messrs. Hall, Toomey, McDonald, McD. McRae. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Byrne and three children. For SURAT.—Lieut. col. Ford, Mr. Marwede, Mr. J. Anderson. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. S. J. Phillips, Mrs. J. Watson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. J. J. Hally, Mr. C. W. Burgett, Dr. Hill, Mr. Hill, Mr. A. T. T. Peterson, Mr. C. H. Carrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Trementane. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Gray, Bland, Carberry, Barber, Lingham, Mrs. Adey and four children, Mrs. Alone and three children, Mr. O. Edwards, Mr. H. Davieson, Mr. Hutchinson and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. D. R. Clarke.

DEPARTURES.

May 21. Sumroo, —, Northern Ports; Denis, —, Coconada.

Bombay.

BANK OF INDIA.

On Friday afternoon, May 29, a general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held at the offices of the Bank, 24, Rampart-row, to receive an account of the liquidation—Mr. H. G. Dunlop in the chair.

The Chairman said the report and accounts of the liquidators had already been circulated, but they would now be read to the meeting in Guzerati.

The report and accounts having been read,

The Chairman said that the meeting having heard the translations read, he would propose that the report and accounts now submitted by the liquidators be approved and adopted. The report had told them everything connected with the liquidation, and therefore he did not think it necessary for him to say anything more. The liquidators had asked the shareholders who wanted information to come to the offices of the Bank; some shareholders had done so, and, he supposed, had received the required information, so that nothing remained now but to propose the adoption of the report, which he now did.

A number of Shareholders then rose to speak at once, when a Parsee Shareholder stated that one of the speakers was calling out that God would ask the liquidators about the affairs of the Bank.

The Chairman: God is not present at the meeting. God "abhi nai hai."

After some more noisy conversation between the shareholders in the vernacular, a Parsee Shareholder asked what were the monthly expenses of the bank?

Dr. Byramjee, one of the liquidators, said that including the rent and everything the expenses would amount to Rs. 600 per month.

The Chairman: All this information could have been got at the office if application had been made.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw seconded the chairman's motion, that the accounts should be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna then moved—"That the resignations of Messrs. Jehangeer Gustadjee and Dadabhojee Rustomjee Paruck as members of the consulting committee be accepted; and that Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, Jaitha Jairam, and Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee be appointed additional members of the committee nominated at the meeting of the 2nd July, 1866, to consult with the liquidators on the questions of release and compensation; that any two of the members of such committee may form a quorum, and that the decision of the majority at any meeting shall be final."

Mr. Byramjee Pestonjee seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

There was no other business before the meeting, which then adjourned.

THE GUICOWAR'S EXTORTIONS.

The Barbaric chief of Baroda has set to play his money-squeezing machinery in a more unscrupulous and wilder manner than ever. Having exhausted almost all plausible means to replenish his coffers he lately invited the Setas and Showkars of Baroda, desiring them to lend him money on 6 per cent. interest. Their reply was to this effect:—"Formerly the Sirkar used to pay 12 per cent.; your Highness has now reduced it to six; whilst we cannot obtain money even at eight. Still we would have lent you, but that we are at present in highly straitened circumstances." Hereupon the chief sent for his minister and informed him—"rupia pahije,"—i.e., money is wanted. Bhow Sindhia then sent for Lulloobhai, the Fouzdar, who informed the Guicowar that if he were invested with full powers, he would by any means obtain for the Sirkar a crore of rupees. The powers were at once granted to him, and many a person is now panic-struck. All the instances of extortions can never be told; but surely few else than the Resident could have better information. Government and the public in general may be informed of some of these instances conveyed to our notice. One of the general principles of the Guicowar now is that on learning that a certain individual is possessed of money, he is summoned and informed that either his son or daughter, or he himself, was adulterous, or had committed a certain offence, and that therefore if he did not surrender so many thousand rupees he was liable to confinement and the usual tyrannies. The minimum extortion is Rs. 1,000, the maximum anything above Rs. 50,000. The Patel of Teltalao is imprisoned, not having paid the amount demanded from him. A large sum having been demanded from the agent of the branch firm of Mulharrao, he has disappeared. Meanwhile a fine of Rs. 100 is levied daily from the firm until his return. The subjects of the British Government who have their firms at Baroda having refused to pay anything, they have been ordered to quit the city. The Mody of Paiga was also unable to pay. It was consequently ordered that the sepoys who owed him money should not pay him, their wages being meanwhile confiscated by the Chief. A Patel of Oonjha, subject to the Patun Purgannah, was suddenly arrested, and ordered to pay Rs. 3,200. As he hesitated to obey he was thrashed and confined until he obeyed. A Bania, Motichund, a subject of our Government, has been apprehended, along with his brother, having a firm in a village of the Guicowar, and are not to be released until Rs. 13,000 are paid. The Vahiwtudar of Kadi and Patun is held under confinement until he consents to pay Rs. 20,000, which are to be levied by the utmost distress if he continues refusing. Some years ago a Showkar of Shownghud was charged with a certain offence, which was now revived, and he was not acquitted until he paid Rs. 25,000. Twenty-five years ago a daughter of a Showkar of Shidhpore acquired the inheritance of her deceased father, when a Nuzzerana was paid to the Durbar according to the usage; but another claim was lately made, the woman was imprisoned and was not liberated until she paid Rs. 50,000. The Ameen of Delgaum has been fined Rs. 52,000, which he is unable to pay, and so undergoes imprisonment.—*Guzerat Mitra*.

TRADE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE.

As the facility of cheap means of communication between your port and ours will naturally develop mutual trade, which in every case will in time increase, it may be interesting to your readers to know its future importance. For greater clearness I shall first give some general observations. Trieste is a very young town of about 100,000 active inhabitants of different countries, who are generally engaged in trade. Its climate is beautiful and healthy. The city owes its importance to its topographical position, which renders it the place of interchange between the south of Europe, the Orient, and north of Africa, with the centre and the north of Europe. Its sphere of activity with the interior extends from the banks of the river Rhine to the Black Sea and to St. Petersburg. Embracing such extensive territories—which are partially industrial and in part agricultural—it is clear that the present trading class cannot constantly exhaust all the branches of trade which might be prosecuted with advantage; and therefore the majority of the merchants turn

to that business which at the moment seems more convenient—as, for instance, during the last six months to the export of grain, of which more than one million of quarters were exported, principally to England.

The countries surrounding Trieste are yet virgin, and present, therefore, a constant progress, especially the territory of the Austrian Empire, which is now governed on a liberal constitutional system. The Government is encouraging and assisting generally in the economical development. A great number of new railways are now being constructed, and many others are also under contemplation. A new road of communication will be opened before long, which will connect us directly with Switzerland and the centre of Europe, and two others will connect us too with Hungary—which country, although uncultivated by two-thirds, may be said this year to have preserved the whole of Europe from famine. Observing the imminent increase of the local trade, the Government is now building at the north of our port some large basins and docks at the expense of 25 millions of florins, as the actual port is not sufficient to the present maritime movement, which amounts to two millions of tons, with a traffic of the value of 270 millions of florins, export and import.

Our currency is precisely as in North America—circulating notes and metal coin—and business is otherwise carried on as the mutual parties desire it; sometimes, for instance, in French or English money and weight. The currency is the florin, equal to one rupee, and the weight is the hundredweight—equal to 123½ English lbs. Gold has generally a premium of 3 to 4 per cent. above the value of silver money, and therefore it should be profitable, when the exchange in India is high, to melt silver in Trieste and export it to Bombay; and a branch house of the Indian banks would do a very handsome business here.

With regard to the quality and quantity of the merchandises of your country fit for importation to our port, a glance at the following statistical account may throw the best light on this subject; and you may judge for yourselves the great importance of this matter:—Austria alone, without the border countries, makes a yearly consumption of cotton 1,000,000 cwts., of which about 100,000 bales are of Surat; coffee, Ceylon plantation, 150,000 cwts., of Mysore and Tellichery, about 15,000 cwts.; pepper, 30,000 cwts.; wax, raw, 6,000 cwts.; gum arabic, 30,000 cwts.; hides of oxen, cows, buffaloes, and minor animals, 100,000 cwts.; cocoa-nut oil, Ceylon and Cochin, 25,000 cwts.; fish oil, 45,000 cwts.; arrack and rum, 12,000 cwts.; saltpetre, 6,000 cwts.; mother-o-pearl, 3,000 cwts.; sapan wood, 10,000 cwts.; turmeric and ginger, 2,000 cwts.; tincal, 1,000 cwts.; indigo, 12,000 cwts.; gambier, 10,000 cwts.; cutch, 30,000 cwts.; gallnuts, 3,000 cwts.; silk, 3,000 cwts.; wool, 20,000 cwts.—besides many other drugs, dyes, manufactures, &c.

All these goods are imported indirectly by third or fourth parties in the interior of Austria, and notwithstanding leave a large gain. It is therefore evident that goods directly imported would sell without fail, and yield a fair profit; besides, it may well be imagined to what an extent the development of direct trade between Bombay and Trieste is capable of going.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Trieste, 18th April, 1868.

BOMBAY BANK BILL.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council at Simla, on the 20th May, Sir J. Lawrence presiding, the Hon. Mr. Maine presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint a Commission to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay, and requested his Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon. Mr. Maine then moved that the report be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill would have become law at Calcutta but for the necessity of previously communicating with the Secretary of State for India and the Local Government of Bombay. Those communications had now been received and acted upon. As, in the opinion of the Local Government, the bank would ultimately pay its debts, and have some surplus, the recital of the preamble had been correspondingly modified. The Government of Bombay had further suggested that the Commission should be allowed to act even though its members were reduced to two, but there were inconveniences in a Commission so constituted; power, however, had been expressly given to the Governor-general of India in Council from time to time to add to the persons named in the Commission, and to replace members disabled from acting. Section 3 would require some further change to meet the views of the Secretary of State. The inquiry would begin at Bombay, but provision would be made for continuing the inquiry, if the Government of India should think fit, at places in the province other than the presidency town. In section 4 the committee had, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, empowered the commissioners to compel the personal attendance of witnesses residing not merely within the Presidency of Bombay, but in any part of British India. The alternative course of examining such witnesses by commission might still be followed by the commissioners, and here the Bombay Government had recommended that this power of delegated examination should be limited to judges and collectors. The Select Committee, agreeing in the view of the Bombay Government, had at the same time thought that the matter was one fairly left to the discre-

tion of the commissioners who might be trusted to select proper persons to take evidence in their name. The most important amendment was the introduction of section 9. The Bombay Government had suggested that provision should be made for pursuing the inquiry in England and elsewhere, and had urged that without this it could never be complete. It was obviously not easy to comply with this request, for of course the Council of the Governor-general had no power to bind directly persons residing in England. But sections 177 and 178 of the Code of Civil Procedure authorised the High Court to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses resident beyond the limits of British India, and the statute 22 Vic., cap. 20, afforded facilities for taking evidence in one part of her Majesty's dominions in relation to proceedings pending before courts in another part of those dominions. It had accordingly occurred to the committee that the difficulty might be met by declaring the commissioners to be a court for the purpose of issuing commissions to take evidence beyond British India. The clause inserted was as follows:—

"The Commissioners may, whenever they think fit, issue a commission for the examination of witnesses resident beyond the limits of British India, and shall, for the purpose of issuing such commissions, be deemed to be a Court authorised to issue commissions by sections 177, 178 and 179 of the Code of Civil Procedure."

Section 179 of the Code of Civil Procedure contained provisions as to the return of the commission to the Court issuing it together with the depositions. The English Courts would, he hoped, consider themselves justified in aiding the commission, if necessary. Section 11 was new, and provided not only for the punishment of perjury before the Commissioners, but also for that of the fabrication of false evidence and committing contempts. In section 12, the committee had considered the desire of the Secretary of State to strike out the provision that no statement made by a witness should be admissible against him in a civil proceeding, and had expressly provided that nothing in the proposed Act should exempt him from a civil suit. The clause in the Bill as introduced was certainly in the usual form. Such clauses of indemnity were not however inserted on any principle which required that a person should be absolved from civil liability because the evidence of such liability consisted in an admission compulsorily extorted from himself. Since legislative changes in England and India which allowed the interrogation and examination of defendants, such a doctrine could not be maintained. Indemnity clauses were simply intended to induce persons aware of facts relevant to the inquiry to come freely forward and to answer freely, and the simple question was whether it was worth while holding forth such an inducement in the present case. Mr. Maine on the whole agreed with the Secretary of State that it was not. Criminal liability rested on a different footing, and the witness answering honestly would still be relieved from penal consequences.

In Section 13 the bar of suits against the Commissioners for anything done in the execution of the Act had been rendered absolute.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Maine then moved that in lieu of the first clause of Section 3, the following should be substituted:—

"3. The Commissioners shall enter upon the said inquiry in the town of Bombay on the first day of June, 1868, or as soon after that day as they can conveniently do so, and such inquiry may be continued in the presidency town or at such other place within the territories under the Government of the Governor of Bombay in Council as the Governor-general of India in Council shall from time to time appoint."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Maine then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH AT COLABA.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. G. E. M. Sperrin, of H.M.'s 95th Regiment, which took place on May 30 at Colaba.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCE.—Lieut.-colonel (Major-general) J. Hobson, Staff Corps, having completed ten years' service in the rank of substantive lieut.-colonel, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from May 18, 1868, under the provisions of clause 2, paragraph 61, of G.O.G.I. No. 808, Sept. 26, 1866.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages specified, according to the higher standard:—H. S. Spring, Mahrattee; E. W. L. Morant, Mahrattee; G. B. Spring, Mahrattee; W. H. Hamilton, Guzeratee; F. C. Blodwell, Guzeratee; F. Turner, Hindoostanee; Mr. W. H. Payne, jun., has passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, according to the lower standard.

ITEM FROM ADEN.—Lieutenant Abbott, the assistant officiating for the Resident at Aden, lately deputed two Somalis, whose fidelity and intelligence were vouched for by the native head of the Aden police, a Somali himself, to visit the Berbera fair, for the purpose of diligently but discreetly sifting the rumour that some Europeans are held in captivity among the Somali tribes. The agents have been supplied with funds for all probable expenses of their mission, and promised liberal reward in case of success.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.—The *Gazette of India* contains a notification that Sir Charles Jackson, Major Macleod Innes, v.c., and Maxwell Melvill, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, have received a commission to enquire into the collapse of the old Bank of Bombay.

THE ADEN RESIDENCY.—We perceive by general orders that Lieut. H. L. Nutt received charge of the Aden residency and of the treasury at Aden from Lieut. Miles and Mr. Mullaly, respectively, on May 11.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—The *Times of India* learns by telegram that an attempt has been made at Bunno to assassinate Dr. Muckerlich, of the Punjab Cavalry. The outrage is believed to have been committed by the Wazerees in revenge for shooting a robber. The doctor is fortunately considered out of danger.

BOMBAY MARINE.—Commander G. T. Robinson, officiating superintendent of marine, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of marine, from the date of Capt. Young's death. Commander Robinson and Mr. T. H. Moore, are appointed members of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in May last:—Major T. Sweet, Staff Corps, doing general duty at Vellore, for one month, from date of departure, Madras, to appear before a medical board; Major J. T. Clarke, Staff Corps, doing general duty at Trichinopoly, in extension of privilege leave for two months, to Neilgherries, private affairs; Major P. L. Holmes, Staff Corps, second in command and wing officer 11th N.I., from date of departure, for six months, to Madras and Neilgherries, medical certificate; Staff Assistant-surg. H. C. Peppin, in medical charge depot Poonamallee, for three months, from the expiration of the duty upon which he has been detailed, to Neilgherries, private affairs.

MUSICAL PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.—The example of the Bengalee Baboo must have made a profound impression on some members of the native community, for we find an enterprising individual advertising in a small semi-English semi-vernacular native paper "that he will undertake to give lessons in English singing to young gentlemen of the Hindoo and Parsee communities." No easy undertaking, certainly; for there is still an undoubted preference for nautches and nautch music on the part of almost the whole native community. It would be a curious sight, indeed, to see some big-puggeried Govind or Luxumon standing up at an amateur entertainment, holding a sheet of music before him and singing "Ishweet Ishpirit hear my prayer!"—*Bombay Gazette*.

SPIRITUAL PROVISION FOR PRESBYTERIANS.—The Government of India has called upon the Government of this Presidency for a return showing the average number of Presbyterian British-born servants of Government, both civil and military, and of their wives and children (separately), residing during the last five years at the military stations of Belgaum, Poona, Sholapoor, Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Mhow, Deesa, Hyderabad (Scinde), and Kurrachee. This step is said to be due to the influence of Dr. Macleod and Dr. Watson, who lately visited Bombay, and who appear to have been enjoining upon Government the necessity of paying greater attention to the spiritual wants of Presbyterians in this Presidency.—*Bombay Gazette*.

FURLONGS TO EUROPE.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe in May:—Lieut. col. Dickson, cantonment magistrate at Neemuch, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on m.c.; Major Barras, Bombay Staff Corps, superintendent of police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on m.c.; Mr. C. Denton, in charge of the treasure chest at Mhow, is allowed fifteen months' leave to Europe, on m.c., under the uncovenanted service furlough rules; Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, having been allowed leave of absence to Europe for eight months, C. Peile, solicitor, has been appointed to act for him as registrar of the diocese; Lieut. C. Maturin, Madras general list, attached to 17th Madras N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate; Lieut. H. M. Hozier, 2nd Life Guards, to England, on medical certificate; Lieut. A. Jebb, 85th Foot, to England, on medical certificate; Lieut. Collis, 21st Punjab Infantry, to England, on medical certificate.

A NEW SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A good deal of consternation was excited in Rampart-row on the evening of May 28 by the appearance of the monster steam-roller that the Municipality has brought from London. Apparently it was out for a trial trip, and hundreds of natives crowded round, gazing on it with astonishment and awe. It is a most imposing piece of machinery, about fifteen feet in height, and evidently of enormous power. It consists chiefly of a large square iron case, enclosing the machinery, and open at the front, where one or two of the machine men are located. Several other workmen are employed at the top, where they are protected from the heat of the sun by a suitable covering. Underneath there are two wheels near the front, and the ponderous roller towards the back. It can be easily imagined that this "iron elephant" (for the ordinary phrase of "iron horse" fails to describe the monster adequately) will perform its duty in a most effective and expeditious manner, but it would be a decided improvement if it could consume its own smoke (which on Thursday it emitted in extraordinary volumes), and it must take care not to frighten the horses with its deep and angry groans. We could not help thinking that the municipal steam-roller would be worth all the volunteers in the place if there was any disturbance breaking out.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 26. Duke of Newcastle, Arey, London; str. Orissa, Hibbert, Calcutta.—27. Thomas Seddon, Riton, Glasgow; Hurry Puddumsey, Poole, Abyssinia.—28. Str. Victoria, Mahomed, Zanzibar; Shooting Star, Gracely, Mauritius; The Foundling, Varian, Liverpool.—29. Marco Polo, Davis, Liverpool; Shah Jehan, Mauritius, Annesley Bay; Sir Hugh Rose, Spurdens, Annesley Bay; Futay Sultan, Graig, Annesley Bay; Europa, Cuning, Annesley Bay; Admiral de Winter, Gills, London; George A. Holt, Robinson, Liverpool.—30. Str. Delhi, White, Suez; British Admiral, Murray, London; Parana, England, London; Theodor Knoop, Lakey, Liverpool; Good Success, Fladerend, Annesley Bay; str. Martaban, Sharp, Muscat; Queen of India, Hill, Annesley Bay; Castle Eden, —, Annesley Bay.—31. Str. Sukara, Beazley, London; William Mitchell, Womesley, Liverpool; William Prowse, Fish, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delhi.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. A. M. Salmon, Mrs. and Miss Francis, Miss Orr, Mrs. Pritchard, Capt. Biriwood, Mrs. Bray, Sir C. Jackson, Mr. Salmond. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Hackney, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. J. Twiss, Mrs. Hartley and child, Miss Ellen Quinn, Mr. J. Garrett, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. Soy, Mr. R. S. Shields, Mr. J. A. Proctor. From SUEZ.—Lieut. Austin, Mr. Snell, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Pattison and child. From ADEK.—Mr. R. Pace.

DEPARTURES.

May 26. Str. Rangoon, Renoldson, Aden and Suez; Bolingbroke, Norton, Liverpool; Hera, Busholt, Singapore and Hong Kong; John and Mary, Jorg, Hong Kong; Helen Wallace, Stanton, Falmouth; Notre Dame Dis V., Exmelin, Havre via Coconada; John Stuart, Soraby, Calcutta; Prince Eugene, Smith, Calcutta; Royal Alexandra, Browning, Liverpool; Romania, Cruickshank, Liverpool.—27. Queen of the West, Wilkins, Havre.—28. Nor, Knock, Moulmain; Rowena, Bilton, Havre; Khoudabux, Rows, Calcutta; Pehlwan Tarn, Kurraheeb; Norman, Orfeu, Kurraheeb.—29. Str. Orissa, Hall, Hong Kong; str. Shaftesbury, Aitkin, Hong Kong; Bremenses, Webster, Liverpool; French Empire, Clark, Liverpool; West Indian, Picot, Liverpool; Jessie Gilbert, Stapledon, Coromandel Coast and Madras.—30. Bucentaur, Babot, Liverpool; Robert Ritson, Russell, Liverpool; Kent, Kennedy, Calio; Summer Cloud, Watson, Colombo; Alfred Storer, Cubitt, Moulmain; Maggie Lauder, Thomas, Liverpool; Aggie M., Bay, Pondicherry.—31. Schorn Horse, Hallman, Falmouth; Philosopher, Ross, Liverpool; Weatherfield, Morris, Liverpool; John Rennie, Nicolson, Liverpool; C. N., Salmon, Calcutta; Carra Linn, Lamont, Liverpool; Bryn Ivor, Howdell, Falmouth.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. D. D. Carrol, Wake, J. Taylor, J. Walton, R. Roberts, J. Berkinshaw, J. Pemberton, Gregory, Henderson, T. S. Anderson, J. A. Anderson, G. Bannerman, P. Towndrow, R. Arthur, H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reid and four children, Lieut. Cathcart. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Brigg, Mr. Bythell. For SUEZ.—Mr. B. Schumacher, Mr. John Artan, Mr. G. L. Faber, Mr. D. Tucks. For ADEK.—Mr. D. Ludanee.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

June 2.—Mr. Marval.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 1, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 11½d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	2s. 0d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ...	85 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ...	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000) ...	7 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	16 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ...	Rs. 30 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) ...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company ...	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company ...	80 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ...	61 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ...	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ...	Rs. 1070 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) ...	Rs. 14500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,067) ...	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	10 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ...	Rs. 3200 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 500 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 500 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	730 per share old

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. 95
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	" 93
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ...	" 92
" " " " 1842-43 ...	" 92
" " " " 1854-55 ...	" 105½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...	" 113
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	" 113

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 1013-16
Spanish Dollars ...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars ...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ...	per 100 pieces 204
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ...	106½
Sycee Silver ...	per Tola. 164
Gold Leaf 97 touch ...	164
Gold Bars, English ...	164
Ditto Pekin ...	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, 17s. 0d. to £1. 5s. 0d.; Seeds, 7s. 6d. to 15s.
To London—Cotton, £2; Seeds, £1.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BARRETT, G. A., temp. overseer 2nd grade, attached to Mahanuddy div., is app. to upper subord. establishment in that grade. May 19.
BLAIR, A., to offic. as dist. superint. of police of Singhbhoom during leave of O'Connor. May 22.
BEDFORD, Capt. J. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, and asst. to chief engr. of Central Provs., was app. to offic. as controller of public works accounts in Central Provs. during abs. of Prior, on priv. leave. May 22.
DONOVAN, C., asst. mag. and coll. of Saharunpore, in transf. in the same capacity to Mozuffernugger.
DRYSDALE, A., offic. insp. of schools in Central Provs., services placed at disp. of public works dept., May 18. Mr. Drysdale is app. an asst. conservator of forests in Berar on probation. [Cawnpore div., P.W.]
ECKSTEIN, W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from 2nd Allahabad div. to FISHER, Capt. H. S. V., asst. comr. of Seetapore in Oude, has 6 mo. leave to hills, on m.c. May 21.
FRYER, F. W. R., asst. comr., is placed in ch. of out-station of Pind Dadan Khan, in Jhelum dist., v. Moore, dur. abs. of latter on leave. The leave to Mr. Fryer of April 25 is cancl.
GIBSON, Cond. A., sub engr., 2nd grade, transf. fr. hill roads div. to Kangra roads div.
HEYLAND, Capt., R.A., is app. to offic. as aide-de-camp on personal staff of hon. the Lieut. gov. during leave of Pemberton. May 14.
HEWSON, J. G., rec. ch. of controllership of money order office in Madras from Mackey on May 1.
HUTCHINSON, Dr. R. F., civil surgeon of Patna, to have med. charge of Meetaapore and Deegah Jails during leave of Jackson. May 19.
INNES, Major J. J. McL., v.c., R.E., 1st class, and offic. acct. gen., P.W., servs. placed at disp. of financial dept. for special duty. May 16.
JACKSON, Dr. N., superint. of Meetaapore and Deegah Jails, has 3 mo. leave.
JAMESON, Capt. C., 4th inf., Hydrabad cont., is placed in temp. charge of office of dist. superint. of police, Ellichpore dist., and will conduct the duties thereof, in add. to his other duties, dur. leave of Wright.
JENNINGS, Serg. T., overseer, 1st grade, Central Provs., is perm. at his own request, to res. his app. in P.W. dept., and return to military duty.
JERDON, C. M., to officiate as sub dep. opium agent of Gya during leave of Masters. May 23.
LONG, F., is app. a member of the municipal committee at Murree, v. Davidge, res.
MACLEAN, Lieut. col. J. N. H., dep. comr., app. to offic. as comr., Nagpore div., rec. ch. of his office from Mr. M. Low on May 15.
MACFARLANE, G. T., asst. engr., 1st grade, Kangra Roads div., has 3 mo. leave from such date as he may avail himself of it. May 22.
MASTERS, W., sub dep. opium agent of Gya, has 6 mo. leave. May 23.
MICHEL, J., hon. mag., is appd. an ex-officio member of the municipal committee of Ghazeeabad, in Meerut dist. May 12.
MONTGOMERIE, Capt. T. G., surveyor, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, to offic., dur. abs. of Thuillier, as dep. surveyor gen. and supt. of topographical surveys. May 19.
NEILL, Lieut. A. H. S., 2nd regt. Central India horse, has been granted priv. leave of abs. for 60 days. May 22.
OLDHAM, W., joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazeeapore dist. dur. leave of Pasley, from date of receiving charge.
OSBORNE, H., asst. sub dep. opium agent of Bustee div., Ghazeeapore, has 18 mo. leave from April 1. May 22. [May 20.]
OWEN, H. P., asst. supt. telegraph dept., to offic. as supt., v. Teale, prom.
OWEN, T. E., exec. engr., priv. leave ext. from two-and-a-half to 3 mo.
PATTISON, W. H., asst. supt. of police, British Burmah, to be dist. supt. of police, 5th grade. May 22.
PEMBERTON, Lieut. E. A., asst. comr., Belaspore, returned from priv. leave granted to him on March 10 last, and resu. ch. of his duties on May 3.
PRIOR, F. H., extra asst. comr., Nursingpore, has 2 mo. priv. leave from date on which he avails himself of same. May 20. [Oct. 31.]
REVELEY, Major, dep. inspec. gen. of police, 5th circle, has leave, m.c., to RIDGEWAY, Lieut. J. W., offic. asst. comr., Jhansie div., to offic. as an asst. comr., 3rd class, in Ajmere div., with effect from May 4.
RYLAND, W. H., offic. collector of Calcutta, vested with powers of a collector in Calcutta, 24 Pergunnahs, and Hooghly. May 22.
SELONS.—The 2 mo. priv. leave granted to Dr. Selons, in civil med. charge, Seroncha, dated May 13, is cancelled.
SHOUBRIDGE, Lieut. H., wing subaltern, Meywar Bheel corps, is perm. to resign that appt. May 20. [Sept. 1 next.]
SMYLY, Major J. B., dep. comr., Gujerat, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from STEEL, H. W., asst. comr., having reported his return from m.c. to Eur. on May 1, is posted to Ludianah.
THOMAS, Lieut. R. M. B., asst. comr., Seonee, has 3 mo. priv. leave from May 1, or from date on which he may avail himself of it.

WILKINSON, T. O., asst. comr., to carry on the current duties of office of dep. comr. of Gujarat, dur. abs. of Major Smyly, on leave.
 WILLSON, T. H., exec. engr., 1st div., Lahore and Peshawur road, has priv. leave for 2 mo. and 21 days, from Aug. 23 next.
 WOOD, Major J. C., received charge of Saugor dist. from Maclean on May 6.
 WORSLEY, C. F., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, to have exec. charge of Meestapore and Deegah Jails during leave of Jackson. May 22.
 WROTESLEY, H. E., asst. comr., Dumoh, is transf. to Seonee, dur. abs. of Lieut. Thomas.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON.—Lahore div. order, dated April 16, confirmed, directing Lieut. col. H. C. Anderson, brigade major, Meean Meer, to take charge of office of qrmr. gen.'s dept., as a temp. arrangement, v. Hunter, on leave.
 BEALE, Lieut., 2nd foot, to be adjt., v. Gwyn, who resigns. Dated May 12.
 BECHER, Lieut. S. E., 2nd wing subaltern, 2nd Goorkhas, to be 1st wing subaltern, v. Cox. Dated May 7.
 BERNARD, Capt. H. L. C., 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as wing officer 31st N.I., v. Robertson. Dated May 7.
 BRADFORD, Major H. R., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 9th N.I., v. Webster, to England on m.c. Dated May 7.
 BROMHEAD, Lieut. B. P., 2nd wing subaltern 19th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern, v. Smyth, transf. to 31st N.I. Dated May 7.
 BRUCE, Major A. A., wing officer 31st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lamb. Dated May 7.
 BURMESTER.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. H. F. Burmester, 11th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India. Dated May 12.
 BYRNE, Lieut., 77th foot, to be 2nd wing subaltern 10th N.I., on probation, v. Maidman, prom. to 1st wing subaltern. Dated May 7.
 COWAN, Lieut. S. H., R.A., asst. surveyor, 4th div., Lower Provs., Ganges River Survey, dist. Moorshedabad, is admitted to Bengal staff corps from Jan. 17, 1867.
 COX, Lieut. E. B., 1st wing subaltern, 2nd Goorkha regt., to be adjt., v. Nash, who vacates on prom. Dated May 7.
 CRACROFT, Capt. B., 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Dated April 23.
 ESPINASSE.—Local rank has been assigned to undermen. officer:—Major J. W. Espinasse, 2nd batn. 12th foot, to be lieut. col., from April 30.
 EVANS, Capt., 10th foot, candidate for staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 41st N.I., on probation, v. Wemyss. Dated May 7.
 FAIRWEATHER.—Presidency div. order, dated April 6, confirmed, directing Surg. J. Fairweather, M.D., lately returned from furl., to proc. to Rawul Pindee for duty.
 FOOTE, Capt. F. B., wing officer 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Girdlestone, proc. to England. Dated May 7.
 FOSTER, Capt., 12th foot, to be lieut. col., with local rank, from May 2.
 GARDEN, Major H. R., Bengal staff corps, private sec. and A.D.C. to Hon. the Lieut. gov. of N.W.P., to offic. as dep. qrmr. gen., v. Lumsden, prom.
 GIRARDOT.—Regtl. order, dated Feb. 22 last, confirmed, appg. Lieut. Girardot to offic. as qrmr., v. Mackey, on leave, with effect fr. 22nd idem.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. O. M., cadre of late 6th Eur. regt., to be capt., from May 15, v. Parlbry.
 HAY.—Regtl. order, dated March 6 last, confirmed, appg. Ens. L. G. Hay to be asst. instr. of musketry, 105th foot, v. Symons, on leave.
 HUNTER, Capt. C. P., staff corps, doing duty with 15th N.I., to offic. as wing officer 33rd N.I., v. Rutherford, to England on m.c. Capt. Hunter is appd. interp. to 85th foot at Meean Meer; to join.
 HUNTER.—The G.O. directing Capt. Hunter to revert to 3rd class, and G.O. No. 372, are hereby cancelled, that officer continuing to offic. as 2nd class coms. dur. abs. of Major Hathorn.
 JACKSON, Lieut. E. C. S., gen. list, inf., doing duty with 18th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt. in 7th N.I., v. Shoubridge. Dated May 7.
 KELLY, Lieut., 41st foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., on prob., v. Bromhead. Dated May 7.
 LAMB, Lieut. col., 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. 37th N.I., v. Nisbet, proc. to England on m.c. Dated May 7. [William, May 13.
 LOGAN, Lieut. G., Bengal staff corps, ret. fr. England; date of arr. at Fort Mackenzie, Capt. A. R. D., 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer of 3rd Bengal cav.
 MCNAIR, Lieut. J., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 11th N.I., fr. April 20, in room of Hennessy, m.c.
 MICHELL.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated April 28, app. Lieut. J. W. A. Michell to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, in room of Anderson, on leave, with effect from 31st idem.
 MOURRAY, Lieut. P. H., R.A., a probationer for the staff corps, and 2nd wing subalt. 13th N.I., is allowed to revert to regtl. duty.
 NASH, Capt. H. P. P., staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. of 2nd Goorkha regt., v. Becher. Dated May 7. [of departure, m.c.
 PELLEY, Capt. and Brev. maj. E. Le, 5th foot, to Bombay for 1 mo. fr. date
 QUINET, Lieut., 101st foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. of 12th N.I., on prob., v. Bruce, app. 1st wing subalt. Dated May 7.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. R. S., wing officer, 31st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Chambers, proc. to England. Dated May 7.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. D. H., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. of 31st N.I., v. Bernard. Dated May 7. [Foote. Dated May 7.
 ROGERS, Capt. B., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer of 31st N.I., v. Rooke, Capt. H. A., 1st wing subalt. 5th N.I., to offic. as wing officer 40th N.I. Dated May 7.
 SHAW, Lieut. E. W., Madras staff corps, wing subalt. 1st regt. of inf., to be adjt. 6th inf. Hyderabad cont., v. Moriarty.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. T. W., gen. list, inf., doing duty with 4th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 40th N.I., on prob., v. Beresford. Dated May 7.
 SWINLEY, Lieut. S. A., 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer of 3rd Bengal cav.

TURNER, Lieut. A. H., 79th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. 27th N.I., on prob., v. Hughes. Dated May 7.
 WEMYSS, Lieut. B., 2nd wing subalt. 41st N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Marriott. Dated May 7.
 WILD, Capt. E. J., ret. from sick leave to Australia. Presy. order, dated April 24, directing that officer to do gen. duty at Barrackpore confd.
 WINTLE.—Hazareebaugh station order confd., dated Nov. 30 last, app. Lieut. Wintle, 18th N.I., to offic. (temp.) as station staff, in room of Hinton. [cates on prom. Dated May 9.
 YOUNG, Lieut. G., qrmr. 1st Goorkha regt., to be adjt., v. Story, who va-

MEDICAL.

BATESON, Surg. R. S., civ. surg. of Amballa, has 2 mo. priv. leave fr. May 2.
 BEATSON, Surg. major J. F., to assume med. charge of Lock Hospital at Umballa. Dated April 12.
 BOGLE, Surg. major A. L., M.D., Dinapore brigade order of March 19 confirmed, directing him to afford med. aid to 11th N.I., in room of Kelly, on leave, with effect from March 19.
 EBDEN, Surgeon H. A., Bengal army, notified by Secretary for India, under date April 15, to have retired from the service on Aug. 10, 1863.
 KENDALL, Surgeon B., 39th N.I., Lucknow brigade order of April 29 confirmed, directing him to assume med. charge of 34th N.I., in room of Morrison, on leave, with effect from March 17.
 NEIL, Surg. A., app. to civ. med. ch. of Ludianah, v. Mac-Donald. May 18.
 SKEEN, Asst. surg. A., to temp. med. charge of 3rd inf., Punjab frontier force, during period Tandy may be employed in Cashmere.
 STAPLES, Asst. surg. F. P., 1st batt. 19th foot, Peshawur div. order of April 15 confirmed, directing him to assume med. charge of wing of his regiment proceeding to hills near Murree.
 TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A., royal horse art., Meerut station order of April 22 confirmed, directing him to afford prof. aid to horses of 4th hussars, in room of Sewell, on m.c.
 TUSON, Surgeon J. E., 11th Bengal cav., to afford med. aid to 31st N.I. during m.c. of Homan. Dated Umballa, April 12.
 VITAL, Apothecary J., 4th regt. inf., Hyderabad cont., assumed med. charge of civil dept. and jail at Ellichpore on April 6, consequent on departure of Surgeon Crocker to Bombay, on m.c.
 WILLIAMS, Surg. major J., serv. placed at disposal of C. in C. fr. May 10.
 YOUNG, Surgeon D., 4th Bengal cav., Bareilly brigade order of Nov. 25 last confirmed, directing him to assume med. charge of detach. 30th N.I., in addition to his other duties, in room of Corbyn, with effect fr. Nov. 25. Surg. Young to assume med. ch. also of left wing 3rd Goorkhas.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

H.E. THE VICEROY ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Council has the highest satisfaction in directing the republication of a general order issued by H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir R. Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the soldiers and sailors of the army of Abyssinia, in which H.E. congratulates them upon their successes, and thanks them for their great exertions and endurance.

The Viceroy in Council can add nothing to what is so justly said by Sir R. Napier in praise of his force, but H.E. desires to express his admiration at the whole conduct of the expedition, and to record his opinion that no army could have been led with more ability, energy, and forethought, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, than have been displayed by Sir R. Napier in this campaign.

The troops were worthy of their commander, and the Viceroy in Council has especial pride in knowing that the British and native soldiers composing the expeditionary force were detached from the armies of her Majesty belonging to the three Presidencies in India, whose reputation they have maintained and increased.

The success has been most complete, and will not fail to be highly appreciated, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the civilised world.

H.E. in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the very great exertions made by the Government of Bombay and the various departments of that presidency in fitting out and supplying the greater part of the expeditionary force, in accordance with the orders of her Majesty's Government in England; and H.E. has to thank the Punjab Government for the very satisfactory and successful efforts made under the orders of his Honour to provide mules, drivers, and camel-men for service in Abyssinia.

The Viceroy in Council also owes acknowledgment to the Government of Madras for the ready share taken by that presidency in the arrangements connected with the expedition.

The thanks of the Gov. gen. in Council are further greatly due to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, and to the various departments and officers in Bengal, by whose efforts the force that proceeded from this presidency was despatched in a most perfect state of equipment.

A royal salute has already been fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honour of the capture of Magdala and release of the captives.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Council,

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PASSAGES ON BOARD INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

Head Qrs., Simla, May 22.—No. 506.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 122, dated April 15 last, is published for general information:—

Para. 3.—It has been recently ruled that, when officers of the Indian service are provided with passages on board the Indian troop ships, they will be liable to the payment of messing contribution at the rate laid down in the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865.

MEDICAL CIRCLES.

May 19.—No. 491.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 603, dated June 6

1867, notifying the circles of medical superintendence attached to the British and Indian medical services and the stations comprising them, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that the station of Dera Ismail Khan, at present in the Peshawur Circle, is, as respects the British medical service only, transferred to the Lahore Circle.

SERVICES OF MAJOR-GENERAL PATON.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 18.—Major gen. Paton, being about to lay down the office of quartermaster general, the C. in C. in India begs to return his best thanks for the admirable manner in which he has directed his department during the last five years.

Major gen. Paton had previously served in the department in the several grades since 1845, and he was particularly distinguished in his early career during the wars of Lord Gough, his gallant conduct having been frequently noticed by the general officers under whom he served.

THE SONTAL-PERGUNNAHS.

May 20.—The portion of the Sontal Pergunnahs, now known as the district of Pakour, is hereby declared to be a sub-division of the Rajmehal district, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Assistant-Commissioner of Rajmehal from this date.

Mr. D. White to be sub-assistant commissioner in charge of the Pakour sub-division, but to remain in charge of the sub-division of Nulla, in Deoghur, until further orders.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BAY.—The two mo. priv. leave granted to Mr. Bay, Taluq overseer of No. 3 Range, Godavery, dated March 27, is cancelled at his own request. *May 11.* Goodrich, W. W., to be prob. asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in Bellary. *May 26.*

HEMING, Lieut. D., inf., to be asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Kistna. *MATCHER, D. F., insp. of police, Madras dist.,* has leave for 2 mo. fr. *May 26.* *MOY, D. W., head accountant* compiling branch, on his estab., has leave for 1 mo. from *May 13.*

READE, C. W., coll. and mag. of South Arcot, has three mo. cumulative priv. leave, to take effect from or after *Aug. 1.*

SULLIVAN, H. E., coll. and mag. of Bellary, has priv. leave for 1 mo., to have effect after *May 24.*

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. F., 41st regt. N.I., asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, from the Coimbatore, transferred to the Kurnool district.

TOMLINSON, J. J., asst. supt., revenue survey, has priv. leave for 3 mo., from the date of his availing himself of the leave. *May 26.*

WHITLOCK, Lieut. C. J. T., staff corps, to be prob. asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Godavery district. *May 26.*

YOUNG, Lieut., staff corps, to be prob. asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Nellore, but to continue to act as supt. of police in South Arcot, during leave of Highmoor. *May 26.*

MILITARY.

BROOME, Lieut. col. W. R., 2nd in comd. 38th N.I., exch. with Lieut. col. Coote, 2nd in comd. 20th N.I. Dated *May 19.* [6th N.I.]

CHADWICK, Capt. R. A., attach. 5th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subaltern, *CAULFIELD, Capt. St. G., 108th foot,* asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Vizagapatam, is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from *Jan. 22, 1867.*

GRANT, Maj., wing officer, 11th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. [Mount, v. Drummond, who vacates.]

LIARDET, Capt. C. A., staff corps, is appd. station staff officer, *St. Thomas' PENNY, 2nd Capt. S., R.A.,* to offic. as station staff officer, *St. Thomas' Mount, v. Drummond,* on m.c. to England.

RAIKES, Capt., 8th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. from *March 31, v. Ellis,* on leave.

SHERMAN, Capt., 1st wing subaltern, 11th N.I., to offic. as wing officer from *March 9, v. Major Holmes* on m.c.

WOOD, Capt. E. A., attach. 28th N.I., to be 2nd wing subaltern 28th N.I.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, May 26.—No. 199.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

2nd Regt. N.I.—Major S. Mainwaring, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. H. Acton, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. W. Huddleston, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., from *April 20, v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) McGoun, dec.*

1st Regt. N.I.—Major (brev. lieut. col.) A. L. Rishton, to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. H. Cuming, major in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. G. Tyndall, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., from *April 20, v. Mainwaring, prom.,* and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

16th Regt. N.I.—Major J. Daniel, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. T. C. Longcroft, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. H. H. Foord, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., dated *May 3, v. Lieut. col. R. S. Dobbie, dec.*

46th Regt. N.I.—Major T. Greenaway, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. A. K. C. Kennedy, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. H. T. Duncan, major in staff corps, to be capt., from *May 3, v. Daniel, prom.,* and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

28th Regt. N.I.—Major D. Baldock, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. A. Ritherdon, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. H. E. Mottet, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., from *May 3, v. Greenaway, prom.,* and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

2nd European L.I.—Major C. Smith, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. E. H. Harrington, major in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. B. H. Preston, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., from *May 3, v. Baldock, prom.,* and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

26th Regt. N.I.—Major G. F. Shakespear, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be lieut. col.; Capt. J. J. Jenkins, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. L. McNeill, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., from *May 3, v. Smith, prom.,* removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

11th Regt. N.I.—Major (brev. lieut. col.) C. J. Fullerton, to be lieut. col.; Capt. R. Benson, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. E. H. F. Armstrong, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., from *May 3, v. Shakespear, prom.,* and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

MEDICAL.

LOUGHEED, Staff asst. surg. W., removed from doing duty under orders of dep. insp. gen., Mysore Circle, to do duty under orders of dep. insp. gen., Pres. Circle.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S 102ND FOOT.

Fort St. George, May 22.—No. 194.—H.M.'s 102nd regt. is struck off the strength of the Madras estab., from *Feb. 18,* the date on which it quitted the limits of this Pres.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BERTHON, Major J. F., Bombay staff corps, is appd. to act as supt. Govt. grazing farm at Allygaum, v. Neale to England.

CHAUNTRELL, F. D., to act as 2nd mag. of police at Bombay. Mr. Chauntrell assumed charge of office *May 25.*

CONNON, J., barrister-at-law, to act as sen. mag. of police and revenue judge of Bombay, during absence of Bickersteth.

FOXTON, W., to act as judge and session judge of Kurrachee.

HOBSON, Lieut. col. (major gen.) J., staff corps, having completed 10 yrs. service in the rank of substantive lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance from *May 18 last,* under the provisions of clause 2, para. 61 of G.O.G.I. No. 808, Sept. 26, 1866.

WEST.—The appd. of Mr. R. West to act as judicial comr. in Sind, is cancelled, at his own request.

WIDDICOMBE, Major W., is appd. to act as judicial comr. in Sind. *May 25.*

MILITARY.

BEAUMONT, Lieut. A. S., order dated *April 18 last,* by the officer comdg.

1st batt. 23rd foot, appg. this officer to act as qrmr. to the regt., v. Lieut. Leslie proceeding on leave of absence, confirmed.

GREEN, Lieut. col. Sir W. H. R., political supt. Upper Sind frontier, made over charge of the political duties on the frontier to *Col. J. H. B. Dennis, comdt. 2nd Sind horse,* on the 10th inst.

HUMFREY, Lieut., 49th foot, is appd. a probationer in the staff corps, and will join 29th N.I. as wing subaltern.

SAWYER, Ensign H. A., order dated *March 5,* by the officer comdg. 82nd foot, appg. this officer to act as interp. to the regt., confirmed.

WATSON, Lieut., order dated *April 9 last,* by the officer comdg. 108th ft., appg. this officer asst. instr. of muskty., v. Lieut. Munro relieved, confd.

MEDICAL.

COWELL, Asst. surg. A. R., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS BY SIR ROBERT NAPIER IN ABYSSINIA.

Bombay Castle, May 27.—The following general orders by H.E. Sir R. Napier, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., C. in C. Abyssinian expeditionary force, are republished:—

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp Dalanta Plain, April 19.—Order by brigadier gen. comg. at Zoulla, dated *March 2,* confirmed:—

On the recommendation of the principal medical officer, Indian medical dept., A.E.F., Surgeon Plumtre will proceed to Koomaylee and assume charge of the 1st depot hospital at that station.

Asst. surg. Riddle will proceed to Senafe to assume charge of the 2nd depot hospital at that station.

Lieuts. Jopp and Willans, R.E., will proceed as soon as possible to Zoulla, and report themselves to the commanding engineer for duty.

Capt. Gregson, 26th foot, is app. brigade major at Zoulla.

Capt. Macnaghten, 3rd L.C., was app. provost marshal at Magdala on *April 13.*

Orders confirmed:—

By brigadier gen. comg. at Senafe, dated *April 1,* directing Lieut. Spring, R.A., to perform the duties of postmaster at Senafe.

By officer comg. detachment Madras sappers and miners, A.E.F., dated *Dec. 10 last,* appg. Capt. M. E. Foord to be adjt., and Lieut. C. Cunningham to be qrmr. to the detachment.

By Major gen. Malcolm, C.B., comg. at Senafe, dated *Jan. 27,* directing Major Thacker, dep. asst. coms. gen., to perform the duties of superint. of bazaars, with effect from *Jan. 22.*

Government has sanctioned staff pay, at the rate of Rs. 120 per mensem, for Lieut. Blowers, 10th regt. N.I., as postmaster to the advance brigade, the allowance to date from *Oct. 4 last.*

April 22.—Lieut. R. H. Mowbray, R.A., is app. asst. field engineer, with effect from *April 13.*

Capt. Roddy, v.c., was app. provost marshal to the pioneer force under Major Chamberlain from *20th inst.*

Lieut. Jopp, adjt. 18th N.I., officiated as brigade major, Zoulla, from *March 26 to April 12.*

Government has ruled that Lieut. H. B. McNeil, 3rd L.C., may "count his return to India, and receive Indian pay and allowances from the date on which he would have arrived in Bombay if he had not stayed at Aden in the hope of equipping himself there."

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

21st Regt. Punjab N.I.—Lieut. J. Carruthers, qrmr., to officiate as adjt., in addition to his own duties, with effect from April 12, v. Lieut. and Adj. Collis, on m.c.

The order by officer comg. at Koomaylee, dated April 9, 1867, directing Surgeon Burrows to assume medical charge of G. co. Madras sappers and miners, in addition to his own duties, v. Asst. surg. Sargeant, is confirmed.

Asst. surgeon Keelan was ordered on April 20 to proceed to Ashangi and take over medical charge of the native troops at that station from the native doctor of the 10th Bengal cav.

Major Sheppard, 2nd gren. N.I., was, on Feb. 14 last, app. to act as bazaar master at Zoulla during absence of Major Bonnor on duty.

Referring to G.O.C. No. 262 of 25th ult., Lieut. Gunthorpe is app. sub asst. coms. gen. 1st class from date on which he left his regiment to proceed to join Major Stansfield.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp near the Tekazze River, April 27.—The following orders by Brigadier gen. Collings, comg. at Antalo, are confirmed:—

Dated March 12, appg. Lieut. Blowers, 10th N.I., dep. provost marshal at Antalo.

Dated March 22, appg. Lieut. Wilson, 10th N.I., dep. provost marshal at Antalo, v. Blowers.

Asst. surg. A. J. Leggatt was, on Feb. 10, app. assistant to the field surgeon, 1st division.

Lieut. col. Wood, asst. adjt. gen., 1st div., performed the duties of provost marshal with divnl. hd. qrs. and 2nd brigade fr. March 12 to April 22.

Major Hobbs, 45th foot, is app. provost marshal with divisional hd. qrs. and 2nd brigade, 1st div., with effect from April 23.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp Mooja, April 28.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have arrived at Suez, en route to Abyssinia, on April 3:—Asst. surgeons Stephen, Ralton, Hawks, Harvey, Gordon, Newman, Keith.

Capt. W. Arbuthnot, 14th hussars, A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C., is reported to have arrived at Suez, en route to Abyssinia, on Dec. 24 last. Capt. Arbuthnot returned to Suez, by order, for the purpose of purchasing horses in Egypt. Arrived at Suez Jan. 23, and left again to join the A.E.F. on March 16.

The order by officer comg. at Senafe, dated March 14, directing Capt. Edwards, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to take over charge of post-office from Lieut. James, is confirmed.

The order by officer comg. 26th Cameronians, dated April 21, directing Lieut. and adjt. Bruncker, in the absence of a qualified officer, to perform the duties of interp. to the regt. from April 13, v. Capt. Gregson, offic. brigade major at Zoulla, is confirmed.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 26.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Asst. surg. T. Maunsell to be asst. surg., v. E. F. O'Leary, who exch.; June 27.

12th Foot.—Ensign C. Hely to be lieut., without purch., v. A. G. Stoton, dec.; April 4. Ensign H. S. Bolton to be lieut., by purch., v. Hely, whose prom., by purch., April 25, has been cancelled; June 27.

23rd Foot.—Ensign S. J. Dunlop to be lieut., by purch., v. R. A. E. Hay, who ret.; R. H. Palk, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Dunlop; June 27.

45th Foot.—Lieut. F. D. Johnson to be capt., without purch., v. P. Barlow, dec.; Lieut. O. W. De Thoren, from supernum. list, to be lieut., v. Johnson; Jan. 18. Ensign W. T. Deverell to be lieut., without purch., v. H. N. Bayly, dec.; March 17. Paymr., with hon. rank of major, W. Browne, from 84th foot, to be paymr., v. Nightingale, who exch.; June 27.

76th Foot.—Lieut. T. T. Hodges to be capt., without purch., v. J. F. Bland, made a supernum. on app. as chief inspector of musketry in India; Ensign J. N. Anderson to be lieut., without purch., v. Hodges; April 8. Ensign G. L. E. May, from 84th foot, to be ensign, v. Anderson; June 27.

85th Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Robinson, to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Jebb, who has resigned that app.; Feb. 16.

BREVET.

Paymr. A. Baird, 2nd foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; May 12.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BASEVI.—At Kurrachee, May 16, wife of Capt. Basevi, R.A., son.

BENEDICT.—At Calcutta, May 23, Fanny, wife of E. Benedict, C.E., son.

BIGNOLD.—At Balasore, May 23, wife of T. F. Bignold, B.C.S., son.

CARLIER.—At Nundoor, May 15, wife of D. Carlier, daughter.

DAWSON.—At Nediwuttum, Nilgiris, May 21, wife of Charles Dawson, son.

GODFREY.—At Royapooram, May 23, wife of Major W. H. R. Godfrey, 3rd L.I., son.

HULL.—At Kooshtea, May 22, wife of W. E. Hull, E.B.R. Extension, son.

ILES.—At Agra, May 28, wife of Lieut. A. J. Iles, 41st B.I., daughter.

JEREMIAH.—At Vepery, May 23, wife of Gilbert Jeremiah, son.

KAIL.—At Girgaum, Back Bay, May 27, wife of C. Kail, son.

KETCHEN.—At Bombay, May 31, wife of Lieut. J. Ketchen, 22nd regt. N.I., son.

LITTLEWOOD.—At Royapooram, May 27, wife of C. J. Littlewood, D.P.W., [daughter.

MONTATH.—At Simla, May 18, wife of A. M. Montath, B.C.S., daughter.

MORGAN.—At Quilon, Travancore, May 16, wife of W. H. Morgan, surg.

23rd W.L.I., daughter.

O'BRIEN.—At Bombay, May 27, wife of T. O'Brien, son.

SIMSON.—At Lahore, May 16, wife of D. Simson, C.S., Judge of the Chief Court, daughter.

SPEARMAN.—At Rangoon, May 22, wife of Lieut. Horace Spearman, son.

SPURR.—At Mhow, Central India, April 27, wife of T. Spurr, son.

STEWART.—At Kaira, May 24, wife of Theodore H. Stewart, C.S., son.

WEBB.—At Calcutta, May 25, wife of Clarence J. Webb, son.

WILSON.—At Mymensing, May 19, wife of Henry O. Wilson, civil asst. surg., daughter.

XAVIER.—At Bombay, May 24, wife of N. Xavier, son.

MARRIAGES.

BISHOP.—EWAN.—At Calcutta, May 15, Charles Bishop to Mrs. Helen Annie Ewan. [E. Howes.

COOKE.—HOWES.—At Calcutta, May 22, George F. Cooke to Cordelia A.

CORNELIUS.—PERCIVAL.—At Moulmein, May 6, Simon Cornelius to Miss Amelia Percival.

DISBROW.—LASERON.—At Ootacamund, May 9, Lieut. col. Herbert Frederick Disbrow, Bombay S.C., to Charlotte H. B., daughter of the Rev. Edward Laseron, of Ootacamund.

DRIVER.—MCCULLOCH.—At Cherra Poonjee, April 18, Andrew B. Driver to Isabella E., daughter of Lieut. col. William McCulloch.

FARROW.—WELLS.—At Byculia, May 27, William J. Farrow to Miss Louisa Wells.

HAWKSHAW.—PERCIVAL.—At Moulmein, May 6, George Hawkshaw to Miss Charlotte Wilhelmin Percival.

HOWATSON.—SIMPSON.—At Calcutta, May 18, C. J. M. Howatson to Maria A., daughter of G. A. Simpson, asst. Bengal Secretariat.

INGLIS.—INGLIS.—At Kishnagur, May 21, Alexander B. Inglis, Calcutta, to Jessie Anne, daughter of the late Capt. John Inglis, Bengal cav.

LLOYD.—COLLINS.—At Calcutta, May 20, Edmund H. Lloyd, son of T. H. Lloyd, to Harriet E., daughter of B. S. Collins.

DEATHS.

ALMS.—At Madras, May 20, Mary Theresa Eugenia, wife of T. Alms.

BEATH.—At Kurnool, May 15, Capt. W. A. Beath, 28th regt. M.N.I., aged 35.

BUTLER.—At Peshawur, on the morning of May 21, Lieut. col. E. C. Butler, 36th foot, aged 50.

CLUBLEY.—At Coconada, May 9, Anne E., wife of Capt. James K. Clublely, sub asst. comy. gen., aged 27. [10 months.

DAWSON.—At Bimlipatam, May 13, infant daughter of W. S. Dawson, aged D'CASTELLAS.—At Madras, May 27, Francis D'Castellas, aged 56.

FERNANDEZ.—At Madras, May 23, Pauline M., wife of Peter Fernandez, of Cannanore. [aged 5 months.

FERRIS.—At Calcutta, May 21, Josephus F., infant son of Dr. J. A. Ferris, [aged 29.

HOULIHAN.—At Jullundur, May 12, Amelia Sarah Voight, twin-daughter of Mr. Houlihan, aged 4 months.

KIDD.—At Chuprah, Sarun, May 20, Jessy Virginia, wife of L. A. Kidd, [aged 29.

KING.—At Chittagong, May 14, Arthur Herrold, son of A. King, district superint. Bengal police.

KING.—At Cuttack, April 28, Mrs. Elizabeth A. A., wife of the late J. G. King, S.A. surveyor G.T. Survey.

LEICESTER.—At Calcutta, April 24, William J. Leicester, aged 28.

LUCAS.—At Calcutta, May 19, Cecil, infant son of J. J. Lucas, aged 17 days.

METCALFE.—At Delhi, May 26, Mary Lillian, daughter of Capt. H. D. Metcalfe, 17th regt. N.I., aged 2 years. [sex Militia, aged 41.

MORRELL.—At Burrisaul, May 12, Robert Morrell, capt. 2nd Royal Middle-Self.—At Dehra Dhoon, May 26, Mary, wife of C. T. Self, aged 36.

SHAW.—At Agra, May 27, Henry Arthur, son of A. R. Shaw, aged 5 mo.

SMALLWOOD.—At Calcutta, May 19, Percy T. Smallwood, C.E., aged 30.

STEEER.—At Seetabuldee, May 18, Capt. E. C. Steer, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

TAYLOR.—At Bangalore, May 22, Augustus P. F., infant son of Lieut. col. C. P. Taylor.

THOMSON.—At Burrisaul, May 10, Amelia M. T., daughter of H. S. Thomson, of Backergunge, aged 10 years 5 mo.

THOMSON.—At 29, Convent-road, Entally, May 21, George E. N., son of H. S. Thomson, of Backergunge, aged 4 years 9 months.

TONKIN.—At Byculia, May 20 and 25, Arthur E., and Ebenezer J., twin sons of E. Tonkin, aged 8 months.

YOUNG.—At Mercara, Coorg, May 13, Francis W., son of the late Lieut. col. H. Young, aged 22.

POPULAR PROPHECIES.—One of the most curious phenomena of Indian socio-political life is the way in which prophecies are continually brought forward by designing men, as a means of influencing large masses of the people. The mutiny was foretold; famines have been foretold; and, of late years, there have been a prolific crop of prophecies relating to the expected advent of the long-looked for Imam Mehudec, the great deliverer of the Mussulmans, whose appearance will be the signal for their triumph over all their foes, and for the dawn of an era of unexampled glory. In 1862-63 considerable anxiety was manifested in Mahomedan circles as to the probable events of the Mahomedan year 1280. There was a general belief that it would be a fated year, and that it would not pass quietly. It was, however, uneventful, and the wonder-mongers were driven to revise their calculations, and recast their horoscopes. The result of their labours has been a prophecy which is obtaining some credence among the wild men of the Punjab borders, that 1286, the next Mahomedan year, will see the hope of every Mahomedan fulfilled in the advent of the Imam Mehudec. These prophecies are not without a marked unsettling effect on a bigoted and impressionable race, who, notwithstanding numberless disappointments, are sufficiently ignorant and credulous to place implicit faith in each new vision of their seers.—*Englishman*.

Home.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1869.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, 16th March, 1869, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces], for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February, 1869, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, London; S.W.,

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March, 1869, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;

(b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.†

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " " Rome	750
" " " " France	375
" " " " Germany	375
" " " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1) Chemistry, including Heat, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Geology and Mineralogy, (4) Zoology, (5) Botany	1,000
. The total (1,000 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.‡

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they are in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January, 1869.

‡ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are obligatory.

§ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."—Report of Committee of 1854.

|| This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

¶ Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages—	
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular* Languages of India (each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.

June 20, 1868.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £100 after the first year of probation, and £200 after the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India-office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.

(3.) After passing the final examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India-office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to £3. 10s.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1871 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

* Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Friday, June 26, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this levee are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The following were among the presentations:—

Major J. Black, Bombay Staff Corps, by the Sec. of State for India.
Dr. H. Blanc, Bombay Army, on return from captivity in Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State for India.
Major-gen. I. Brind, C.B., R.A., by the Duke of Cambridge, on return from India.

Lieut. gen. Sir D. Cameron, on appointment to the Governorship of the Royal Military College, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieut. E. F. Chapman, R.H.A., on return from Abyssinia, by Col. G. Gambier.

Dr. FitzGerald, Madras Army, by the Secretary of State for India.
Lieut. col. J. A. Grant, C.B., on return from Abyssinia, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Major J. R. S. Henderson, Madras Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Colonel L. S. Hough, Bombay Staff Corps, by Sir Bartle Frere.

Major J. Hudson, Bengal Staff Corps, on return from service in Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major W. N. Lees, Principal Mahomedan College of Calcutta, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. col. T. W. Milward, R.A., on return from Abyssinia, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieut. col. W. D. Morgan, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major G. Price, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Sec. of State for India.

Lieut. Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps, on return from Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State for India.

Dr. R. Pringle, Surgeon to H.M.'s Bengal Army, by Sir J. H. Grant.

Mr. H. Rassam, late on a special mission to the late King of Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. A. Rogers, Bombay C.S., by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. M. Sandys, Bengal Staff Corps, by Sir J. Fergusson.

Lieut. C. J. B. Stewart, 78th Highlanders, by the Sec. of State for India.

Ensign C. R. B. Thorne, 60th Bengal Rifles, by the Adjutant-general.

Col. H. L. Thuillier, R.A., Surveyor-general of India, by the Secretary of State for India.

Col. M. Turnbull, Bengal Staff Corps, by Major-gen. G. B. Tremenhare.

Miscellaneous.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The *Pera* left Southampton on Saturday for the East with £15,340 in specie, of which £13,160 was in silver for Shanghai.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—The following are the names of the successful candidates nominated by the Secretary of State for India, with the number of marks obtained in the recent examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—J. Temple, 3,812; H. M. Mackenzie, 2,498; E. C. Parker, 2,192; A. A. Pearson, 1,991; D. G. Johnston, 1,846; G. B. Chalon, 1,682; F. Stevenson, 1,609.

MR. RASSAM.—On June 25 Mr. Rassam made his first public appearance since his arrival in England from Abyssinia, at the distribution of prizes at King's College, London, of which he was formerly a student. The Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D., the head master, amidst great applause, proposed that his attendance should be welcomed. In reply, Mr. Rassam said:—"I am much happier to-day than I was in chains at Magdala. I am much obliged to you for your kindly welcome." The Bishop of London presided at the annual distribution of prizes for the school.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company have called an extraordinary meeting, at which resolutions will be proposed to empower the company to create, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council of India, debenture stock, to bear interest, guaranteed by the Secretary of State, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and to be issued at such price or prices as may be sanctioned by him, such debenture stock to be created in lieu of borrowing, or in substitution for or for the discharge of the existing bonds of the company; and also to empower the board to raise the sum of £200,000, in addition to such sums as have been already authorised by the shareholders to be raised. The company, it is stated, will thus be enabled to give an opportunity to the holders of their existing debentures to come in and substitute permanent debenture stock for their bonds, at such rates as may be agreed upon between them and the company, and also to raise at favourable rates such additional sums as may be required to meet the expenditure on the current contracts in England and the works in progress in India. The existing bond debt of the company, it is announced, amounts to £610,700, and the borrowing power previously authorised by the shareholders, now remaining unexercised, represents a total of £38,000.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—We understand that five cargoes of stores, consisting of Siemens' iron posts and insulators and of wire, left England last week for Persia. These stores will be transhipped at St. Petersburg into smaller steamers, which will take them through the Neva and the Volga to Astrachan, where they will again be transhipped for the ports of Rescht, Lencoran, and Astara, on the north coast of Persia. From these ports they will be conveyed to the interior on mules. It is expected that these stores will arrive at their destination (about 5,000 miles distant) in the month of October, when the erection of the line will at once be proceeded with, a staff of superintending engineers having already left England for that purpose. The three scientific advisers of the company, namely, General Von Luders, the director general of Russian telegraphs; Colonel Von Chauvin, director general of North German telegraphs; and Mr. W. H. Barlow, C.E., met lately at Berlin in order to decide upon the mode of construction of this international work, the execution of which has been undertaken by Messrs. Siemens Brothers, and is to be finished before the end of next year. The cable in the Black Sea is to have three insulated conductors, which are to be enclosed by a copper sheath to protect it against oxidation and against the attacks of marine insects, which abound in these regions. The Indian Government having decided to add another to their existing lines between Teheran and Kurrachee, in anticipation of the increased traffic to be expected from this new line, we may look forward to very perfect communication between this country and its Eastern possessions, which is so much needed. The Russian and Prussian Governments have formally declared that in case of war the transmission of commercial messages over the new line will not be interrupted.—*Standard.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 26.—**TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.**—Lord WILLIAM HAY called attention to the defects of our present telegraphic communications with India, objecting chiefly to their route lying through inhospitable countries, liable to be interrupted by political complications. He urged on the Government the construction of an alternative line by the Red Sea, which would be under our own control.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE replied that we had already two lines of communication—the Indo-Ottoman line and Siemen's line by Prussia, Russia, and Persia. Both of them were in course of improvement, and very shortly would fully suffice for all our needs. A line entirely under British control he regarded as a mere chimera, and among other objections he pointed out that it would involve a submarine cable carried round by Gibraltar down the Mediterranean. The Government had declined to give any assistance to a Red Sea line, for the principle of an Imperial guarantee was abandoned, and they were unwilling to charge the Indian revenues with the cost of such a project.—Mr. CRAWFORD put forward the desire of the commercial community for independent telegraphic communication on the ground of the frequent tampering with messages by the present lines; and Mr. SEYMOUR supported the Red Sea line.—Sir H. RAWLINSON distrusted both the existing lines. The Turkish line never could be made efficient, and the line by Prussia and Russia would fail us in time of war or political complications. He was in favour of a line by Suez to Bombay, though he allowed that this project was not free from complications, either political or financial.—After a few remarks from Mr. GRAHAM, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 29.—**THE INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL.**—In reply to Mr. ADAMS, Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that he had addressed a despatch to the Governor-general of India, directing that, in order to dispose of the claims of those engaged in suppressing the rebellion, a medal should be granted to all persons who were under fire. This will include police as well as troops.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that on Thursday next he will move that the thanks of the House be given to her Majesty's forces engaged in the Abyssinian expedition.

India Office.

June 30, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. C. Elkins, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. W. Napier, Inf.; Capt. A. Currie, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. G. Hartshorne, Inf.; Col. H. E. Thuillier, Art.; Capt. J. M. Stewart, 35th N.I.; Major R. Murray, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. T. Carter, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major H. T. Harper, Med. Estab.; Col. G. W. Peyton, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. C. Drummond, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Blanc, Med. Estab.; Major H. Beville, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. F. Prideaux, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. A. Beville, Inf.; Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson, Staff Corps; Major J. M. Holt, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. B. C. Germon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. E. W. Humphry, Engrs., 4 mo.; Capt. C. F. Battye, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. J. H. Burnes, Staff Corps, 1 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. L. Hallett, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. R. S. Adams, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. S. Morrison, Inf.; Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. A. Mottet, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. A. Buttler, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. L. Marryat, Engrs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BARWELL—The wife of Captain William B. Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Colchester, June 18.

BOILEAU—The wife of Lieut. col. Boileau, of a daughter, at Huthel-hall, Norfolk, June 26.

HAMILTON—The wife of Captain Hamilton, late H.M.'s 102nd Regt., of a daughter, at Broxbourne, Herts, June 20.

KAYE—The wife of Capt. Arthur Lister Kaye, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter, at Avon-lodge, Newbold, near Rugby, June 26.

LITTLE—The wife of Brigadier-gen. Little, C.B., of a daughter, at Rich-view-house, near Dublin, June 22.

NEELE—The wife of Kingston Neele, Esq., Bombay, of a daughter, at Richmond-grove, Longsight, Manchester, June 20.

NEWHAM—The wife of W. Heurtley Newnham, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Clifton, Bristol, June 22.

SHUTE—The wife of Capt. J. Shute, R.M.L.I., of a daughter, at Chelmsford, June 26.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNLOW—TALBOT.—The Earl Brownlow to the Lady Adelaide Talbot, at Ford Church, Northumberland, June 22.

CAMPBELL—KIRWAN.—Lieut. col. Archibald H. Campbell, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Forces, to Mary Agnes, daughter of the late Charles L. Maitland Kirwan, Esq., of Dalgin-park, county Mayo, and Gelston-castle, Kirkcubrightshire, at Gelston-castle, June 25.

COLQUHOUN—ORDE.—Captain William C. Colquhoun, of Clathick Crieff, Perthshire, to Charlotte Emily J., daughter of the Rev. Leonard S. Orde, at Bamborough, June 15.

DAVIS—RADCLIFF.—Arthur P. Davis, Major Bombay Staff Corps, to Emily M., daughter of the late Edmund F. Radcliffe, Bengal Civil Service, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, June 23.

PEYTON—HENDERSON.—Captain Peyton, 18th Hussars, to Elizabeth W. Henderson, of 34, Cavendish-square, and Rohe Manor, in Hampshire, relict of Wingate Henderson, Esq., at All Souls', Langham-place, June 16.

PRINSEP—HOLDSWORTH.—J. Levett Prinsep, Esq., of Croxhall-hall, Derbyshire, and The Beacon, Kingswear, South Devon, to Georgina, daughter of Arthur B. E. Holdsworth, Esq., of Widdicombe-house, South Devon, at Stokenham Church, June 23.

STAPLES—WOLSELEY.—Major Staples, Bengal Staff Corps, to Grace, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Wolseley, vicar of Kilrush, at the Parish Church, Kilrush, June 11.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—Samuel Briggs, Esq., formerly British Consul at Alexandria, at Southwood, Sydenham-hill, aged 93, June 19.

LITTLE—Jane, wife of Brigadier-general Little, c.b., at Richview-house, near Dublin, aged 39, June 23.

PELLOWE—Major W. C. Pellowe, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Walmer, aged 62, June 23.

WINGROVE—Isabella, wife of Edmund W. Wingrove, late of Calcutta, at South End-house, Twickenham, June 12.

WILLY—Emma C., relict of the late Captain Aylmer Willy, Esq., Bengal Cavalry, at the Manor-house, Northfleet, June 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 24. Lochnagar, Ceylon; Hesperia, Colombo; Arracan, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 24. Gladstone, Calcutta; Harwich, Negapatam; St. Marnock, Calcutta; Corlio, Rangoon; Maid Marian, Mangalore; F. G. Clarke, Chittagong; Amsterdam, Aden; Hotspur, Calcutta.—25. Ann Fletcher, Bombay.—26. Ottawa, Calcutta; Coromandel, Calcutta; Idalia, Bombay.—27. Koffyboom, Batavia; Lady Melville, Calcutta; Princess of Wales, Bombay; Hannah, Negapatam.—28. Berar, Calcutta; Ann Lucy, Rangoon; Thames, Colombo; Eleutheria, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, July 4.—From Southampton.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. B. Robinson. From Marseilles.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Philpotts, Mr. W. Allender, Mr. S. G. Head.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A telegram from Calcutta, dated June 26, states that the Shahazadah steamer was totally lost.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rose.
MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Dr. Howell, Ensign Spurgin.
MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Brandt.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. Maryatt, Capt. H. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Cumming.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Brown.
MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. C. Stewart.
SURE TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Wielen.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Quartermaster Carlow.
MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. Stopford.

JULY 18.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Fendall Thompson.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. Donogh.
MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Bivar, Miss Bivar, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. G. Shallow, and Miss Shallow.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 a.m., commencing with Saturday, the 29th of February, and those via Marseilles, every Friday, at 6 p.m., commencing with Friday, the 6th of March.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be in London as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 a.m., on the Saturdays, April 4th and 18th, May 2nd, 16th, and 30th, and June 13th and 27th.
 Via Marseilles, at 6 p.m., on the Fridays, April 10th and 24th, May 8th and 22nd, and June 5th and 19th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	93½
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	83	83
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36
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	India 6 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872		105½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		109½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		105 to 105½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100
	India 5 per cent. for account		
	India 5 per cent., 1870		104
	India 4 per cent., 1898		104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
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Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 110 m.
Stock	East Indian	100	112½ m.
20	Ditto L Extension	5	1 to 2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	111½ m.
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20	Ditto	2	1 to 2 pm.
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Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	100 to 102
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10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to ½ pm.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 9; Agra, June 6; Calcutta and Madras, June 4.

It was expected that the last of the Indian regiments would leave Annesley Bay for Bombay before the middle of June. Some of the troops from Abyssinia had already reached Bombay, namely, 124 men of the 5-25 Battery R.A., a wing of the 45th Foot, and some officers with a few hundred camp followers. Other troops were hourly expected. So was the monsoon, which had begun throwing out its signals in the shape of thunder and lightning and some heavy rain. After all it seems that the two steam transports for which Sir R. Napier had telegraphed from Zoolla were found unfit to go, and he has managed without them.

THE *Times of India* strings together a number of reforms already contemplated or in course of execution. Among the latter is one which, according to the *Indian Daily News*, will shortly appear in the *Gazette of India*. It concerns the future arrangements of the Subordinate Medical Department, which will henceforth consist of apothecaries and hospital assistants, the former class to draw pay ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 400 a month, the latter drawing from Rs. 16 up to Rs. 30. The hospital stewards, forming a separate service, will consist henceforth of natives and Eurasians only, drawing from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45 a month. All members of the Subordinate Medical Department must pass College, and a junior apothecary may, under certain conditions, qualify himself for a sub-assistant-surgeon. The seniors in the Department are to rank as warrant officers.

AMONG measures still in embryo are a large extension of the telegraph lines and a cheapening of telegraph rates, a reform which will remain incomplete without the introduction of vernacular messages for the benefit of the millions. It is also proposed to improve the postal service by increasing the number and speed of through express trains, revising the system which

allows up-country postmasters to choose their own time for making up their bags, and wielding a stricter supervision over the letter-carriers, some of whom are apt to make away with letters whose destination is hard to find. Another project, the introduction of a gold currency, is said to be undergoing careful scrutiny at the hands of Sir R. Temple, who is expected to carry out the conclusions of the Currency Commission which reported two years ago. On the main issue indeed, the making gold a legal tender, there seems to be a general agreement in India, along with much difference of opinion as to the means of applying the accepted principle. The Calcutta papers all protest against any seigniorage on silver as an unfair tax on trade and a needless method of establishing the rival currency. Many people again, says the *Times of India*, are frightened by Mr. Massey's prophecy that the making a legal tender of gold must, sooner or later, end in establishing the more precious metal as the ruling standard. What if it should? argues that journal. "Why inconvenience the whole trade and economy of the country because in 1950 another important change may be needed in the same direction?" There is too much pedantry about the whole question; but once in the hands of the new Finance Minister, the question ought soon to reach some practical conclusion. India, like other civilised countries, wants a gold coinage. Let her have it without needless delay, under conditions fair to herself and likely to encourage the import of gold from Australia in exchange for her own products.

THE Commission of Inquiry into the old Bank of Bombay was to begin sitting on the 10th of June. Its time at first would naturally be taken up with examining the mass of documents laid before it. Notices have already been served on many important witnesses, while others, it is said, are on their way from England. One gentleman however who had most to do with the changes that brought about the recent failure is still, it seems, "unrecognised by the Commissioners." There is some complaint too against the home committee, who, amidst many services rendered to the cause, had forgotten to plead for those shareholders who had been driven to sell out at a ruinous loss. The continued intrusion of the Bengal Bank's Agency is also a standing grievance with the supporters of the new Bank of Bombay. Mr. Ayrton is deservedly taken to task for declaring that "the constitution of the new bank is precisely the same as the old," and that the new bank "discounts bills without question, and gives cash credit without any provision for collateral security."

MR. F. D. CHAUNTRELL, by-the-way, has been appointed secretary to the Bombay Bank Commission. He is one of the acting police magistrates in Bombay.

THE deposed Nawab of Tonk has sent a vakeel home to plead his cause in this country. After the strict inquiry into his case and the solemn award thereon, it is rather startling to read in the *Mofussilite* an elaborate vindication of the interesting innocent. The whole story of the dark plot against the Thakoor of Lawa is declared by that journal to be false, a mere concoction of native cunning. The Nawab was a man of advanced Western ideas, eager to improve his country after the enlightened British fashion. But money was needed for that end. He levied a new tax. The Thakoor of Lawa refused to pay it, and defied him to come and take his share of it. After a while the Nawab invited the rebellious Rajpoot to a friendly conference. The latter accordingly went to Tonk with his

uncle and a large retinue. Disappointed one day about seeing the Nawab's Vizier, who was ill, the uncle behaved insolently to the Vizier's representative, and the same night tried with his followers to force an entrance into the Vizier's house. In the fight which ensued between the defenders and the assailants this uncle, Rewunt Singh, and ten of his followers were slain. The rest were pursued up to the walls of Lawa. The whole thing, in fact, was a deep-laid plot of the Thakoor to murder the Vizier, if not to secure the dethronement of the Nawab himself. Everyone in Tonk is aware of this. But Hindu intrigue carried the day. Without having even seen the Political Agent's report, the luckless prince was deposed for aiding in the assassination of the Thakoor's uncle. This is a very pretty story as it stands; but it has at any rate a strong look of an elaborate after-thought. It smells a little too much of the lamp, we fear.

It is not often that bishops deign to write to the papers, or to keep their temper when they do write. The Bishop of Calcutta has done both things. In a letter to the *Delhi Gazette* he owns himself thankful always for just criticism, and tries to explain the difficulty under which he labours of "supplying chaplains to various important stations." The blame of the spiritual scarcity at Peshawur rests not with him, he says, but with the home authorities, who in spite of his repeated complaints and representations had failed to keep him sufficiently supplied with chaplains. He had been expecting one to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Williams's transfer to Abbotabad. As the one promised had not yet arrived, he would at once look out for another; "but I wish to observe," he adds, "that the supply of chaplains is beyond my control. I can only expostulate and entreat, which I have not been backward in doing." He regrets to throw any additional work for never so short a time "on the excellent missionaries in Peshawur," but would remark that something has been done for the country beyond the Indus by appointing the Rev. A. Horsburgh to Dera Ismail Khan. Peshawur is a large station, largely occupied by European troops. How is it that chaplains are so unaccountably scarce there?

THE Bombay Association have had their answer from Sir S. Northcote touching the admission of natives to the Covenanted Service. He refers them to clause XI. of his India Bill, which provides, as we know, for the employment of natives in the higher ranks of the Civil Service at the discretion of the Indian Government. That clause will lay, he thinks, "the foundation for a further advance" in the direction so much desired.

The further details of the attempt to assassinate the surgeon of the 5th P.I. at Bunnoo throw no light on the murderer's motives. The murderer himself had not been caught. Dr. Mackertich was badly wounded with sword-cuts in three places, but the last accounts represented him as doing well.

MOVED by an urgent appeal from the Bengal Governor, the Government of India has pressed on the Indian Minister the need of revising the salaries of the lower officials attached to the courts of the Mofussil Judges, Magistrates and Collectors, and of all uncovenanted judicial officers. These officers are mostly ill-paid, and no revision of their salaries has for a long time taken place, although the clerks and assistants in most public offices and departments have been amply cared for in these respects. The Lieutenant-governor would also place the Sheristadars of the principal Sudder Ameens on an equal footing with those of the magistrates and collectors. These improvements, says the Viceroy, must be extended to other presidencies, and that will cost money. But the case is urgent, and he has pleaded his best for it with the Home Government.

IN Madras the South-West Monsoon had already broken on the Western Coast, and favoured the whole Presidency with refreshing showers, which we in England might well envy it just now. The face of the country there is already brightening up under the welcome moisture, and the change in the weather promises to wash away the last forebodings of famine from the minds of the Revenue Board, whose extreme fussiness at the last moment seems to have greatly amused the European community. Perhaps the severe wiggling dealt out to the Bengal Board last year frightened them out of their cooler judgment.

THE Indus Valley Railway is already emerging from the land of mere dreams. A Government Committee has begun

sitting at Kurrachee to decide by which bank of the Indus the new line shall run. There is much no doubt to say for both sides, but the weight of advantage seems to rest with the right bank as far as Sukkur. It may cost a trifle more in the making, but it is certain to command a wider and more constant traffic through the adjacence of towns like Shikarpore and Sukkur, and of a military station like Jacobabad. A bridge at Sukkur would also be much more feasible than one at Kotree.

AFFAIRS in Afghanistan and Bokhara seem to have made no particular progress since our former accounts. It is said that the Russians have acknowledged the late Ameer's nephew as his successor in the Khanate of Bokhara, and that Abdulrahman Khan was once more wavering in his allegiance to the present Ameer of Kabul. But all this and much more of the same kind is mere gossip, worth exactly what anyone pleases.

WE hear by private telegram from India that the Revised Furlough Rules were published on the 20th of June in the *Government Gazette*.

SIR R. NAPIER had a warm reception at Paris from the English there, who, headed by old Commodore Lynch, of the Indian Navy, presented him with an appreciative address, and wanted him to dine with them, had time allowed him. Sir Robert's answer claimed for his soldiers the chief credit of his success, and dwelt on the bridge of 400 miles, built from Zoolla to Magdala, as a proof that British soldiers could work as well as fight. At Dover the next morning the conquering hero had to stand another fire of fervent oratory, from the Mayor, which he met with another simply graceful speech, in which he introduced a neat reference to the 4th Foot, formerly quartered at Dover. In the evening of the same day, Thursday, the thanks of both Houses were voted to the gallant general and all his troops. Some of the speeches were happy, others fulsome or merely tedious. Mr. Disraeli made some good points, the effect of which was weakened by that strange taste which tempted him to talk of planting "the standard of St. George on the mountains of Rasselas," as if Abyssinia in that story were anything but a name. Mr. Gladstone paid a just tribute to the Government which had chosen so good a general, and left him unhampered; his remarks having special reference to Sir S. Northcote. In the other House Lord Malmesbury went through the whole campaign in his own dull fashion; Earl Russell spoke more briefly with somewhat better effect, and Lord Ellenborough praised all concerned in a style suggestive of his Eastern reminiscences. The best speech perhaps in the Upper House was that of the Duke of Cambridge, who drew from the late enterprise two morals: avoid divided counsels, and always have plenty of transport.

SIR R. NAPIER dined that night at Windsor, her Majesty honouring herself in the honour thus shown to so worthy a servant. On Wednesday he appeared at the Crystal Palace; and on Tuesday, the 21st instant, he and Lady Napier are to dine with the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall.

WE are glad to see that Sir Alexander Grant has been elected Principal of the Edinburgh University, after a close struggle with Sir James Simpson.

MAJOR CHESNEY'S "Indian Polity" is much too important a work to be dismissed in a sentence or even in a paragraph. In our next issue we hope to notice it at such length as our limited space allows.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Col. Butler, H.M.'s 36th Regt. Lieut. col. C. G. Walcott, 14th Brigade, R.A., at Ahmedabad, in May last. Lieut. col. Armit, Royal Engineers, at Jersey, June 16, aged 42. Lieut. J. E. Sperrin, H.M.'s 95th Regt., at Colaba, aged 28. Col. Butler, H.M.'s 36th Regt., suddenly, at Peshawur.

MADRAS.—Surg. major Henry Smith, F.R.C.S., at Ootacamund, May 29. Capt. G. C. M. Martin, R.A., at Kamptee, May 27. Senior apothecary J. North, at Bellary, May 14.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per Ceylon, July 2.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Martel, Mr. Sopwith, Lord J. Hervey, Mr. Strutt, Capt. Tomlin, Mr. Chisholm. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Levick, Mr. Laria, Mr. de la Chevalien, Mr. Higginbotham, Mrs. Tucker.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per Tanjore, July 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Cardery, Capt. and Mrs. McFarlane, Capt. Burnes, Commander Arquimdan, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. From ADE.—Mrs. J. Davies, Mrs. A. Gray and child, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hammond.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

“EST MODUS IN REBUS.”

THE Abyssinian heroes are already reaping their full meed of popular applause. Parliament, Press, and People have been vying with each other in the heartiness of the welcome offered to all who shared with Sir Robert Napier the trials and the glories of a campaign remarkable for bloodless victories and complete results. The Queen herself paid fitting homage to about the most successful and one of the very ablest of her commanders, by inviting him to eat at Windsor his first dinner on British ground after an absence of many years. In the House of Commons he and his army would have been thanked by acclamation, had the forms of the House allowed Mr. Gladstone so to carry out his heart's desire. The Prime Minister himself poured out the riches of his somewhat over-jewelled rhetoric on the heroes who had planted “the standard of St. George upon the mountains of Rasselas.” In the Upper House Lord Malmesbury likened the conqueror of Magdala to Cæsar, with the inevitable tag about “Veni, vidi, vici.” Other speakers praised his strategy, his modest bearing, the wonderful discipline he maintained among his soldiers, and the excellent conduct of all who served under him. There is hardly a journal which has begrudged him and his soldiers the very highest praise for every conceivable virtue; and in many cases, no doubt, that praise has not been the less sincere for the contrast between the disasters prophesied and the successes achieved. They on the other hand who refused to forebode evil have naturally been led to crow all the louder over the swift fulfilment of more than their boldest hopes. Sir Robert and his heroes are everywhere the lions of the hour. He himself has already been caught by the managers of the Crystal Palace, as a show to the multitude at a shilling a head in the same building where poor Theodore's horse may be seen on payment of sixpence more. The beast at this rate is worth a good deal more than the man; but we must allow for managerial exigencies and the need of making a popular hero visible to the many at a popular price. It is not every one who will pay extra to see the horse, whereas they can all stare at the successful soldier for nothing, as a mere part of the day's programme.

Nothing of course succeeds like success, and Sir Robert did all he could to command it. All honour to him and his much-enduring followers for showing us once more how Fortune favours the brave, and how quickly English soldiers can build

—as their leader phrased it the other day—a bridge four hundred miles long! May he and they survive the perilous sequel of such a feat, in the shape, namely, of endless banquets and such-like tokens of a nation's gratitude! Six months' batta for the troops, promotion for some of the officers and men, and a peerage, if you like, for their leader, will be no more than a fair return for their distinguished services. To Sir R. Napier the nation owes much already for former achievements which have hitherto been but scantily repaid. It would be well however if our praise and admiration could but keep themselves within due bounds. There is no need of accepting the *Pall Mall Gazette's* rather unfair comparison between the size and swiftness of the French preparations last year for a descent on Italy, and our smaller and slower preparations for the march to Magdala. The two cases cannot for many reasons be compared. But when one critic says that nothing like the march to Magdala has been done since the days of Hannibal, and another talks of the march as the greatest achievement of modern times, and a third goes back to Cæsar for Sir R. Napier's parallel, one feels a little bewildered about historical facts. To take only the events of the last ten or twelve years, our Abyssinian triumphs can hardly be placed alongside Sherman's march from Nashville to Atlanta in the face of a powerful foe, or of Sir Hugh Rose's campaign in Central India, or of that marvellous siege of Delhi, which even now reads like a wild dream. We are very proud of Sir R. Napier, of the men he led to victory, and of the Indian departments which organised the late campaign. But it is well to keep some sense of proportion in our praises, to have some little regard for rhetorical perspective, and not to spend all our finest phrases on an enterprise in which Nature was our worst foe, and Fortune, next to Science, among our best friends.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—III.

HAVING seen what the members of his Council and one or two other Anglo-Indians of mark had to say on the vexed questions raised by his own memorandum, Sir S. Northcote proceeds to take the opinion of the statesmen who compose the Supreme Government. In his despatch of the 16th January he invites the Governor-general in Council to consider in detail certain questions founded on suggestions which have either occurred to himself or been urged upon him by “persons whose authority is entitled to respect.” We need not go through the suggestions which virtually reproduce the pith of the foregoing papers. As for the questions, they differ little in effect from those laid before the Special Committee. Shall Bengal be placed on the same administrative footing as Madras and Bombay? Or should things remain as they are between the Supreme and the local Government? Or would it be better to unite the two governments—and by what process? Or would you restore the old relations between them by turning the Lieutenant-governor into a Deputy-governor with a seat in the Supreme Council? And ought we in that event to abolish his Legislative Council, dividing its duties between him and the general Legislature? How about giving the Viceroy “a more direct share” in the government of Bengal and the other presidencies? And if the Viceroy went away from Bengal, might he not take with him one or two members of his Council for administrative purposes?

Sir S. Northcote also asks for advice touching “summary powers of legislation for certain portions of India,” touching the need of a formal inquiry into the question of removing the seat of government, the best way of strengthening the Bengal executive, and the wisdom of abolishing the Board of Revenue as now existing.

In answering these questions the Governor-general leads the way with a minute summing up his own conclusions. Bengal needs no Council like that of Madras, but if one were given her, it should be composed of the two chief secretaries, who would still retain their old executive powers. The existing relations between the two Governments should be preserved. There is no good in maintaining a separate legislature for Bengal, since “it does not possess the same weight as the other local legisla-

tures." The Lieutenant-governor should have the same powers of summary legislation as the Lieutenant-governors of the Punjab and other provinces. The Viceroy ought to have full power of interfering at need "in the way of supervision and control." During absence from Calcutta for a short period, he might appoint a President in Council to carry on the government, reserving for himself the right of independent action by summoning one or two members to his side on special occasions. If absent for a longer period, he should always take his Council with him. Summary powers of legislation might also be given to all provinces lacking a local legislature of their own. Assam, Cachar, and certain adjacent districts might be placed under a separate Chief Commissioner, but Orissa should still remain a part of Bengal. The Viceroy objects to a commission on the best seat of government for India. No new information could be gained thereby; opinion is largely in favour of Calcutta; and there is "obviously" no other place where the Government could stay for so large a part of each year. The Bengal Secretariat should be strengthened, a financial commissioner substituted for the Revenue Board, Sind should continue under Bombay, and British Burmah under the Governor-general.

The grounds for these conclusions were given by Sir J. Lawrence in an earlier memorandum, upholding the advantages of personal government "by a single head, without a Council" for many parts of India, including Bengal. Even in Governments that have Councils most of the progress made is due to the personal influence of men like Munro, Malcolm, and Elphinstone. Counsel within limits is useful to every ruler; but he himself found he could work much better in the Punjab with subordinate agents than with regular colleagues, and the same experience holds good of the North-West Provinces, in spite of the events of 1857, which were too rapid for the preventive means at hand. Orissa has nothing to do with that question, for with a different system things might have turned out just as bad, a Council and a Revenue Board being virtually one thing under different names, and the Lieutenant-governor having actually visited Orissa at the right moment for averting disaster. In the North-West famines have always been met with the noblest energy and forecast. Lieutenant-governors have almost always been the best men available for the work, and have never shown a tendency to undo the policy of their predecessors. Some change of policy moreover is sometimes good. A Lieutenant-governor fit for his post is quite "strong enough to rule alone;" and fit men may always be found in the future as in the past. The relief which a Council gives in one direction is made up by the added burdens in another. Besides, "Madras and Bombay have separate armies and services, whereas Bengal has not;" they are distant from the Supreme Government, while Bengal is under its eye. A governor from England might need a Council, but a ruler of Indian experience and knowledge works best without one, and such an officer is best suited for the work.

The conditions of the three Presidencies are quite distinct, continues the Viceroy. Madras and Bombay are far from Calcutta, are nearer England, have long been all but independent of Bengal. Their Governors correspond direct with the Indian Minister. In Bengal things are every way different, and how could you have two governments corresponding directly with the India-office from one same capital? The Indian Government, "being in Bengal and in Calcutta, is and must inevitably be more responsible for Bengal" than for the other Presidencies. But the means of discharging that responsibility would be diminished by making Bengal a full Government. Is the Viceroy to be "fully and really Governor-general for Northern and Central India, and not fully and really Governor-general for the lower provinces or Bengal proper?"

Sir John further denies that the viceregal policy towards Madras and Bombay is "tinged with Bengal influences." Only on financial questions does the Supreme Government interfere with the local Governments, and even so the latter have had "all and sometimes more than their share" of the common revenue.

If however it be determined that Bengal should have a full

Government of her own, the Viceroy hopes that something will be done towards bringing the several Presidencies into closer dependence than heretofore on the Supreme Government in all matters of the first importance. The views of the latter on such points should at any rate be submitted to the India-office before the measures of the local Governments have been sanctioned by the powers at home. As for separating Calcutta from Bengal, that is utterly out of the question. It would be "tearing the heart out of the body politic," in order to overburden the Indian Government with local work "foreign to its proper duties."

The rest of this weighty if rather onesided memorandum deals with the question of the future seat of Government for the whole empire. Assuming that you cannot transfer the Government to any but "a first-class city and station," Sir J. Lawrence points out the objections to the North-West as being too far from the sea-board, to Poona as lying much too far from the North-West, and to the presidency capitals, because they have never been so long and closely connected as Bengal with the central Government. Calcutta, moreover, has the largest European community in India, is the chief city of the richest and most populous of Indian provinces, the great fiscal reservoir of our Indian Empire, surrounded by the most peaceful and docile of Indian populations, and linked to the North-West by the best possible means of communication. For half the year it is not unhealthy. But the Supreme Government should not be tied down there for the whole year. Such a rule holds nowhere else. In no other country do the heads of the Government remain all the year round in one place, and in India every Viceroy has been absent from Calcutta for a half or at least a third of his time. In order to learn his duties, to understand the country and people under his charge, the Viceroy is bound to "move about the interior of India." In moments of urgency he may act alone; but in ordinary times he ought to be accompanied by his Council. Nor have such movements ever added to the ordinary expenses of the State, which include of course the yearly allowances for travelling and State Durbars.

Sir W. Mansfield follows with a minute which disentangles at least one knot in the general question. He approves of a separate Governor and Council for Bengal, on condition that the local governments are forbidden to correspond direct with the Secretary for India. The Viceroy should be "the sole authority responsible to the Secretary of State," instead of being hampered as now and set at nought by the quasi-independence of the local governments. Sir W. Mansfield holds that government by council is safer and more beneficial than government by one man, however able. In view of the European settlements in Bengal, Assam, Behar, he would maintain a legislative council for Bengal, as a safety-valve for the expression of opinion. As for the Supreme Council, it should always move with the Governor-general, who ought to go wherever the interests of the moment may call him. Legislative councils might be given to the North-West Provinces also and the Punjab. The presence at any time of two governors in one capital would in no way affect the relative importance or powers of either, any more than the presence of the Commander-in-Chief affects the officer commanding the Presidency division. Outlying provinces should remain under the governments to which they have been accustomed. Sir William further holds, from his own experience in Bombay, that the presence of a council "at Sir C. Beadon's elbow" would have averted the Orissa calamity, and that the success of one able ruler without a council is no warrant for the success in like circumstances of rulers less able, as the majority of governors are certain to be.

Sir William Muir agrees with the Viceroy in preferring a governor without a council to a governor with a council, unless he be chosen from persons unacquainted with India. He is also for maintaining the present relations between the Supreme and the Local Government, and against associating the Lieutenant-governor with the Viceroy's Executive Council. But he differs from the Viceroy in desiring to retain the Legislative Council for Bengal, and would extend the principle to the Pun-

jab and the North-West. Like Sir J. Lawrence, he is strong against moving the seat of government from Calcutta, would transfer Assam from the Lieutenant-governor to the Viceroy, would cut down the Revenue Board to one member, and let the Governor-general take his Council with him on his travels. These last should lead the Viceroy from time to time out of the beaten track. And, finally, Sir W. Muir holds with Sir W. Mansfield that if Bengal be made a full government, there should be no direct correspondence with the Secretary of State. That practice, as now pursued in Madras and Bombay, weakens the hands of the Viceroy, embitters his relations with the Local Governments, and tends to make the Secretary of State virtual Governor-general of India.

Sir Henry Durand, like the rest of his colleagues, objects to fixing the Supreme Government down to Calcutta all the year round. During the late war in Abyssinia it ought to have placed itself "at or near Bombay." At other times its presence might be needed at Madras or in the Punjab. Under any circumstances it should not be transferred yearly, as a matter of course, to Simlah, which is out of the way of everything, and takes a month to reach. Instead of making Bengal into a full Government, Madras and Bombay should rather be reduced to Lieutenant-governorships. Sir Henry would retain the Legislative Council of Bengal, keep the Lieutenant-governor out of the Viceroy's Executive Council, empower the Viceroy to "take up any local administration whatever," and let the Supreme Council always travel with the Governor-general. He is not for granting any Government summary powers of legislation, sees no need to separate Orissa or Assam from Bengal, would transfer Sind to the Punjab, and is doubtful about abolishing the Board of Revenue. As for the power of direct correspondence between Madras, Bombay, and the India-office, it is not that which needs reforming, but the practice of the Supreme Government. If the latter passed two years out of five in Bombay and Madras, as it has power to do, "we should hear little of its loss of weight and influence" with those presidencies, even though all the subordinate Governments were filled up from England. And lastly, Sir Henry would insist on the making of some attempt to remedy the one great evil of the permanent settlement in Bengal; namely, the absence of personal intercourse between the mass of the people and the few European officials, who know nothing officially below the zemindars. To remove this isolation is "a grave, large, and complicated question."

Mr. Maine, having returned to India, adds another contribution to the common debate, in which he especially dwells on the wisdom of restoring to the Executive those summary powers of legislation for the outlying and less advanced provinces, of which it was deprived in 1861. Nothing is more dangerous, he thinks, than to refer to the Supreme Legislature every new law needed for "the wilder and less civilised portions of India." He differs from the Viceroy in offering a decided negative to the proposed abolition of the Bengal Legislative Council, which does all its work reasonably, and much of it "exceedingly well." The transfer of its business to the Supreme Council would break the latter down altogether, besides filling it half full with Bengal civilians and natives, too thoroughly leavened with European ideas to understand the wants of other parts of India. Of summary legislation for a province like Bengal, with its powerful class consisting of Europeans and natives of European culture, Mr. Maine will not hear a word. The local councils should be multiplied, not diminished. He ends by repeating his objections to the plan of fixing the Supreme Government in Calcutta all the year round.

Mr. G. N. Taylor has long been of opinion that the best way to strengthen the Government of Bengal is to alter it on the model of Madras. Neither Munro nor Malcolm could have done so well as they did but for the aid of an executive council. Mr. Taylor would abolish the Revenue Board or else convert it into one of four commissioners for the four large divisions of Bengal, to take the place of the present commissioners. The new Government should be allowed to correspond direct with

the Indian Minister, under limitations carefully prescribed. The Bengal Legislative Council ought not to be abolished, nor should powers of summary legislation be granted to the older provinces. Calcutta might remain the head-quarters of the Supreme Government for three or four months in the year, and the Council might meet wherever the Viceroy happened to be. If a change of head-quarters be needed, "we must inevitably move westward" to Poonah or Bombay. With a full Government for Bengal, no change should be made in Assam; but Behar might be transferred to the North-West.

Mr. Massey on the other hand would leave the Government of Bengal as it is, for fear of impairing the power of the Central Government. There is no need either to give the Lieutenant-governor more work by placing him in the Viceroy's Council, or to do away with the local Legislature, which mainly transacts local business. The Viceroy should have some "exceptional" power of legislating summarily, in very urgent cases, for the outlying provinces. With regard to the future seat of Government, Mr. Massey sides with Mr. Maine in deeming Calcutta unfit for a permanent head-quarters on account of the general dislike to it and of its positive unhealthiness. He can see no weighty reasons for staying there which would not have applied to the retaining of the English law courts at Westminster. Like Mr. Taylor, he is clearly for moving towards Bombay.

In a second, or rather third minute, Mr. Maine reasserts his former conclusions, supported by fresh arguments in favour of giving Bengal a full Government. Such a concession would still leave the Viceroy a direct control over several large provinces like the Punjab, Burmah, Oudh, besides the powers he wields over the native States and the minor Governments, not to speak of all that is implied in his control of the public works, the finances, the vast European and native army, and the whole foreign policy of British India. Again, with regard to Calcutta, Mr. Maine warmly insists that nothing but a most transparent fiction has kept alive the theory of its being the only capital of British India, so many years after that theory ought to have been exploded by proven facts. For the last thirty-five years Simlah has been quite as much of a capital as Calcutta, if not more. Of the drawbacks urged by Sir H. Durand against Simlah, nearly all are in course of removal, and one or two, such as the time spent in travelling to and fro, are drawbacks only in appearance. And at any rate the healthier the climates the greater are the chances of getting the work well done, and of securing a supply of fit men to do it. "There is no economy which a Government can practise like the economy of its servants' health and nerve." Calcutta is the right capital for Bengal, but satisfies no fair test of a capital for all India. The establishment of a standing camp every cold season near each of the great native cities in turn is the plan which Mr. Maine once more brings forward as the most suitable.

Mr. Grey's elaborate minute, with the final comments of the Governor-general and two or three of his colleagues, demands separate notice. For that and for a few remarks of our own on the whole question we must beg our readers to wait one more week.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

HOW THEY MANAGE IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The *Indian Daily News* maintains that the present way of making contracts favours that species of rascality which we have often condemned in connection with the contract system. It is that which allows powdered chalk to be supplied as arrowroot to military hospitals in time of war, and on which (the contract, not the arrowroot) "the forty," as our friends of Bombay call them—we presume they are the lineal descendants of the "forty thieves"—get fat. It is this which enables men in office to give hints, and men out of office to take them, by which either a contractor is ruined or the Government cheated. We will suppose a building in course of erection; the plans have been made by our skilful engineers or wonderful architects; quantities have been estimated to a brick and a

lath, and the building is to be completed within a given time. Now give the whole to a respectable firm, and the thing will be done. But no; there is a better method than that. And not to make the case too pointed by a reference to existing buildings, we will suppose his Excellency resolved to have a new Government house. A plan is drawn, quantities worked out, and a close approximation of the cost. The bricks are of course supplied from Acra, the lime from somewhere, and the work goes on merrily. In the meantime some timber merchant, who has a friend in the office, receives a hint that by-and-by there will be certain beams required, and they are procured to be in readiness within a given time. In due course, that is, when the timber is required, an advertisement is stuck in a corner to this effect:—"Tenders are invited for the supply of timber for the Palace in course of erection for his Excellency the Viceroy. Forms of tender, &c., may be had at the office of the undersigned," &c., &c. It is pretty well known that no such timber is in the market, and it is one of the terms of tendering that it must be delivered on a certain date, by which it is impossible to procure it from the timber districts. But somebody knows where the timber is, and asks and obtains his own price for it. And this is doing work cheaply by split contracts. Had the whole contract been given to Messrs. Brick, Mortar, and Co., they would doubtless have ordered the timber from Burmah when they began the foundations, and it would be had when wanted at a fair price. Timber is, of course, only one of the many materials used in building, and the same dodges may be practised, and doubtless are practised with other things. And what chance is there of a satisfactory result in divided contracts where each part of the work or the material is supplied without respect to the result of the whole? This point the committee touch upon in a single paragraph, though more might be said upon it. Possibly it is as difficult to build a palace, a high court, or a post-office with soorkey for mortar, as it is to build up a sickly constitution in Abyssinia with chalk for arrowroot. Nevertheless, the "forty" thrive; and Sir Richard Temple will have to contend with the Laocoon of the P. W. D. and others of the tribe. But he will assuredly have the support of public opinion, and such information as a body so practical as the Trades Association can lay before him.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

The *Madras Times* cannot deny that the shareholders have the strongest moral claim to compensation. Sir Stafford Northcote has indeed admitted in Parliament that a case might be made out for compensation, though he thinks it will be very difficult to establish such a case. Our own belief is that, when the revelations of the Commission shall once be laid open, public opinion will become too strong on that point to be overborne. We do not anticipate that the shareholders will have to try conclusions with the Government at law. The scandal will be so overwhelming that there will be only one way of dealing with it—payment; though its lesson will remain indelible for ever. It is said indeed that there are no funds out of which any compensation can be paid; for that it would be hard to throw upon the public revenues the burden of making good the misconduct of the directors, however gross, and however conclusively established—in other words, that the ryot should not be called upon to pay for either "arch speculators," or rather peculators. Sir Stafford Northcote has already taken this ground. Here the Governments of Bombay and India based their non-liability to pay the shareholders' capital on the ground of joint partnership, as we have already explained. Sir Stafford Northcote, in his reply to the home shareholders, perhaps incautiously, we will not say abandoned this position, but did not rely upon it. He might well have fought that issue out first, and have fallen back on the want of funds, if worsted. But he chose at once to reply, that he did not see how the public revenues of India could be made responsible for the shareholders' capital. To this the shareholders have replied in a fashion that appears to us unanswerable. They show that this is the invariable course, and cite various instances both in English and Indian history in which it has been pursued; we need only name the case of Mr. Ricketts in Madras, and Sir Thomas Turton in Calcutta, both of whose defalcations were made good to the sufferers out of the public revenues by legislative enactments. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the prospects of the shareholders are at present in better plight than we ever expected to see them; and when we remember how many helpless and entirely innocent parties—widows, orphans, trustees, time-expired civilians and military men, and how many charities, native as well as European, have suffered by misconduct so gross as to be still barely credible, we confess we feel a satisfaction in the thought. One word of caution we would still ask to be permitted to offer. We fear it is too much to expect of our apathetic and apparently indifferent friends in Bombay that they should constitute any vigilance committee to watch the Commission; but we would earnestly suggest that some one thoroughly and practically acquainted with banking should be employed to assist the labours of the Commission. We have no doubt as to the abilities of the Commission and its secretary, but we believe that more good often comes out of an ounce of practical technical knowledge than a whole cart-load of talent. One of the foremost London actuaries, whose whole life has been dedicated to ferreting out fraudulent bankruptcies, would be the best

agent for unravelling the bank's transactions; but if this is too much, there is a man on the spot fitted beyond all others in Bombay for this duty—Mr. Stuart, the official liquidator of the old bank. Independent of his long training as a banker, every transaction of the old bank during the last eventful years of his life, must be at his fingers' ends, and he is one; unconnected with the events themselves, in whom every one places implicit confidence.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The *Madras Times* points out that while the natives of India make much clamour about the great difficulty they find in getting into the Covenanted Civil Service, and the impossibility of entering the Army Medical Department, there is, they quite forget, a sphere of employment open to them from which they voluntarily exclude themselves. The Government of India has for some years held out appointments as assistant engineers on the Public Works Establishments to any natives who qualified themselves for such a position. Civil Engineering Colleges were provided to train candidates, the examination was local, no distant voyage or deterring risk was involved, and those who obtained admission to the service could rise on exactly the same terms as other engineers. With all this, out of the great number of Government engineers in India hardly any are natives. It appears singular that a very fairly paid profession should go a-begging. In our own Presidency the higher education has not been so widely spread as on the Bengal side, which might partially account for it; but, viewing India as a whole, it is matter for reflection that facilities of this kind for serving Government in places of responsibility are not taken advantage of. At present the public works of India are conducted, almost exclusively, by European agency down to the overseers. The people at large take little or no interest in them, though of such vital consequence to their well-being and support, and no prominent part in their management. The salary of an assistant engineer on first starting is two hundred rupees a month, and thenceforward promotion is according to seniority and merit combined. The requirements are activity, diligence, and a fair amount of professional knowledge. Natives might easily expect to rise to the position of executive engineer on seven or eight hundred rupees a month, as one actually has in Bombay. There is nothing to prevent their aspiring higher if competent. Some explanation is due from educated natives of their throwing to one side these advantages. The grievance of having no outlet in the revenue and judicial line worthy of their genius and social standing may be valid; but it weakens their claim to a hearing considerably when one of the liberal professions closely allied to the Civil Service in vain throws its doors wide open. Natives of an inferior class enter the lower ranks of the department very freely, but their scanty training makes them more inclined to follow the course of routine right away to pension than to learn more and rise further. The averseness to the engineering profession exhibited by natives seems greatly due to his preference of an easy sedentary life, and is worthy of attention by educationists. There must be a grand defect somewhere in the school system of India if to fill the more active pursuits the training can only produce students quite incapable from constitutional feebleness of applying the knowledge that has been imbibed into the head. We say nothing of the very natural love of kindred not being tempered by a sense of public duty. That is a lesson not to be acquired from text books. The service is also perhaps rendered unpopular by the very equality with Europeans that is striven to be maintained, and which if it were real would be all the more grateful to educated natives not over assured.

A GOLD CURRENCY.

The *Friend of India* holds that if we look to Australia for our gold we must offer some inducement to her to send it to us instead of to England. If silver shows a more profitable remittance by 2 per cent., Australian gold, which can be laid down in England as cheap as it can be in India, will go to England for the purchase of silver to pay India, and this state of affairs lasts until such time as bills in India on England being cheap a certain amount of gold comes here for investment in this manner. But here crops out the inevitable effect of supply and demand. Thus, if too much gold comes in from Australia, the market for gold falls, while at the same time the increased demand for bills causes them to harden, so that little or no profit may accrue to the importers of gold. Now we want as much gold as Australia can give us, and to get this we must upset the foregoing aphorism of supply and demand. We must give them a market which shall never fall, however much they may send on account of England, and the plan we would propose is simply this. Do away with the seigniorage on gold say one per cent.; and whereas at the present time the Indian gold standard is 11-12ths fine and 1-12th alloy, make it 10-11ths fine and 1-11th alloy; this would yield something over $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., or exactly $\frac{76}{100}$, the Indian sovereign then standing at 109 grains fine and 11 grains alloy as opposed to 110 grains fine and 10 grains alloy. If then the mint were always open to coin such pieces, and the Government make the same a legal tender for 10 rupees, it follows that Australia would have a market for her gold guaranteed not to fall below a certain point; and, moreover, she

could afford to give more for bills on London, and reduce her risks by 1½ per cent. Further, it is by no means improbable that were the reform in our standard of value advocated above brought into force, a considerable portion of the gold now lying unproductive in the country would immediately come forward for coinage, which would shorten the time which must elapse ere we can emerge from a double to a gold standard. It may be urged, as stated above that it is tampering with the relative values of the two metals which might lead to disaster; but as asserted above coins of 11-12ths fine do not remain in circulation, and it would be folly for the Government to pass a law which past experience has taught us would simply be non-operative. Colonel Smith seems to dread any scheme such as we have sketched out, fearing that in such a case silver would go out of the country. Perhaps to a certain extent such an occurrence might be a blessing rather than the contrary, since we do not desire to increase our circulating medium, but merely to substitute gold for a certain portion of it; but Colonel Smith forgets that he has previously asserted "that the imports of bullion into India greatly exceed the exports;" and that China pays for all the opium in silver, by the action of exchange either giving us Bills on England which take the place of bullion, or sending us silver by which we recoup ourselves for any that might have gone out. Moreover, it is to be anticipated that India being out of the market as a purchaser of silver, the price would recede so far as to counteract any trifling difference there might be in the rating of the two metals. In conclusion we are free to admit that the above proposal would create considerable difficulty in the rating either of the English or Australian sovereign, so as to give them a concurrent circulation with our own gold coins; but we look upon the idea of ever floating them and keeping them in circulation at ten rupees, whatever legal enactments may come into operation, as visionary in the extreme; nor can we understand why in a matter which essentially concerns India a foreign coin should be forced on us as a standard of value.

The *Indian Daily News* deems the introduction of a gold coinage advisable on the following grounds:—1. The measure is necessary to prevent the early collapse of our export trade. The annual flow of silver into this country has hitherto had the effect of sustaining the price of that metal in Europe in the face of its practical demonetisation in several continental countries and in America. Should that flow become increased, or continue of its normal volume, that is, as great as say in 1864, the inevitable effect will be that silver will become dearer in Europe and America, while becoming, in inverse degree, cheaper here. A consequence sure to follow will be that the mercantile communities of Europe will eventually find it unprofitable to pay in silver for the commodities they import from India, and will have to resort to other tropical countries where the purchasing power of the metal has not depreciated, and which will receive gold in exchange for produce; in which case the foreign trade of this country will have, in a large degree, collapsed. 2. That notwithstanding the immense quantity of silver stored or hoarded in this country, its aggregate is probably very inadequate to what the subsidiary currency and requirements of India will demand at a by-no-means distant date; such is the rapid progress in development this country is making under British Government and care. 3. That though a vast deal more silver may be imported, the excess over and above Indian currency and arts' requirements will not return to Europe, but will eventually pass hence into Central or interior Asia, to open up the countries of those regions to trade and commerce, the indices of civilisation; and this rush of silver over the Himalayas is likely to have become so great at some, even now approaching, period, that if a gold currency shall not have been previously established in India great metallic currency inadequacy and commercial disruption may result from the flow westward, northward and eastward of silver. Hence too—corollary-wise—silver should only be very, very gradually, if at all, demonetised in this country. Such are the principal grounds on which the introduction of gold, as legal tender, may be advocated. To effect such introduction without loss and injustice to large sections of the community will, however, require grave and anything but cursory consideration. For the present, our limits will not permit of our saying more than that whatever plan may be adopted it can hardly be that advocated by the two Mint Masters who have just written on the subject. These gentlemen, to ensure the currency of gold, would impose a seignorage of four or more per cent. on all silver sent to the mint for coinage! This absurd proposition requires few words to dispose of it. A seignorage is hardly defensible on any grounds; it is in essence a tax on industry, a tax on the labour which raises gold and silver from the bowels of the earth, and though India has not yet been discovered to be a gold or silver producing country, she is about the last country in the world which should impose a heavy seignorage, or any seignorage at all on her imports of the precious metals, dependent as her export trade is in such large degree on those imports. In her case the seignorage on silver of four per cent. proposed by Colonels Ballard and Smith would simply stagnate the export trade of the country. It would make the importation of silver less profitable by its amount, that is by four per cent., and would consequently diminish the amount imported, so reducing the demand for produce in India, and lowering prices. In a word, it would be precisely as if an additional export duty of four per cent. were levied on all Indian produce exported to silver-sending countries.

Bengal.

THE BHAMO EXPEDITION.

The *Friend of India* is in possession of full particulars respecting the explorers' route up to 28th April, when they were encamped at Ponsee, a point on the Kakhyen mountains only fifty miles from Bhamo and ten from the Shan town of Manwyne. The party had been delayed there since the 6th March by imperative and unavoidable circumstances. From Ponsee a slight descent of five miles leads to the plains, or rather plateau, which is continued as far as the Chinese frontier. The day after Captain Sladen's arrival at Ponsee all the mulemen, who had been supplied by the Kakhyen Tsaubwas, deserted in a body with their animals. These men had received instructions from several chiefs in the Shan States not to give further assistance, under pain of death. The Shan chiefs acted in this matter under the commands of a Chinese robber chieftain, by name Leesetahy, who held a fortified position at a place called Manphoo, on the high road from Ponsee to the frontier city of Momein. This Leesetahy had been able for some years past to hold his own as a dacoit leader against all the opposition which the Chinese or Panthay Governments could bring against him. At times he has succeeded in calling to his standard as many as 5,000 adventurers, and their sole means of livelihood has been plunder and dacoity. His position at Manphoo was formidable as a stronghold or place of retreat, because situated on the summit of a range of mountains, to which access was more or less impracticable to an attacking party.

But though this Leesetahy was deemed an outlaw on the frontier of China, it was well known that he had relatives in Burmese territory, and that this connection placed him somewhat under the influence of certain Chinese traders at Bhamo, who viewed the present expedition as one destined to ruin their own petty interests. Leesetahy was communicated with by three Chinamen under the advice of Burmese officials; and was we learn made a tool of by them for the purpose of opposing Captain Sladen's progress through the Shan States. After the explorers became aware, however, of the infamous conduct of the Burmese officials, Captain Sladen was induced to try and counteract its effects by entering into communication with the chiefs at Momein, and obtaining their co-operation and assistance.

It was no easy matter to get letters conveyed to Momein, for all Residents at Bhamo were under strict orders neither to assist nor hold intercourse of any kind with the members of the exploring party. Captain Sladen at last succeeded in securing the services of three Kakhyens; and, favoured by time or accident, arranged that these men should be despatched as messengers. Replies from Momein were received a few days after the arrival of the explorers at Ponsee, and Captain Sladen was assured by the chiefs of Panthay on the Yunnan frontier of hearty co-operation, and told to be of good cheer. They, however, recommended that if he had not a force sufficiently powerful to guarantee his travelling in safety, he had better remain where he was until further advice. Subsequent letters were received to the effect that the Panthay Government had determined on sending out a large force to attack Leesetahy and drive him out of the field. At the same time the Shan Tsaubwas of Sanda and Moulah were addressed by the Panthay authorities, and ordered to give full assistance when required. Captain Sladen had already written, and sent valuable presents to these Tsaubwas chiefs when he first arrived at Ponsee, and heard of their opposition to his advance. The presents were at that time returned, and he was informed that they could not be received until all the chiefs of the States had been consulted, and had agreed to give the expedition free transit through their respective territories. When they saw, however, that the English party were in friendly communication with the Panthay Government at Momein, and had been themselves ordered to furnish assistance to the expedition, their tone altered, and the explorers were informed that active opposition would no longer be offered them.

The Panthay chiefs were true to their word, and a force was sent to besiege Manphoo, which was captured on the 19th instant. The garrison had been starved into surrender, but Leesetahy escaped. The Panthay General Lasakon then sent an escort as far as Sanda, to meet the expedition; and the members only await carriage for baggage and presents to enable them to proceed. Burmese influence and intrigue, however, have followed them so perseveringly that we learn that even then the carriage was unprocureable. The Kakhyens are, it is said, so fond of the explorers and their money that they will not bestir themselves to provide the means by which the English might be enabled to leave them.

The S. W. monsoon had commenced, and provisions were so reduced that Captain Sladen found it necessary to effect a diminution in the strength of his party. Nothing could be done during a monsoon in the way of surveying; and Captain Williams returned to Rangoon, with a Mr. Stewart, the mercantile representative of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Anderson, however, remained, together with Captain Bowers. The discomforts and inconvenience of travelling in the face of a S. W. monsoon, or the more trivial consideration of overstaying by a couple or three months the period finally allowed for the completion of its object were not taken into account in estimating the great importance of opening out Yunnan to British commercial enterprise. The prize is now within their reach.

The active co-operation of the rulers of Yunnan has, hitherto, been viewed as a contingency too good, or too remote for realisation. Everything now depends upon the party reaching Momein. It is gratifying to know that so far Captain Sladen's diplomacy with the Momein chiefs has completely upset the intrigues of the Burmese and Chinese villains residing at Bhamo. It will be seen from the foregoing details that however anxious the King of Burmah may have been to fulfil the promises of assistance which he had made to Captain Sladen, the Burmese officials have done their best to stop the progress of the expedition.

STATION TALK.

PESHAWUR, May 25.—It has been reported at Peshawur that the Swatis, on hearing that the British Government had stopped all communications between their country and its subjects, and on being told, further, that British troops had left Peshawur for Unsoobjie, went in hundreds to their living saint, the Akhoond Sahib, and offered their services to him. They are coming in hundreds from all the surrounding districts to Swat in the hope that the Akhoond might make use of them by ordering a *jehad* or crusade against the English. The Akhoond has, however, suppressed their rude passion and fanatical tone for war, telling them that unless the English first make encroachments on his territory, or otherwise give him cause for molestation, he considers it imprudent to adopt any hostile offensive measure. This shows how the news of a simple shutting up both countries has been received at Swat and Boonair. No wonder if the Swatis, at the present moment of their fanaticism, make a sudden raid on our territory with some loss to our subjects and a certain trouble to ourselves. Cholera has appeared at Peshawur in its most virulent form since last year. The first case of cholera, which resulted in an instantaneous death, occurred this season on the 19th instant, whereby a youthful native dealer in horses met a melancholy and quite unexpected death.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

ITEM FROM CHITTAGONG.—We regret to hear that Mr. A. W. Russell, Judge of Chittagong, died of cholera on the 23rd of May.

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.—The new furlough rules are printed and in the hands of the members of Council. Perhaps their next sitting may put an end to our present suspense.—*Pioneer*, June 3.

NATIVE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.—Baboo Dwarkanath Mitter, a pleader of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, is appointed a judge of the said High Court.

NATIVE LOYALTY.—A public meeting has been held at Dacca, presided over by the Hon. Khojah Abdul Guneh, for the purpose of preparing an address to her Majesty the Queen on the late providential escape of the Duke of Edinburgh.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. FORDYCE, commanding the Presidency Division, returned on June 2 to Calcutta from his tour of inspection at Darjeeling, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Fergus Graham.

COLONEL C. HERBERT.—The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Colonel C. Herbert to officiate as political agent in Turkish Arabia, during the absence of Sir A. Kemball on furlough. The report, therefore, of the latter's retirement was rather premature.

A NEW CANAL IN THE PUNJAB.—The construction of a canal from Pind Dadan Khan, proposed by Mr. Prinsep, for the conveyance of salt from these districts to Lahore, has been sanctioned by Government.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AT SAMNUGUR.—A Commission, consisting of Colonel Hyde and Majors Trevor and Hovenden, is investigating the causes and results of the late railway accident at Samnugur.

NATIVE SUPERSTITION.—The natives in some of the districts of the North-West Provinces are apprehensive of famine, their fear arising from the circumstance that the bamboo has flowered, which Hindoo superstition interprets as a presage of coming famine.

RETIREMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor-General has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Henry Crooke (consequent on his departure from India) of his seat in the Council of the Governor-general for making Laws and Regulations.

LITERARY.—Mr. A. Gough, a graduate of Oxford, and a pupil of Monier Williams, has been appointed Anglo-Sanskrit Professor in the Benares College on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, rising within two years to a maximum of Rs. 700.

LICENCES TO SOLEMNISE MARRIAGES have been granted to Mr. J. Caldwell, Presbyterian minister, Roorkee, and to the Rev. W. M. Blake, of the London Mission at Benares. These licences empower the granting of certificates of marriages between native Christians in the North-Western Provinces.

PENSION.—Honorary Lieutenant George Faichnic, Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

THE CAWNPORE SUTTEE.—In the Cawnpore suttee case fourteen persons have been sentenced to transportation for life, thirty to transportation for ten years, and eleven to imprisonment for five years. This is carrying out the law with a vengeance.

COLONEL BUTLER.—The almost sudden death of Colonel Butler, of H.M.'s 36th regiment, occurred a few days ago at Peshawur. The cause is supposed to have been disease of the heart. He has left behind a wife and a large family to lament his loss.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 30.

WRONGS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—We are glad to learn from the *Pioneer* that there is a speedy prospect of the wrongs of the subordinate Medical Department being redressed. The extra cost entailed upon Government by the contemplated measures of reform is estimated at about Rs. 1,06,000.

LEGAL.—The Governor-general in Council has accepted Mr. H. A. Eglinton's resignation of the office of officiating standing counsel to Government from June 1. Mr. H. C. Marindin is appointed to officiate as standing counsel to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. Graham.

THE RUSSIANS IN BOKHARA.—The *Englishman* has news from the Frontier to the effect that the Russians have given the title of Ameer to the nephew of their late foe, the Ameer of Bokhara, but the new chief will not exercise the functions of ruler. It is also said that they are engaged in concerting measures for punishing Sultan Murad and Eshan Ouralk, the allies of the late Ameer.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.—Government has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any one who shall adduce evidence leading to the conviction of the murderer of the woman Rose Brown on the 31st March. There seems no probability that the police will succeed in finding out the murderer in this case any more than the Ebra-street murderer.

BROILS BETWEEN NATIVE PRINCES.—A dispute has arisen between the Jeypore and Bickaneer Durbars. It seems that certain Rajpoots from Jeypore fled to Bickaneer, in consequence of the attempt of the Rajah to introduce the worship of Shiva. Angered by this emigration, the Rajah of Jeypore has accused the exiles of collecting men with the view of making inroads into Jeypore.

FAREWELL DINNER TO A CALCUTTA BARRISTER.—On 30th May a farewell dinner was given at the Town Hall to Mr. Eglinton by the members of the Calcutta Bar. There was a very full attendance. The Advocate-general was in the chair, and proposed Mr. Eglinton's health, to which Mr. Eglinton replied in a short speech. We do not remember any dinner given by the bar which went off better than the above.

RETIREMENT FROM THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—Surgeon-major J. Hilliard, in Europe, having attained the age of fifty-six, has been required to appear before a board. The board being unable to grant him the certificate of competency required by the regulations, he has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from March 27, 1868, on the rate of pension next above that to which his service entitles him.

PAYMASTERSHIP 38TH FOOT.—A regimental order, dated March 24 last, appoints the following officers to form a committee of paymastership:—Captain C. W. S. Gaynor, president; Captain W. W. Sherlock and Captain W. H. R. Skey members, nominating Quartermaster M. Slattery to act as paymaster, upon the responsibility of the committee, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Paymaster C. D. Manning, proceeded on sick leave.

DISTURBANCES IN MEYWAR.—According to the *Englishman* the Bheels of Bhokala in Meywar are said to be troublesome. They have of late kept the borders in a state of perpetual alarm. The Durbar, acting under the orders of the Political Agent, has sent a body of troops to protect the villages most exposed to their depredations. These Bheel outbreaks, our contemporary thinks, will only cease to be chronic when the robbers shall cease to find refuge in one State from the consequences of ill-deeds committed in another.

A LIKELY PROJECT.—We have it on most unexceptional authority that a scheme is now being elaborated at the Government Headquarters, Simla, by which it is contemplated to form the Central Provinces into a Lieutenant governorship by the addition of a part of the Southern Mahratta country, and making the Berars a dependency of this Government. When this plan is matured Sir Richard Temple will, it is thought, again take up the reins of Government here as Lieutenant governor.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY MANNERS.—An action brought by Howard Brothers against an officer of the 60th Rifles was lately decided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendant had granted a promissory note on demand for money due by him for the carriage of certain parcels. This he afterwards destroyed on presentation, alleging in defence that the plaintiffs had sent it in an open cover. Among the papers presented in Court by the plaintiffs was the following cavalier epistle, signed by the gentleman in question. "I promise to pay on demand fifty-seven good hard kicks, well applied on such part of the person as shall be considered most fit and proper in consideration of false, insolent, and defamatory matter expressed in one or more letters.—The kicks and the rupees can be received at the same time, or the kicks may be paid at once, and the rupees on or after the 25th proximo."

THE WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.—If the returns published by the Government Meteorological Department are correct, we have this year had a most exceptionally cool season, more especially during the last ten days, when the thermometer has reached a maximum of 95 against 106 during the same period last year. We have also had 11·66 inches of rain since the commencement of the year against 5·67 inches during the corresponding period of 1867.

A FRIEND TO THE NATIVES.—Sir Donald Macleod seems resolved to win the honour of the lead in the race—if race there be—to secure for the natives of the soil a due share of administrative position and employment. We learn that he has just forwarded for the consideration and approval of the Government of India a scheme for the abolition of the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and the doubling of the number of Assistant Commissioners, so as to make vacancies for a number of qualified natives in the latter superior grade. The scheme is likely to be circulated for the opinion of the other Governments.—*Times of India*.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Capt. Henry Macdonald, of the Bengal Staff Corps, date of arrival in the Bengal Presidency, May 16. Mr. C. H. Reynolds, appointed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th grade in the Telegraph Department, reported his arrival in India May 13. Mr. W. A. Bell, appointed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th grade in the Telegraph Department, reported his arrival at Calcutta May 17.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.—Reports have been received from the Consular Agent at Djedda that the great pilgrimage to Mecca has passed off in a most quiet and satisfactory manner. The members of the Sanitary Commission at Mecca report that the health of the pilgrims has been excellent, although the numbers are said to have been considerably larger than those of last year. It is estimated that 85,000 persons visited the shrines. Fortunately the weather during the period of the greatest assemblage was comparatively cool, the thermometer ranging from 16 to 20 Reaumur. Up to the middle of April a very large number of pilgrims has reached Djedda on their return from Mecca.

THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Mark Fryar, appointed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India as Mining Geologist, in connection with the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on May 1; Dr. F. Stoliczka received charge of the office of curator of the Indian Museum from Dr. J. P. Colles on May 1. The Governor-general in Council sanctions the following promotions in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India to fill existing vacancies: Lieut. H. R. Thuillier, R.E.; Capt. C. T. Haig, R.E.; Lieut. J. Herschell, R.E., and Mr. C. Lane, surveyors of the third grade, to be surveyors of the second grade, with effect from October 1, 1867.

THE CUTTACK TRIBUTARY MEHALS.—About two months ago the *Englishman* drew attention to a disturbance in the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, which has since grown into the proportions of a tiny war. Mr. Ravenshaw, attended by a few policemen, went to Keonjhar, one of the Cuttack Tributary States, to instal a new Rajah, but was opposed by the Ranees of the deceased chief. This lady brought forward a new heir, and her tribesmen assumed so hostile an attitude that the Commissioner sent for an escort of one hundred police. This force has not, however, proved sufficient to awe the Ranees into obedience. Her contumacy, in fact, has necessitated the collection of some five or six hundred police. This force is being moved into the Mehal from all parts of the country.

THE TOBACCO DUTIES.—The following notification has appeared (May 28):—"India Office, London, 31st March, 1868. To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council. Sir,—I have had under my consideration in Council the despatch from your Excellency in Council, numbered 5, Separate Revenue, and dated the 1st ultimo, in which, in continuation of your despatch No. 19 of last year, you forward your observations on the question of imposing a tax on tobacco. 2. The question is very ably put in Mr. Strachey's minute, and he shows strong reasons against the imposition of a tax on tobacco. I approve, therefore, your decision not to adopt such an impost.—I have, &c., (signed) Stafford H. Northcote, G. H. M. Batten, Under Secretary to the Government of India."

ACCIDENT TO MR. FERGUSON AT CHUMBA.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* mentions a serious accident which occurred on the evening of May 22 to Mr. Ferguson, the missionary at Chumba, whilst on his way in to Dalhousie. Mr. Ferguson was walking along the new road which is in course of construction between Chumba and this place, when in crossing one of the unfinished parts his foot slipped, and he was precipitated about one hundred feet into the khud below, breaking two of his ribs, besides sustaining other damage. He was found in this state shortly after the accident took place by Colonel Reid, who happened to be encamped near the spot, and immediately conveyed to Mrs. Prinsep's house, which is the first house met with on coming into Dalhousie. Here we may be sure the sufferer will meet with every attention and aid his case may require, but it is reported his injuries are very severe, and that he lies in a precarious state.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., to be resident at the Court of Hyderabad from May 29, 1868; Lieut.-col. C. Herbert, Superintendent of Political Pensions and Agent to the Governor-general, with the ex-King of Oudh, to officiate as Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, vice Lieut.-col. Sir A. Kemball, K.C.S.I., C.B., proceeding on furlough.

THE "SAL" FORESTS OF OUDE.—We have received the report of the administration of the two hundred and ninety-five miles of *sal* forest of the province of Oude. In a pecuniary sense the year's operations have been eminently satisfactory, resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 1,41,674, making the total surplus since October, 1861, Rs. 1,95,000. As far as felling operations are concerned however, the year has been one of inactivity, which, as a considerable proportion of the forests are stocked with mature trees, is in every respect very unsatisfactory. As the Government of India remarks, no useful object can be gained by leaving these forests in their present state. A fair portion should be cut, and an equivalent portion replanted with fresh trees every year. This is the only way in which the most can be made of the supply of wood, or rather of the power of the soil to furnish that supply. The Government have at the same time directed that no fresh timber should be felled except by the agency of the forest department. The value of the stock in hand at the end of the year, including 646 logs, was Rs. 17,641.—*Englishman*, May 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence to Sanataria for the season:—Lieutenant Davidson, 88th Foot, to Murree, from 15th May to 31st July; Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, C.B. (Commandant 6th Bengal Cavalry), to Nynce Tal, from the 14th June to the 14th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave; Major Hunter, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lahore Division, to Mussoorie, from the 16th April to the 16th October, on medical certificate; Surgeon W. Peskett (38th Native Infantry), in medical charge of the 17th Native Infantry, to Nynce Tal, from the 4th May to the 3rd November, on medical certificate; this cancels leave granted previously; Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. W. Jones (attached to the 85th Foot), to Dalhousie, from the 1st May to the 31st August, on medical certificate; Paymaster C. Loder, 20th Hussars, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs; Captain Whiteside, 11th Foot, to the Neilgherry Hills, from the 27th March to the 26th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave; Lieutenant P. Kirk, Instructor of Musketry, 77th Foot, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 1st June to the 31st August.

THE *Pioneer* presents us with a *jeu d'esprit* in the shape of a parody on the "Lotus Eaters," which treats of the retirement of the late Finance Minister and the appointment of Sir Richard Temple. We cannot refrain from quoting the first and last stanzas:—

Courage, we say, and wave a cheering hand;
This mounting fame will bear thee Homeward soon,
Or South, it may be—Governor of that land,
In which it seemeth always afternoon:
All round the coast a languid air doth swoon,
Teaching brave workmen to sit down and dream;
Madras, they say, rewards the men who moon
At dance or promenade, and Fortune's beam
In ladies' eyes to smile and fade and smile doth seem.

The Press toiled on and strove those ways to brand
That brought the name Benighted to that shore;
And sweet it was to rail at high command,
At job and Ritual; but evermore
Most weary seemed the task, weary the bore
Of rating men who laugh when zealots foam:
Then several said, "We want this sort no more,"
And, sick at heart, they cried—"Our Island Home
Sends us no men of might—Sir Richard Temple come!"

PAY OF SHERISTADARS.—At the instance of the district judges the Chief Justice of the High Court has recommended to the Government of Bengal that in future candidates for the offices of sheristadars should be good English scholars, so as to be able to exercise a proper supervision and control over both the English and vernacular departments attached to the judges' courts in the Mofussil, and that their salaries may be fixed at Rs. 250 per mensem, with a view to secure the services of able and efficient men. Sir Barnes Peacock is also said to have proposed that the number of clerks of the judges' courts should be reduced and made uniform in all districts, and that from the savings to be effected by this reduction an increase should be given to the pay of those clerks and assistants whose services are to be retained. It appears that in the 24-Pergunnahs, which is one of the largest zillahs in Bengal, there are some half-dozen assistants in the English department in the Judges' Court, while in Rajshyhe the number is nearly double, if not more. The Government of India has acceded to the recommendation of the Chief Justice. With reference however to the subject of increasing the pay of the sheristadars, the Governor-general in Council appears to be of opinion that the local Government should wait till the scheme for revising the salaries of the ministerial officers attached to the courts of all judicial officers in the Mofussil, which has recently been submitted to the Home Government, is sanctioned by the Secretary of State.—*Indian Daily News*.

AN EPISCOPAL VISIT TO PALUMPORE.—The Bishop of Calcutta has been visiting the Kangra Valley, and, accompanied by Mr. T. D. Forsyth and Mr. Coldstream, paid a visit to the new station at Palumpore. His lordship is said to have been greatly struck with the beauty of the scenery surrounding the Holta plantations. Palumpore has become extremely popular with all English tourists, and there seems a probability that it will at no distant date become the chief station of the Kangra Valley.

A BISHOP WRITING TO THE PAPERS.—"Writing to the papers" is now not even beneath the dignity of a dignitary of the church, for we find his Lordship, the Bishop of Calcutta, addressing the editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, and explaining his difficulty in supplying chaplains to various important stations, in reply to a letter by a correspondent of that paper, protesting against there being no chaplains at Peshawur. He says that by the operation of the twenty-five years' service six chaplains had been suddenly withdrawn from his diocese, and that notwithstanding pressing representations from himself and the archdeacon sufficient provision to meet the emergency had not been made at home; also, that even before then they had been making repeated complaints of the number of vacancies in the service. He regrets very much that the important station of Peshawur should be left vacant, and has arranged for the first chaplain who arrives being sent on to that station. He wishes, however, to "observe that the supply of chaplains is beyond his control, and that he can only expostulate and entreat, which he had not been backward in doing."

MURDER AT JUBBULPORE.—A shocking tragedy occurred on May 30 in the lines of the 13th N.I. at Jubbulpore. It appears a subadar, whilst overlooking his men when on fatigue duty in their lines, used some offensive language to one of the sepoys who was not doing his duty in as willing a manner as the other men. The subadar's language offended the sepoy, it seems, for at night he was seen walking up and down near the subadar's hut, which appears did not seem to have attracted much notice then, but it has since been discovered he carried in his sleeve a long knife, with which no doubt he intended to despatch the subadar, but finding no opportunity he retired to his own hut. Next morning, however, after being dismissed parade, he returned to his house, carrying his musket with him, and there loaded it with ball cartridge, and then made his way to the subadar's quarters, in front of which the subadar was standing, when the sepoy came up and deliberately shot the subadar dead. The murderer was seized, and a court of inquiry is at once to assemble to investigate this shocking occurrence, but there can be little doubt as to its finding. There are rumours that the sepoy intended to commit another murder had he not been arrested.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 4.

RAM SING AND HIS NEW RELIGION.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that Ram Sing, the leader of the new sect of Sikh Puritans, has succeeded in making a few converts among Mahomedans; this being, as our contemporary believes, the first instance in the history of India of the conversion of followers of Islam to any form of Hinduism. Ram Sing's organisation savours rather much of the secular element to warrant implicit confidence being placed in it. His confidential friends and advisers are denominated Wazeers and Moosahibs; and he has, moreover, appointed "Subahs" to different portions of the province, whose jurisdiction, powers and privileges are defined in matters secular as well as religious, in so far as the members of the sect are concerned. As regards the supposed political designs of Ram Sing and his followers, our contemporary thinks they may safely be held to be innocent so long as peace is preserved in British India and the N.W. frontier. Ram Sing, moreover, is an old man, and must soon be gathered to his fathers; and on his death, unless he settles the spiritual succession very carefully, the sect is likely to be split up into innumerable subdivisions, equally at variance with each other as with the Hindu and Mahomedan world around them.—*Friend of India*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT REPORT FOR 1867.—The reports of accidents on railways throughout India for the year 1867 have this year been furnished to Government with praiseworthy punctuality, and we learn from them that although the mileage opened had increased from 3,408 to 3,732, the number of accidents was exactly the same as in the previous year. Owing, however, to the accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the increased carelessness of the railway servants, the number of fatal cases had increased from 139 to 182, or about 30 per cent., and the total of killed and injured from 270 to 390, or 44 per cent. Fatal cases to passengers had increased from three in 1866 to fifteen in 1867, of which no less than twelve resulted from the accidents at Lanowlee, Sookee Nullah, and Amrolee, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in which twenty-two passengers were also wounded. Making allowance for those exceptional cases the number of injuries to passengers had but slightly increased during the year, considering that the number of passengers carried exceeded that of the previous year by nearly two millions. Of the 246 injuries to servants of the companies six-sevenths are returned as due to their own misconduct, or want of caution; and as familiarity with the working of the lines begets carelessness, the managers of the different lines should be very strict in insisting upon any servant being punished who in any way neglects his duty. This would, we think, have a more deterrent effect than the suggestion of the Government, that the "making public to the servants the num-

ber who suffer yearly might perhaps do something towards prevention." The Government would have done better in insisting upon the bye-laws and regulations being strictly carried out. Madras gives the most satisfactory results of the three Presidencies, Bombay preponderating in injuries to passengers, and Bengal in injuries to servants. The trespassing of cattle on the line had in no case caused injury to human beings, the cow-catchers being generally sufficient to remove the carcasses off the line. As might be expected, the number of cases in which collisions occurred without injury to any one had also increased from the carelessness of pointsmen and drivers. The Punjab and Sind Railways are the only lines on which the number of accidents have not been more numerous in 1867 than in the previous year.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported (June 3) to have passed as military surveyors and field engineers agreeably to the provisions of G.O.C.C., July, 13, 1865:—Lieut. Beavan, Staff Corps, Quartermaster 22nd Native Infantry; Ensign O'Callaghan, 1st Battalion 11th Foot; Captain Rogers, Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 15th Native Infantry; and Lieut. Story, General List, Infantry, 1st wing subaltern 2nd Sikh Infantry, higher standard, with great credit. Lieuts. Holmes, 1st Battalion 7th Foot; Trotter, 1st Battalion 11th Foot; Leslie, 103th Foot. The undermentioned officers are reported, by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed in the tests specified on the 4th June:—High proficiency in Hindoe: Lieut. Wilson, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal. Higher standard in Hindoostanee: Lieuts. Curtis, General List, Cavalry; Beeston, General List, Infantry; Hemans, Royal Artillery. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed, according to the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 4th June:—Captain Plummer, 1st Battalion 7th Foot; Assistant Surgeon Raye, Medical Department. Lieut. Ross, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to Etawah division, Ganges Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 29th April. Dubus, Assistant Engineer, attached to Etawah division, Ganges Canal, passed colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on 29th April.

FURLOUGHS.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate at the beginning of June: Lieut. White, for twelve months, from date of departure, to England, for the purpose of undergoing a course of musketry instruction at Hythe; Lieut. Henderson, from date of embarkation; Captain Marsh, 82nd Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. (Local Captain) Ryan, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Mulock, 95th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Parkinson, overland, from date of embarkation. The undermentioned officers have reported their departures on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Colonel Thuillier, of the Royal Artillery, Surveyor General of India, *Mongolia*, May 11; Mr. Carpenter, Bengal Civil Service, by steamship *Columbian*, May 2; Mr. Campbell, Bengal Civil Service, from Bombay, May 2, per steamship *Columbian*; Mr. Millett, Bengal Civil Service, from India per steamship *Nubia*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 1st April; Mr. Graham, Standing Counsel to the Government of India, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months. The following officers reported their departure from India on board steamer *Simla*, which was left at sea by the pilot on the 15th April:—Mr. Cockburn, c.s., Mr. Halliday, Mr. Osborne, Assist. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Ghazee-pore, for sixteen days from May 28, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical leave.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a magistrate and deputy collector in the districts mentioned from June 6, viz.:—Mr. J. F. Stevens, Gya; Mr. A. Manson, Pooree; Mr. W. B. Oldham, Nuddea; Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Lohardugga. The following officers are vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate, first class, and deputy collector:—Mr. H. W. Gordon, Patna; Mr. H. Mosley, Shahabad; Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, Nuddea; Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Monghyr; Mr. C. H. Vowell, Jessore; Mr. W. B. Power, Beerbhoom; Mr. D. W. M. Testro, Dinagepore. The following officers are vested with the powers of subordinate magistrate, first class, and Moonsiff:—Lieut. E. N. De La Touche, Assam; Mr. W. N. Campbell, Lohardugga; Mr. C. W. Haws, Lohardugga. The following deputy magistrates and deputy collectors are vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate, first class:—Mr. W. G. Black, Purneah; Mr. J. White, Pooree. The following officers in Assam are vested with powers under Section 1, Act X. of 1854, to receive and try cases without reference by the District magistrate, viz.:—Lieutenant J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner of Kamroop; Lieutenant M. O. Boyd, Assistant Commissioner of Kamroop; Lieutenant H. J. Peet, Assistant Commissioner of Seebasaur; Lieutenant L. Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner of Golaghat; Mr. J. F. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Luckimpore. The following officers in Assam are vested with powers to try cases under Act XIII. of 1859: Lieutenant L. Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner of Golaghat; Lieutenant H. J. Peet, Assistant Commissioner of Seebasaur.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF DR. MACKERTICH.—It was only on the 28th May that an official telegram from the Government of the Punjab made known at Simla that an attempt had been made to assassinate Dr. Mackertich, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry at Bunnoo,

though, all the circumstances taken into consideration, it is almost certain the crime must have been committed more than a week previously. Up to the 30th ult. full details had not reached the Supreme Government, and probably would not for another day or two, as they would have to be sent by post. From private sources we however learn that Dr. Mackertich, who is an Armenian gentleman, holding the rank of Assistant Surgeon in the army, and in medical charge of the 5th Punjab Corps, was attacked in the dark of the early morning, while in all probability asleep in his cot in the verandah of his house at Bunnoo. The wounds he received are sword cuts or thrusts, and of a very severe character, one of them, in the region of the liver, at first threatening fatal consequences. The unfortunate gentleman is, however, out of danger. We believe there is no question as to the would-be assassin or assassins being Hill men, and the supposition at Bunnoo is that they are Wuzerees. It is further thought on the frontier that the murderous outrage was perpetrated in revenge of the death of a Wuzeree whom Dr. Mackertich had some time before shot down in the act of stealing his horse. The mere fact that the Punjab Government did not deem it necessary to telegraph at once, or in full detail, is of itself sufficient to show that the attempted assassination was not regarded either on the frontier or at Lahore as invested with any political significance whatever.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

ACCIDENT TO AN OPIUM STEAMER.—We regret to announce that the steamer *Clan Alpine*, belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., and bound to China, met with a very serious accident whilst going down the river, which has resulted in the instantaneous death of six men, and the severe scalding of twelve others. It appears that when nearing the upper Gaspar light the super-heater of the fire boilers burst. This is the account that has reached us of the accident. Freight with a valuable cargo of opium, the captain proceeded on his way after sending up a messenger to town in a boat with an account of the accident, taking the wounded with him, one of whom has, we learn, since died. The ship, we understand, has no doctor on board. It is to be hoped that the medical officer at the Sand-heads inspected the dead and wounded, and has furnished a report to the authorities here, but we are at a loss to understand why, after such an accident, the vessel should have proceeded on her way without proper medical assistance, or at least landing the wounded where they could have received such assistance. Should further loss of life occur, a great responsibility will rest with the commander or his advisers, and we trust, therefore, that an immediate and searching inquiry will be made into all the circumstances of the case. In the case of a vessel proceeding to sea with an insufficient crew the insurances on the cargo would be vitiated, but we understand that in this instance the owners of the vessel are their own insurers.—*Englishman*.

A CHARGE OF MURDER.—Captain Coles, the commander of the *Eurydice*, has been committed for trial on three several charges, namely, an attempt to murder, an abetment of murder, and criminal intimidation. The case, which we have already reported in brief, has excited considerable interest in Calcutta. It seems that the *Eurydice* left England on the 11th January last, and arrived in Calcutta on the 21st May. The passengers consisted of a German, named Albert Haegert, his wife and child, and a sister named Ulricka. It would appear from the evidence that during the voyage the sister, Ulricka, was seduced by the captain; and on the 24th February the unfortunate girl jumped overboard and was drowned. Mr. Haegert charged Captain Coles with having used force, and thus driven his sister to commit suicide, and threatened to prosecute Coles on the criminal charge immediately after his arrival in Calcutta. The charge was made, but broke down entirely from want of evidence. The present charge arose out of the threats and recriminations which passed between Captain Coles and Mr. Haegert subsequent to the suicide of the girl.—*Friend of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 28. Tacna, Jackson, Adelaide.—29. Berkshire, Lash, Clyde.—31. Emigrator, Straptendary, Tondemamar.—June 1. Arima, Kerr, Melbourne; Blackwall, Dunn, Rangoon.—2. City of Edinburgh, Dras, Liverpool; Lalla Rookh, Peabody, Cannanore; str. Rangoon, Starratt, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arima.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright and child, Mrs. Holluck, sen., Mrs. Holluck and two children, Mr. H. Mitchell, Mr. W. Learmonth.

DEPARTURES.

May 29. Ladore, Rival, Pomona.—29. Fiery Cross, Victoria Bridge.—31. Str. Daeca; William Melhuish.—June 1. Castle Avon.—2. Str. Burmah; Himalaya.—3. Str. Labourdonnais.

Madras.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—It is stated that all sums which may have been paid to the Albert Life Assurance Company in this Presidency by way of extra premium for military service in Abyssinia will be returned to the assured on application to the secretary, Mr. C. L. O'Brien. This is a safe arrangement after the close of the campaign.—*Madras Times*.

TINNEVELLY.—In a telegram, dated 21st May, the collector reports that thunder-showers from the north had been very general lately. The clouds were banking up over the Western Ghats and the south-west monsoon seemed likely to set in early.

THE REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM OF RED-TAPE.—An amusing instance of official exactness is given by a Coimbatore correspondent of the *Trichinopoly Chronicle*. A native member of the Uncovenanted Service penned the following lines to his official superior:—"Honored Sir, I humbly beg you will excuse my not attendance office this date, cause I got a boil as per margin." In the margin of the letter a sketch of the boil was drawn out, and the writer went on further to say that "the breadth of paper being short I have planned the boil small, but it is dubble the size."

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.—The Commander-in-Chief being about to proceed to Bangalore, Head-quarters will be established at that station on the 4th June. H.E. will leave Bangalore for Madras on or about the 13th June, and his further movements will be notified hereafter. The following officers will accompany the Commander-in-Chief:—The Adjutant-general, Quartermaster-general, Assistant Adjutant-general Royal Artillery, H.E.'s Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, and Inspector-general her Majesty's British Medical Service. Correspondence of an emergent nature to be addressed accordingly to Army Head-quarters.

NORTH ARCOT.—Season report for the week ending May 18.—Season somewhat more promising. Rainfall: Heavy showers in a few localities, as reported by telegraph. Light showers in others. In the most favoured villages agricultural operations have been resumed in consequence. Markets, on the whole, well supplied; prices stationary. Public health generally very good. Pastures still very scarce. Murrain prevalent in parts of Arcot and Poloor talook. Water supply generally deficient; varies very much, according to locality. Parts of Palamanair and Punganoor, where the want was most pressing, are now better off than the rest of the district, owing to the rain having been heavy enough to partially supply the tanks. In very many places the supply is sufficient, and causes no apprehension; in others it is precarious. In some there is an immediate scarcity. These last cases are met successfully by special efforts. Very contradictory reports are received from different sources regarding the same localities; and in some marked instances the scarcity has proved to have been much exaggerated.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SECUNDERABAD.—A correspondent informs us that an unfortunate affair occurred at Secunderabad on the Queen's birthday, by which one of the regimental barbers lost his life at the hands of a young cornet in the 18th Hussars. A court of inquiry has been held upon the latter, and has acquitted him of all blame, and permitted him to return to his duty. An inquest was held on the body of the barber, and a verdict of "accidental death" found. It was elicited that the cornet had on the morning of the fatal occurrence been practising with his pistol in the compound round his house, and that one of the chambers missed fire. The deceased was standing in the verandah, and was about to shave another officer of the regiment, when the cornet tried the loaded chamber a second time, and it went off, the bullet entering the barber's brain just above the right temple, causing instantaneous death. The cornet has exhibited the utmost possible regret for this melancholy result of his culpable negligence, and has provided for the deceased barber's family. His brother officer seems to have had a narrow escape.—*Madras Times*.

FURLONGS, &c.—The following furloughs have been granted by the Madras Government:—Major Austin, of the Staff Corps, on furlough for two years, to Europe; Assistant-Surgeon McDiarmid, of the Madras Medical Establishment, furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate; Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Rutherford, 47th N. I., for four months, from the 4th of June, 1868; Captain Clubley, 47th N. I., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, general leave for one month. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Captain Forth, of the Staff Corps, on medical certificate for twenty months, and to embark from Madras; Lieutenant Trevor, of the Staff Corps, Quarter Master 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras; Surgeon Chipperfield, Acting Physician, General Hospital, on medical certificate for twenty months, and to embark from Madras; Major Austin, of the Staff Corps, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras; Assistant-Surgeon Simon, M.D., R. A., to England, Overland, on medical certificate; Captain Stewart, 18th Hussars, from the 29th of April, 1868, to the 29th of July, 1868, in extension, Mahableschwur, s.c.; Major Penton, 91st Foot, in continuation to the 15th of September, 1868—Chanda.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 30. Northumberland, Roberts, Sunderland; Sea Queen, Cunningham, London; Clive, Guthreth, London.—31. Annie Fleming, Robertson, Bombay.—June 2. Saint Bernard, Richard, Pondicherry; Chandernagore, Lynes, Port Blair; Annam, Olivet, Pondicherry.—3. Golden Pledge, Oswald, Bombay; Electric, Lewthwaite, Bombay; Wolverine, Paul, Cocumda; str. Shahazadah, Salt, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May 30. Welgesket, Lillia, Akyab.—June 3. Str. Maharatta, Dickinson, Northern Ports.

Bombay.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. G. WALCOTT.—The *Delhi Gazette* regrets to hear of the death at Ahmedabad of Lieut.-colonel C. G. Walcott, of the 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery. The deceased officer had seen much service both in the Crimea and during the mutiny campaign in 1857-58.

CAPTAIN MARTIN, R.A.—The *Central India Times* regrets to have to announce that Captain Martin, of the Royal Artillery, whose mysterious disappearance from the station caused such a sensation a short time ago, and who was brought back from Bombay under escort, died from heat apoplexy almost immediately on his arrival at Kamptee.

CAPTAIN HOLLAND, Deputy Quartermaster General with the Field Force in Abyssinia, has been spoken of in very high terms, in connection with the working of his department during the expedition. Indeed, he is said to have really had the whole work under his own direction, Lieutenant Colonel Phayre, the ostensible head, being mostly engaged in the advanced front. The Viceroy has, we hear, accorded special praise to Captain Holland for his services.—*Poona Observer*.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.—The *Indo-prokash* says that one effect of the termination of the Abyssinian expedition has already been visible in Bombay. The freight market, which has been gradually on the decline for some time, has since the capture of Magdala fallen over sixty-four per cent.; and shipmasters and consigners are at their wits' end how to fill the daily increasing ships in the harbour. To merchants and exporters the present is a capital opportunity of saving a considerable amount in freight, and thereby reducing the cost of laying down their goods in Europe.

BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.—It is probable that Mr. George Kellner, of the Financial Department, Calcutta, will be appointed Secretary to the Bombay Bank Commissioners. A better appointment could not be made, as Mr. Kellner is eminently qualified to discharge the arduous duties connected with the office to the satisfaction of the public. Sir Charles Jackson, the President of the Commission, was puisne-judge of Bombay from 1852 to 1855, when he was transferred to Calcutta. He resigned his seat in the High Court of the metropolis in 1863.

THE NEW RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.—We hear that the appointment of Mr. C. B. Saunders to the post of Resident at Hyderabad has given very general satisfaction in North-Western India. Mr. Saunders' official antecedents well qualify him for the post. He is Judicial Commissioner at Mysore, and was Commissioner of Delhi after the siege. His knowledge of Hyderabad politics and Nizamut affairs cannot be slight, for he served as full Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, including the Raichore Doab.

THE ABYSSINIAN TRANSPORT SERVICE.—A large number of transports are now on their way to Bombay harbour from Annesley Bay with the troops, material and stores of the Expedition. A few of the troops have already arrived, and the main portion of them are daily expected. There is a proposal for sending two of H.M.'s Indian troops-ships (*Jumna* and *Malabar*) from Bombay to Annesley Bay to assist in the transport, but there does not appear to be any likelihood of its being acted on; and, taking into account the strength of the hired fleet of transports available for the service, there is no necessity for sending two such expensive ships as the *Jumna* and *Malabar* to sea during the monsoon.

FAILURE OF THE PEARL FISHERY.—The *Sindian* has been inquiring into the causes of the failure of the pearl fisheries in that province, and has been told of two reasons for their deterioration. The first is that a portion of the old shore of Baba Island has silted up, owing to a change in the action of the coast currents; and the spot where the best pearl-producing oyster beds lay is now covered by mounds of sand. The other cause is the deepening of the bar, which has had the effect of scouring the harbour considerably, and washing the young pearl oyster out to sea. The authorities seem to have given up the fisheries in despair, and our contemporary hears that illicit fishery has been allowed to go on for some time. The harbour has been let out on two or three occasions for Rs. 1,000. The pearls, however, are not of much value, seldom realising more than Rs. 15 per tola.

FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate since May last:—Lieut. Abbot, H.M.'s 109th Regiment, Acting Assistant Political Resident at Aden; Mr. Rennie, Assistant Engineer, West Berar Division, for eighteen months; Lieut.-colonel Sir H. Green, C.B. and K.C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, for twenty months, on medical certificate. The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate:—Lieut. Wood, Staff Corps, Adjutant her Majesty's 29th Regiment N.I.; Lieut. and Brevet Captain Hill, 1st Cavalry, attached to 2nd Regiment Sind Horse; Lieut. Cunningham, Staff Corps, Adjutant and Officiating Quartermaster, her Majesty's 30th Regiment N.I.; Captain Burnes, her Majesty's 16th Regiment N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—The following temporary appointment has taken place in this department (June 3):—Mr. William Carter was appointed Acting 3rd Officer of the steam vessel *Earl Canning* on the 28th April, 1868, vice Mr. William Murray, resigned.

THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—The Committee appointed at Kurrachee by Government to report on the Indus Valley Railway Extension is composed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Havelock, C.S., Commissioner in Sind; Major W. R. Lambert, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee; Captain R. E. F. Cotgrave, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways in Sind; and Mr. G. Rawlinson, Agent Sind Railway. They met at Government-house on the 19th instant, when they discussed *in extenso* the correspondence that had previously taken place on the subject of the extension from Kotree on the one side and of that from Mooltan on the other, and made arrangements for obtaining statistical information for transmission to Government along with that already collected. Captain Cotgrave kindly consented to perform the duties of Secretary to the Committee. As it is a matter of paramount importance to satisfactorily test the engineering capabilities of the lines under consideration, it was decided to suggest to Government the advisability of allowing the Chief Engineer of the Sind Railway to join the Committee as a member, as also two of the most influential members of the European mercantile community of Kurrachee, who, from their position, would be able to render very valuable assistance by affording additional facilities in obtaining reliable statistics of trade, and in consulting the wishes of the European and native traders.

BANK AFFAIRS IN BOMBAY.—It is very satisfactory to note the closing up in Bombay, one after another, of the books of abortive or ruined banking companies of 1864-5. Amongst them is the Guzerat Bank, which was closed last week just in time to miss any indirect shafts that might have glanced off from the Bombay Bank Commission towards the secret history of that insignificant but somewhat mysterious scheme. However, its absorbent, the Central Bank, still affords a groove along which the Commission may find itself compelled to pursue collateral investigations. The Bank of Hindustan belongs to another class of institutions, the liquidation of which must be unavoidably slow, but we are glad to learn that the liquidators of the Hindustan Bank are about paying to its creditors the third instalment of 25 per cent. The number of the bank's claimants in Bombay is so small that the liquidator has had no occasion to advertise, hence less has been heard of this bank than of many others of less moment. The general assets here in Bombay of the Hindustan Bank have realised very fairly upon the estimates made at the time of its stoppage; but there have been one or two heavy deficiencies in the debts due from financials. The calls on the shareholders of the Hindustan Bank have been—£3, made shortly before the stoppage, and £2. 10s. since made by the liquidators. It is hoped that any further call may be avoided, though that cannot yet be determined. The position of the bank, bad as it is, compares favourably with those of the Asiatic and Commercial, which occupied very similar fields of business.—*Times of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 31. Dudbrook, Bruce, Aden.—June 1. Str. Elphinstone, Dupey, Goa; str. Comorin, Turner, Kurrachee.—2. Baringa, Williams, Liverpool; str. Pearl, Baldwin, Annesley Bay.—3. Douglas, Morrison, Calcutta; str. General Outram, Hewitt, Annesley Bay; City of Shanghai, Crockett, Glasgow; Nagasaki, LeGross, Liverpool; Clyde, Sewell, Liverpool; Annot, Lyle, Straw, Liverpool; Hindostan, Jury, Calcutta, Oliver Cromwell, —, Annesley Bay.—4. Prince Charlie, Askew, Newcastle; Princess Somawatty, Hugh, Liverpool; New Dominion, Kicham, Liverpool; Borderer, Gessing, London; Arabia, —, Liverpool.—5. Str. Columbian, Curling, Suez; Dunelin, Denton, Glasgow; Grefne Berg, Bernston, Shields; Nester, Laurin, Glasgow; Bell of the South, Westcott, Mauritius; Tea Laster, Francis, Shields; Benington, Stover, Liverpool; Wild Hunter, Bussace, Newcastle; Corsairs, Bride, Brown, London; John Bright, Henry, Cardiff; Canbay, Smith, Liverpool; Castle Eden, Cowen, Annesley Bay; Truce, —, Shields; Bedfordshire, Dick, Liverpool; Twilight, Angel, Liverpool; Lalla Rookh, Wilson, Liverpool.—6. Str. T. A. Gibbs, Minnie, Annesley Bay.—7. Str. Krishna, Child, Suez; Friga, Welsh, Annesley Bay; Jumna, Christian, Liverpool; Tangier, McNabb, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Moseley, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Brown, Mr. James Venters, Mrs. Walker and child, Lieut. Leman, Mr. and Mrs. Sandiford, Mrs. White and child, Mr. C. Watson, Capt. Hepburn, Mr. Coyle, Mr. James Arthur, From MARSEILLES.—Asst. surg. Jayaker, Lieut. J. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston and child, Mr. Taylor.

DEPARTURES.

June 1. Str. Kurrachee, Lang, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Bushire, Lewis, Malabar Coast, &c.; Siberia, Sands, Liverpool; Danver Family, Nissen, Penang; Almora, Ellwood, Liverpool.—2. Str. China, Stewart, Aden and Suez; str. Manchester, Teasdale, Goa; Slieve Bloom, Leask, Liverpool; Bahia, Smith, Havre; Percy Douglas, Hannan, Colomb.—3. West Riding, Hopwood, Liverpool; Richard Ryland, Camden, Liverpool; Hope, Collins, Havre; Queen of the Bay, Wale, Colomb.—4. Prince Eugenie, Smith, Calcutta; str. Orissa, Hibber, Calcutta; Jersey, Pentreath, Falmouth; Arabia, Sullivan, Calcutta; James Child, Sheen, Kurrachee.—5. Robert Morrison, Horton, London, via Havre; Mofussite, Broadfoot, Calcutta.—7. N. and E. Gardiner, Journeay, Liverpool; Cherwell, Haws, Liverpool; Innisfallen, Gibson, Liverpool; Edwin Fox, Black, Havre; Sarah, Soord, Maulmain.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For SUEZ.—Mr. Maryal, Capt. Hoskins, Mr. B. E. Bendir. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. John Rothwell, Mr. Thos. Ayre, Mr. R. Corlery, Mrs. McCombie, Mr. J. Hayley, Capt. and Mrs. Macfarlane. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Street, Lord J. Hervey.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

June 30.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. E. H. W. Barry.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, R., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Moorshedabad. May 30.
 ALLARDYCE, Major J., dep. comr., Mehkur dist., to offic. as comr. of West Berar, dur. absence of Lyall, on leave. May 28.
 ALLSOP, J. G., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Gujeranwalla, dur. absence of Wall. May 26.
 ANGELO, Capt. R. F., asst. engr., 1st grade, to charge of P.W. dept., Jaloun dist., v. Stainforth. Capt. Angelo relieved Col. F. G. Stainforth on May 16.
 BISSET, Lieut. R.E., asst. Turai survey, to offic. as asst. principal, Thomason College, dur. absence of Firebrace. Dated Allahabad, May 14.
 BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. A., asst. sec. to chief comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Balaghat, dur. leave of Capt. Loch.
 BRAMLEY, Capt. A. H., dist. supt. of police, Mozuffernugger, has 6 mo. leave of absence on m.c., with effect from April 23.
 BROADFOOT, Lieut. W., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is appd. asst. to chief engr. of irrigation works, from April 1 last, but will offic. as exec. engr. of 1st div., Barce Doab Canal, dur. leave of Lieut. Rowcroft. Lieut. Broadfoot took over charge of office of 1st div., Barce Doab Canal, from Rowcroft, on March 18.
 CAMPBELL, C. J., exec. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as suptg. engr. of 3rd circle, Punjab, dur. furlough of Purdon.
 CONLAN, H. J., probationary accountant, is appd. an accountant, 4th grade, in office of controller of P.W. accounts, N.W. Provs. May 26.
 CRAVEN, J. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong, is transf. to Monghyr, and vested with powers of a sub. mag., 1st class, in latter dist. May 28.
 CROFT, A. W., M.A., to offic. in 3rd class of Bengal educational service, dur. absence on deputation of Lobb, with effect from May 11.
 CROMBIE, Rev. F., jun. chaplain on Bengal estab., to be chaplain of Mhow. May 26.
 DODGSON, J. C., to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade, but to continue to offic. as additional judge of Jessore. May 28.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. W., dep. conservator of forests, northern div., Nagpore, has 3 mo. leave. Dated May 22. [Forest div.]
 ELLIS, R. H. M., is appd. asst. conservator from May 1, and posted to Sutlej.
 FAGAN, Major W. T., to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police, 5th circle, dur. leave of Reveley. May 27.
 FAGAN, Lieut. H. C., asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, at Benares, to offic. as dist. supt. of Mozuffernugger, dur. leave of Bramley.
 GLOVER, Hon. F. A. B., Bengal C.S., to be judge of High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.
 GORDON.—Col. J. A. Ballard having been allowed leave of absence to England, Mr. A. R. Gordon, asst. comr. of paper currency, Bombay, is temp. appd. to charge of current duties of office of comr. of paper currency at Bombay. Col. Ballard made over charge of his office to Mr. Gordon on May 25.
 GREY, E., to be mag. and coll. of Jessore, and to be a mag. and coll. of 2nd grade. Mr. Grey will continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Rajshahye. May 28.
 HANKEN, M. P., dist. supt. of police, Chindwara, returned from priv. leave dated April 24, and assumed charge of his duties on May 20.
 HENDERSON, Rev. R., chaplain of Church of Scotland at Jullundhur, has priv. leave of absence for 3 mo. from May 7.
 HIME, R. D., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tipperah, dur. absence on deputation of Thompson. May 28.
 HOBART, R. T., joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bustee, has 2 mo. priv. leave, with effect from May 12, in supersession of leave granted him on Feb. 3 last.
 JACOB, W., dep. conservator of forests, eastern div., Nagpore, will conduct the duties of Lieut. Douglas dur. his absence on leave, in addition to his own. May 22. [dist. May 26.]
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. H. J., asst. comr., transf. from Syalkot to Kangra.
 LOCH.—One mo. priv. leave is granted to Capt. J. L. Loch, officg. dep. comr., Balaghat, from June 6.
 MARRIOTT, A., asst. dist. supt. of police, Nagpore, will offic. as dist. supt. of Nagpore, *pro tem*. [May 28.]
 MARTIN, D. F., 3rd grade asst. engr., is transf. from Madras to Punjab.
 MAXWELL.—The leave for 3 mo. granted in Punjab Gazette Feb. 17, to Major P. Maxwell, since appd. addl. comr. of Jullundhur div., is cano.
 MCKERTICH, J. G., sub-overseer, 1st grade, British Burmah, is prom. to rank of overseer, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy in the upper subordinate estab. of that province. May 28.
 MEKINGTON.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. C. E. C., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Gya, of April 27 last, is cano.

MOENS.—Three mo. priv. leave of absence, in two instalments, is granted to Mr. S. M. Moens, asst. settlement officer, Bareilly—the first instalment to have effect from May 18, and the second from July 18 next.
 MULRONEY.—The undermen. proby. acct. is appd. acct. of 4th grade, to fill an existing vacancy in the office of controller, P.W. accounts, N.W.P.:—Mr. M. J. Mulroney. May 26.
 NAPIER, Lieut. G. C., asst. comr., Simla, has leave for 1 mo. from May 15.
 NEILL, J. W., registrar, judicial comr.'s court, to offic. as asst. sec. to the chief comr., in room of Bloomfield. May 25.
 NICHOLLS, G. J., officg. dist. supt. of police, Nagpore, is appd. to offic. as registrar, judicial comr.'s court, in room of Mr. Neill.
 NICHOLLETS, H. S., asst. dist. supt. of police, Simla, services placed at disposal of Govt. of India for appt. to the police of the Hyderabad assigned districts. May 25.
 PADDAY, Lieut. A. C., asst. engr., 1st grade, is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from date Mr. J. Kelly availed himself of leave granted him April 23.
 PARKER, J. L., exec. engr., 1st grade, who was appd. to offic. as suptg. engr., 2nd class, dated April 9 last, is posted to the N.W.P., instead of to Bengal. May 26.
 PLOWDEN, Capt. C. H., officg. cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, has had the priv. leave of absence granted him on May 4 cancelled.
 PRINSEP, H. T., officg. civil and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, has leave for 2 mo. May 30.
 PUGHE, R. F. H., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Hazareebaugh, dur. absence on deputation of Fagan. June 1.
 O'CONNELL, Lieut. col. P. P. L., R.E., controller of P.W. accounts, Madras, to offic. as accountant gen. in P.W. dept., dur. absence of Innes, on special duty. May 23.
 REILLY, E. M., to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. He is posted to Purneah, and will exercise powers of a mag. May 28.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. R. S., officg. asst. cantonment mag., Amballa, is invested with powers of a sub. mag., 1st class. May 23.
 RUSSELL.—Under the provisions of sec. 31 of Act 9 of 1868, the officg. chief comr. is pleased to confer upon the undermen. officer the powers of coll. for the enforcement of the above Act:—Mr. A. M. Russell, asst. comr., Jubbulpore dist. May 29.
 SUTHERLAND.—The powers of a coll. for the enforcement of Act 9, 1868, as defined in para. 2 of the rules prescribed by the Gov. gen. of India in Council, in resolution No. 2,464, dated April 28 last, financial dept., is conferred on Capt. S. S. Sutherland, cantonment mag., Kamptee, within the limits of that cantonment.
 SWINTON, Capt. G., exec. engr., Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, is invested with powers of a sub. mag., 2nd class.
 TAYLOR, Col. A., C.B., suptg. engr., 1st circle, Punjab, is allowed 3 mo. priv. leave from Sept. 7 next. The unexpired portion of leave granted to this officer is cancelled.
 THOMPSON, H. S., judge of small cause court at Backergunge, has leave for 6 mo. from May 14.
 THOMPSON, A. R., to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade, but to continue to offic. as supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs. June 1.
 WALL, Capt. R., dist. supt. of police, Ludianah, has 1 mo. leave fr. June 5.
 WARD, J. D., to be mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and to be a mag. and coll. of 2nd grade; to continue to offic. as additional judge of Chittagong and Dacca. May 30.
 WHITE.—In supersession of notification of April 23, Mr. P. White, asst. dist. supt. of police, Mozuffernugger, is granted 2 mo. priv. leave, with effect from date of using same.
 YARDLEY, A., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bhaugulpore. June 1.

MILITARY.

BAKER, Capt. T. N., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 38th N.I.
 BARTON, 7th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Jan. 2 last, making the following officg. appt. in room of Lieut. and adjt. J. Potham, proceeded on leave, with effect from Dec. 16 last, confirmed:—Lieut. G. Barton, officg. qrmr., to offic. as adjt.
 BISHOP, Lieut. E. B., 2nd squad. subal. and officg. 1st squad. subal., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 2nd cav. Punjab frontier force, during leave of Clifford. Dated May 27.
 BIRCH.—Rohilcund dist. order, dated May 5, appg. Lieut. Birch, adjt. 27th N.I., to offic. as brig. major, in the room of Capt. B. S. B. Parlbay, dec., as a temp. arrangement, is confd.
 BROWN, Major W. T., C.B., royal (Bengal) art., to be lieut. col., by brevet, from March 6 last, v. Gen. Macgregor, dec.
 BUTLER.—Regtl. order, dated Feb. 10 last, appg. Capt. T. A. Butler, v.c., to act as asst. instr. of mskty., 101st ft., fr. Jan. 11 preceding, confd.
 CHOWNE, Lieut. W. C., to be capt., from Oct. 6 last, v. Capt. R. B. Mackenzie, deceased.
 DEEDS, Brev. maj. H. G., 60th rifles, is confirmed in his appt. as aide-de-camp to Maj. gen. B. Taylor, comdg. Oude div., with effect fr. March 2.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. F. W., 7th Foot, to offic. as qrmr.
 FULLERTON.—The following prom. is made from the date specified:—Brevet, to be Capt.—Lieut. col. C. J. Fullerton, Madras inf. May 24.
 GLASSE.—The undermen. officer of the Bengal staff corps having completed 20 yrs. service, is prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified:—Capt. R. W. Glasse. May 20.
 GRIFFITH, Capt. J. C., royal (Bengal) artillery, to be major, by brevet, from March 6, v. Gen. Macgregor, dec.
 HALKETT.—Regtl. order, dated May 5, appg. Ensign W. G. C. Halkett, 2nd wing subal., to offic. as 1st wing subal. 30th N.I., confd.
 HODGSON, Major H. N., 2nd in command and wing officer, to offic. as commandant of 38th N.I.
 HOPKINS, Capt. J., unatt. list, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is appd. to do general duty at Allahabad. May 25.

MORRIS, Lieut. F. B., gen. list, inf., att. to the 14th, is transf. to the 17th Bengal cav.
 SANDILANDS.—The undermen. officer of the Bengal corps having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified:—Major E. N. Sandilands, May 21.
 SAUNDERS, Ens., 5th foot, is att. to 21st hussars for duty, to enable him to learn cav. drill, prior to his becoming a prob. for the staff corps.
 SHEPHERD, Capt. A., att. to the Gov. gen.'s body guard, has leave of abs. for 2 mo. from Jan. 20 to visit the presidency.
 STEWART, Lieut. D. J., removed from appt. of qrmr. 4th Goorkha regt., is directed to proc. to Jullunder, and do duty with 13th N.I. at that station.
 TAYLOR, Lieut., 19th hussars, to be capt. of cadre of the late 1st E.L.C., from May 1, v. Robinson, dec. [38th N.I.]
 TOTTENHAM, Capt. H. L. A., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer of

MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Surg. F. F., 2nd Goorkha regt., to assume med. charge of the 24th N.I. in add. to his other duties, in the room of Center. (This cancels the order published April 11.) Dated Rawul Pindee, Feb. 28.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. W. P., received charge of the office of insp. gen. of prisons, British Burmah, from Dr. C. Planck on April 6.
 MCCULLY, Asst. surg. J., M.D., recently appt. to 16th lancers, is directed to proc. and join his corps at Bangalore in the Madras pres.
 MULLEN, Asst. surg. T. F., having resumed med. charge of Meywar political agency on May 8, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him April 15 is hereby cancelled.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

June 1.—On the report of the board of examiners the following officers are declared to have passed at the half-yearly examination held in April last, namely:—

I.—SECOND OR HIGHER STANDARD.

1. Officers who have passed in all subjects:—
 a.—Judicial Officers.—Messrs. J. F. Stevens, J. J. Livesey, A. Manson, W. B. Oldham, and G. J. B. T. Dalton.
 b.—Police Officers.—Messrs. W. J. Kilby, G. M. Ridsdale, J. Patch, J. S. Larminie, A. C. Bolst, and J. Lambert.
 2. Officers who have partially passed and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects:—

a.—Judicial Officers.

Names.	Passed in	Still subject to Examination in
Mr. J. E. A. Eyre ...	Law and Urdu	Bengali.
Lieut. C. H. Garbett...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. A. S. Bedford ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Lieut. L. Blathwayt...	Law and Assamese	Ditto.
Lieut. J. Butler ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Lieut. T. B. Michell...	Ditto	Ditto.
Lieut. M. O. Boyd ...	Law and Bengali	Assamese.
Lieut. E. N. De La Touche...	Law	Bengali and Assamese.
Mr. W. M. Clay ...	Bengali	Law and Urdu.
Mr. W. Scott ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. A. Craven ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. S. J. Kilby ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. Rattray ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. G. C. M. Smith ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. H. Thompson ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. G. Toynbee ...	Oorya	Ditto.
Mr. J. Ward ...	Urdu	Law and Bengali.
Mr. H. J. Newbery ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. A. J. Fraser ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. L. DeAbreu ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. G. Smeaton ...	Oorya and Urdu	Law.
Mr. J. Stewart ...	Bengali and Urdu	Ditto.
Mr. E. H. Ruddock ...	Ditto	Ditto.

b.—Police Officers.

Mr. J. H. Johnston ...	Law and Bengali	Urdu.
Mr. H. N. Harris ...	Law and Urdu	Bengali.
Mr. H. Dawson ...	Law	Bengali and Urdu.
Mr. H. G. Wilkins ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. A. Fisher ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. G. Stratford ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. R. Green ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. Jennins ...	Bengali	Law and Urdu.

II.—LOWER STANDARD.

1. Officers who have passed in all subjects:—
 a.—Judicial Officers.—Lieut. E. N. De La Touche; Messrs. H. W. Gordon, C. W. Hawes, H. Mosley, W. G. Black, H. Luttman Johnson, J. White, A. P. MacDonnell, C. H. Vowell, W. B. Power, and D. W. M. Testro.
 b.—Police Officers.—Messrs. H. Munro, A. Knyvett, M. F. Beamish, J. B. Goad, C. E. S. Innes, F. J. Dickens, V. S. Robertson, and F. Dawson.
 2. Officers who have passed in one subject and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subject:—

a.—Judicial Officers.

Names.	Passed in	Still subject to Examination in
Capt. W. H. J. Lance	Law	Vernacular.
Mr. J. F. Harrison ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. J. S. Cotton ...	Vernacular	Law.
Mr. R. M. Waller ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. E. B. Jeffrey ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. T. D. Beighton ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. F. Campbell ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. R. L. Hennessey ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. J. Taylor ...	Ditto	Ditto.

b.—Police Officers.

Mr. E. M. Showers ...	Law	Vernacular.
Mr. R. H. C. Ridsdale ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. G. Thomas ...	Ditto	Ditto.

III.—The following officer of the Opium Department has passed in Law, subject to a further examination in Urdu:—Mr. G. De C. Hobson.

IV.—The following officer has passed the examination prescribed in the notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3,101, dated Oct. 5, 1864, for military officers desirous of admission to the Civil Department of the administration, viz.:—Lieut. M. O. Boyd.

ADVANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 14.—In furtherance of instructions received from Government, it is hereby notified that the provisions of G.G.O. No. 985, dated Oct. 15, 1867, having been extended to chaplains appointed to military stations, the mortgage bond, after an advance has been duly authorised by the Home Department, is to be executed in the manner prescribed in G.G.O. No. 149, dated Feb. 13, 1868, for military officers.

CHARGE FOR RATIONS OF NATIVE SERVANTS.

Simla, May 26.—No. 509.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to declare the following War Office circular No. 79 of 1867, fixing the amount of stoppage on account of rations issued on board ship to native servants applicable to India:—

"The Secretary of State for War has decided that officers shall be charged for the rations of their native servants on board ship half the daily stoppage paid on account of European servants, viz., 4½d. instead of 9d.

"The Secretary of State for India has adopted the same rule for native servants on board her Majesty's Indian troop ships.

"This regulation is applicable only to India, China, and Ceylon."

The rates in Indian currency will be three annas for native, and six annas for European servants.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

Financial Department, Simla, May 26.—No. 126.—Read the following despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

India Office, London, April 8, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in council your financial letter dated Feb. 20, 1868, No. 46, recommending the adoption of the following revised rates of subsistence allowance for covenanted civil servants throughout India, viz.:—

Twelve or more years' standing ...	Rs. 400
More than eight but less than twelve years' standing ...	320
Not more than eight years' standing ...	250

and I have to convey to you my approval of your proposition.—I have, &c.,
 (Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BABINGTON, Rev. W. M. S., to act as chaplain of South Black Town. June 2.

BROCK, S., to act as controller of public works accounts. June 2. [canc. CLAY, Maj. A. D., appt. to be exec. engr. 4th grade, dated Jan. 14 last, is DENE, Rev. O., to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras. June 2.

FRANKLIN, J. J., supt. of marine, Madras, resigns his appt. from July 23.

O'CONNEL, Lieut. col. P. P. L., R.E., delivered over charge of office of controller of public works to Mr. Hart on May 28.

TROTMAN, Rev. W. S., chaplain of Trevandrum, has leave of absence to Sept. 20 next. June 2. [temp. leave of absence.

WHITLOCK, Lieut. C. J. T., acting supt. of police, Godavery dist., has

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Lieut., 19th foot. The Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of this officer being posted on recent prom. to 2nd batt. of his regt.

CARNEY, Capt., to offic. as wg. offic. 39th N.I. v. Dobbie. Dated May 28.

CLARKE, Lieut. col. W. C., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Secunderabad, under orders of officer comg. Hyderabad subsidiary force. May 28.

CLUBLEY, Capt. J. K., sub. asst. coms. gen., has leave of abs. for 1 mo., from date of expiration of his priv. leave. May 30.

COOKE, Major, 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd commandant. Dated May 28.

CUMMINS, Lieut., att. to 8th N.I., removed to 7th N.I. Dated May 26.

DYNELEY, Lieut. col. H. E., cav., to do gen. duty at Bangalore under officer comg. Mysore div. May 28.

FAULKNER, Lieut. col. H. D., inf., to do gen. duty at Madras under orders of officer comg. centre div. (pro tem.). May 28.

FIRTH, Major H. H., to com. 39th N.I. Dated May 28.

HERVEY, Col. A., 40th N.I., to assume com. of the provs. of Malabar and Canara, v. Fenwick. Dated May 28.

HODDING, Capt., 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer from April 9 last, v. Money, prom.

LAWDER, Lieut. and qrmr., 7th N.I., confd. as station staff officer, Penang, v. Godfrey, relieved. Dated May 28.

LITTLE, Lieut., 10th foot, to offic. (temp.) as A.D.C. to Brig. gen. Fenwick, comg. centre div. May 28.

NORTON, Maj., to offic. as 2nd in com., 39th N.I. v. Dobbie; dated May 28.

O'RORKE, Lieut., 60th rifles, is apptd. staff officer at Ramandroog, v. Stradling. May 26.

PERRIE, Lieut. G., att. to 35th N.I., rem. to 29th N.I. Dated May 28.

REW, Capt., 19th foot.—H.R.H. C. in C. has approved of this officer being posted on recent prom. to the 2nd batt. of his regt.

SARGEANT, Lieut. C. C., having completed 12 yrs.' service, to be capt. in Madras staff corps, with effect from May 31. [May 30.]
 SHUEBRICK, Maj. gen. R., to be a divl. comdr., v. Macleod, vacated. Dated May 30.
 WEST, Capt. F. E., staff corps, is appd. 2nd wing subal. 24th N.I.
 WHITE, Maj. C. M., staff corps, to do gen. duty at Madras under ord. of officer comdg. central div., temp. May 28.
 WARRINGTON, Capt., 7th N.I., rem. to 13th N.I. Dated May 26.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

May 30.—The following postings and removals are ordered:—
 BALFOUR, Lieut. G. M., from att. 17th N.I. to att. 14th N.I.
 BLACKLOCK, Surg. major A., from acting Garrison surg. Cannanore, to Garrison surg. Cannanore.
 BUTLER, Lieut. C. C. Y., from Abyssinia to att. 20th N.I.
 CHAPLIN, Lieut. A., from qrmr. 1st N.I. to offic. adj. 32nd N.I. To join on arrival of Lieut. Oxley.
 COMINS, Lieut. J. T., from att. 8th N.I. to att. 7th N.I.
 CLARK, Lieut. J. D., from Abyssinia to att. 2nd L.C.
 CUMMINS, Lieut. R. B., from Abyssinia to att. 8th N.I.
 DAVIES, Lieut. H. C., from Abyssinia to att. 36th N.I.
 DUCKWORTH, Asst. surg. F., M.D., to 26th regt. N.I.
 EDWARDS, Capt. W. W., from Abyssinia to att. 3rd L.C.
 FLETCHER, Lieut. J. J., from Abyssinia to att. 40th N.I.
 FLINT, Lieut. E. W., from Abyssinia to att. 1st N.I.
 GODFREY, Lieut. G., from Abyssinia to att. 41st N.I.
 GRIFFITH, Capt. R., fr. 2nd wing sub. 40th N.I., to 1st wing sub. 40th N.I.
 GUNTHORPE, Lieut. E. J., from Abyssinia to qrmr. 11th N.I.
 KINGSTON, Staff asst. surg. T., to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Pres. Circle.
 MCINROY, Capt. C., from Abyssinia to att. 1st L.C.
 MORANT, Lieut. C. M. A., from Abyssinia to att. 2nd L.C.
 OXLEY, Lieut. F. M., from Abyssinia to offic. qrmr. 1st N.I.
 PASKE, Lieut. C. R., from Abyssinia to att. 14th N.I.
 PIRRIE, Lieut. J. C., from Abyssinia to att. 29th N.I.
 PORTEOUS, Ensign J. E., from Abyssinia to att. 34th L.I.
 RENNICK, Lieut. H. de P., from Abyssinia to att. 5th N.I.
 RENNICK, Lieut. R. H. F., from Abyssinia to qrmr. 4th N.I.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. J. C. N., from Abyssinia to att. 31st L.I.
 ROONEY, Staff asst. surg. J. P., to do duty under orders of dep. insp. gen.
 British med. service, Mysore circle.
 SKINNER, Lieut. E. S., from 2nd wing sub. 3rd L.I. to adjt. 31st L.I.
 STAINFORTH, Lieut. W., from Abyssinia to qrmr. 32nd N.I.
 TABUTEAU, Lieut. B., from Abyssinia to att. 28th N.I.
 TYRRELL, Lieut. T. H., from Abyssinia to offic. adjt. 13th N.I.
 VANHOMRIGH, Capt. P. A., from 1st wing sub. to 2nd wing sub. 40th N.I.
 WARRINGTON, Capt. H. H. C. G., from att. 7th N.I. to att. 13th N.I.
 WILLIAMS, Capt. D. W., from Abyssinia to att. 20th N.I.
 WILSON, Lieut. R., from Abyssinia to att. 40th N.I.
 Those officers from Abyssinia are to join as their services are dispensed with by the Govt. of Bombay.

MEDICAL.

BLACKLOCK, Surg. maj., to be garrison surg., Cannanore. Dated May 28.
 DUCKWORTH, Asst. surg., M.D., with dep. insp. gen.'s dept., presidency, and northern dist., removed to 26th N.I.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. J. M., M.D., services placed at disposal for employ on the Upper Godavery works. June 2. [be surg. maj. from May 28.]
 STEWART, Surg. L. W., med. dept., having completed 20 years' service, to WITHER, Asst. surg. F. O. B., received charge of jail at Tranquebar from Asst. surg. J. Smith on May 23.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, June 2.—No. 210.—The following extract from a letter from the Govt. of India, No. 1,419, dated March 24, is published in supercession of G.O.G. No. 505, dated Dec. 10 last:—

1. "All officers who entered the service before Jan. 1, 1837, and those who entered since that date, if they were substantive field officers on Nov. 1, 1865, can command any regiment without passing in the native languages.

2. "Those who held the rank of captain on Nov. 1, 1865, can hold command of their own (i.e. their original) regiment without passing, but not the command of any other corps.

3. "All who were subalterns on Nov. 1, 1865, must pass the prescribed examination before they can hold the command (with the staff allowances) of any native regiment."

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort St. George, June 2.—No. 211.—The following extract from proceedings of Govt., Public Works Dept., dated June 7, 1865, No. 1,553, is published for general information:—

3. * * * It will be distinctly understood that the military authorities shall, on no account, interfere with such works as are in progress under the sanction of Govt., and that, as no building can be commenced till plans and estimates for it has been sanctioned by Govt. in this department, so no change in the site, or in the construction of a sanctioned building can be made without their formal permission.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES OF CHAPLAINS.

Ecclesiastical Department.—Fort St. George, June 2, 1868.—The following resolution of the Government of India, financial department, dated Fort William, April 27, No. 2,075, is published:—

RESOLUTION.—On a reconsideration of the subject, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules:—

1. The chaplain of a station to which a conveyance allowance is at-

tached will draw travelling allowance at the usual mileage rates of twelve and three annas when visiting out-stations more than five miles distant from his principal station. The chaplain of a station in which no conveyance allowance is given will draw travelling allowance for visiting out-stations not less than three miles distant.

2. A chaplain absent from his station on any gazetted leave will forfeit his conveyance allowance.

3. A chaplain officiating for another at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached will draw that conveyance allowance for the period during which he officiates.

4. A chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is not attached, without being relieved of the charge of his substantive station, will draw, for visiting the former station, the same travelling allowance which he would receive if it were an out-station.

5. A chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible to him under Rules 1 and 4 for an allowance of Rs. 6 per diem for the period of absence from his principal station.

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BABINGTON, Lieut., is app. to act as superint. of railway police on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and to be assist. to the superint. of police in several districts through which the railway passes. June 1.

BAKER, M. B., temp. asst. judge and sess. judge of Khandeish, assu. ch. of his office on May 27, and made the necessary declaration of office.

CORDEAUX, E., 2nd asst. coll. of Rutnagherry, is all. priv. leave for 3 mo. June 3.

GRANT, A. R., C.S., has been perm. to return to his duty. June 3.

NAYLOR, Major C. E., acting cant. mag. at Belgaum, is inv. with civil jurisdiction in the Belgaum dist. June 3.

PYM, Capt. H., B.E., to be an exec. engr. 4th grade, and to act as exec. engr., Bombay defences.

SEARLE, Lieut. W. L., is app. to act as marine storekeeper, v. Robinson.

TAYLOR, A., acting dep. comr. of customs, N. division, has leave, on m.c., for 2 mos.

MILITARY.

BARTON, Lieut. col., to act as examiner in ordnance dept., v. Turner, on other employ.

FULLER, Col. R.H.A., is app. to act as inspector of royal artillery during absence of Brigdr. gen. Foster in England, and will have rank of brigadier gen. whilst holding that appointment.

GORDON, Major gen. Hon. A. H., will exercise command of the army during temp. absence of H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir R. Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., with- out relinquishing his divisional command, and will resume the com. of the Poona division of the army, and Brigdr. gen. Raines will revert to his former position on the brigade staff. The acting appointments made in succession to Brigdr. gen. Raines on his taking command of the Poona division will cease.

TURNER, Capt. T. H., staff corps, examiner, ordnance dept., to act as examiner commissariat, barrack, and clothing accounts during absence of Gray, on leave.

MEDICAL.

DAY.—The services of surg. H., supt. of vaccination, southern circle, are placed at disposal of C. in C. June 3.

MORTON, Asst. surg. E., is appd. to act as civil surg., Kurrachee. June 3.

Ogilvie, Surg. C. F., services placed at disposal of C. in C. June 3.

PINKERTON, Asst. surg. J., M.D., assumed charge of the appt. of supt. gen. of vaccination May 22.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CHARGE.

Bombay Castle, June 3.—No. 354.—The Presidency surgeon 1st district is placed in medical charge of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, during its location in his district, and the civil surgeon, Poona, is placed in medical charge of the Poona College and the Civil Engineering College at Poona, as a temporary arrangement, pending the appointment of an assistant civil surgeon, and the distribution of the civil medical duties of the stations.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 7.

11th Hussars.—Cornet F. Shuttleworth to be lieut., by purch., v. C. H. Currey, who ret.; Gentleman cadet H. C. Vetch, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be cornet, by purch., v. Shuttleworth; July 8.

19th Hussars.—Gentleman cadet P. H. S. Barrow, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be cornet, v. C. A. H. Banister, a probationer for the staff corps in India; July 8. Gentleman cadet J. C. Christie, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be cornet, v. F. D. Harding, a probationer for the staff corps in India; July 9.

21st Hussars.—Gentleman cadet D. A. Lysaght, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be cornet, v. Chase, prom.; July 8.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. H. Hutchinson (late Madras) to be col., v. E. Brice, C.B., deceased; Capt. and brevet major G. Carleton (late Madras) to be lieut. col., vice Brevet col.

Hutchinson; Second capt. B. L. Gordon (late Madras) to be capt., v. Brevet major Carleton; Lieut. J. F. Pierson (late Madras), to be second capt., v. Gordon; June 9. Capt. and brevet lieut. col. F. Miller, v.c., from the supernumerary list, to be capt., v. Brevet lieut. col. C. E. Walcott, dec.; June 10. Lieut. M. J. Sexton to be second capt., v. R. Hodson, dismissed by sentence of a general court martial on April 30; May 17. Lieut. W. Ward (late Bombay) to be second capt., v. C. C. Pemberton, trans. to the staff corps; June 9. The promotion of the undermentioned officers to be antedated as follows, viz.:—Capt. F. H. W. Nisbett to May 17; Second capt. G. L. Engstrom to May 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned officers employed in the Public Works Dept., India, to be placed upon the seconded list, from the dates mentioned against their respective names, but not to be succeeded in their corps:—2nd Capt. H. H. Jones; Dec. 13, 1867. Lieut. C. James; Dec. 16, 1867. Lieut. F. Mascall; Jan. 14. Lieut. G. T. Plunkett; Feb. 12.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. B. A. Beale to be adjt., v. Lieut. Gwyn, who has resigned his appt.; May 12.

3rd Foot.—Ensign A. C. Jackson, from the 9th foot, to be ensign, v. Butler, dec.; July 8.

12th Foot.—Ensign A. S. Hext, from the 50th foot, to be ensign, v. H. S. Boulton, prom.; Qrnr. serg. T. Muir to be qrmr., v. R. Laver, who retires upon half pay; July 8.

21st Foot.—Ensign H. F. Allin, from the 61st foot, to be ensign, v. Farnell, transferred to the 28th foot; July 9.

24th Foot.—Gent. Cadet L. H. Skene, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Hayes, transf. to the 12th lancers; July 8.

33rd Foot.—Qrnr. serg. J. Mellor, to be qrmr., v. Vyse, dec.; July 8.

45th Foot.—Ensign J. McCleverty, from the 84th foot, to be ensign, v. Deverell, prom.; July 10.

76th Foot.—Ens. H. L. Brett to be lieut., without purch., v. C. C. Y. Butler, a prob. for the staff corps in India; July 3, 1867. Gentleman cadet B. A. N. Parrott, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purch., v. Brett; July 8.

77th Foot.—Gentleman cadet H. N. Moore, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Dyce, a prob. for the staff corps in India; July 8.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. and capt. the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson, from the gren. guards, to be capt., v. Crichton, who exchanges; July 8.

102nd Foot.—Lieut. W. Cleland to be capt., v. J. Powell, who retires upon full pay; Ens. A. McCally to be lieut., v. Cleland; Ens. F. G. Faber to be lieut., v. McCally, a prob. for the staff corps in India; July 8.

103rd Foot.—Ens. R. McI. Nott to be lieut., v. H. De la M. Hervey, a prob. for the staff corps in India. Gentleman cadet C. D. Cooper, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Showers, prom.; July 8.

104th Foot.—Ens. S. Byng to be lieut., v. H. F. Showers, a prob. for the staff corps in India; April 6. Gentleman cadet C. A. R. Sage, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Alcock, prom.; July 8.

105th Foot.—Gentleman cadet C. G. Mansell, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Davy, prom.; July 8.

106th Foot.—Gentleman cadet H. M. Compigne, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Churchill, prom.; July 8. Gentleman cadet C. Dempster, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Bailey, prom.; July 9. Gentleman cadet G. R. Pooley, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Christie, apptd. a dep. asst. coms. gen.; July 10. Gentleman cadet W. W. James, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Bird, prom.; July 11.

108th Foot.—Gent. cadet C. T. Bingham, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Crawford, prom.; July 8.

109th Foot.—Gent. cadet F. F. R. Burgess, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Cathcart, prom.; July 8.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Lord A. P. Cecil has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; July 8.

HALF-PAY.

Capt. F. J. Bolton, from 12th foot, to be major, without purch.; July 8.

BREVET.

Capt. J. Powell, retired upon full pay, 102nd foot, to have the hon. rank of major; July 8. Quartermaster R. Laver, retired upon half-pay, late 12th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; July 8.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BOND—At Byculia, June 2, Mrs. W. Bond, son.

BOYD—At Esplanade, June 2, wife of Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., son.

BROWNE—At Pursewalkum, Madras, June 2, wife of W. T. Browne, G.P.O., son.

BUSKIN—At Combermere-lodge, Tittagbur, May 27, wife of E. G. Buskin.

CLARKE—At Whannel-house, Egmere, June 3, wife of T. G. Clarke, son.

COLES—At Dhoolia Khandeish, June 2, wife of Lieut. C. H. Coles, H.M.'s 9th regt. Bombay N.I., daughter.

DAVID—At Dacca, May 28, wife of M. David, son.

GRAHAM—At Egmere, May 22, wife of Lieut. F. Graham, P.W.D., daughter.

HARGER—At Barrackpore, May 30, wife of Capt. Harger, 25th King's Own Borderers, son.

HARRISON—At Rawul Pindce, May 25, wife of E. H. Harrison, C.S., son.

HARTLE—At Hyderabad, Deccan, wife of Lieut. R. J. Hartle, adj. 1st regt. Nizam's L.I., son.

MACDONALD—At Calcutta, May 30, wife of Rev. K. S. Macdonald, A.M., son.

MORRIS—At Calcutta, May 9, wife of James Morris, daughter.

PEREYRA—At Calcutta, June 2, wife of L. Pereyra, B.B. and C.I. Railway, daughter.

ROBERTS—At Ootacamund, May 28, wife of L. Roberts, Madras Railway,

SOLOMON—At Madras, May 29, wife of Dr. Alex. Solomon, son.

SULLIVAN—At Bishopsdowns, Ootacamund, May 25, wife of H. E. Sullivan, M.C.S., son.

WATSON—At Madhopore, May 8, wife of James L. Watson, exec. engr., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROLE—ROLLAND.—At Calcutta, May 30, C. S. Crole, Madras C.S., to Katharine, daughter of the late Capt. Rolland, Madras artillery.

FORBES—VAN INGEN.—At Madras, May 29, James Forbes to Mrs. Ellen Van Ingen.

GALLOWAY—FOWKE.—At Calcutta, May 30, Major G. A. Galloway, late 1st Eur. L.C., to Blanche L., daughter of C. Fowke.

GUEST—MCINERNEY.—At Neemuch, May 25, E. Guest to Miss Bridget, daughter of Mr. McInerney. [Fanny Burnside.]

HANNAH—BURNSIDE.—At Calcutta, May 29, Joseph Hannah to Mrs. Leslie—CAUTLEY.—At Jubbulpore, June 2, Archibald G. Leslie, 23rd royal Welsh fus., to Alice, daughter of Lieut. col. Cautley, late Bengal cav.

MACDONALD—GIBBON.—At Betteah, Chumparun, in Bengal, May 28, Aeneas John Macdonald to Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Gibbon, of Mootcharrie, Chumparun.

RAVENSCROFT—TURNER.—At Calcutta, May 4, Henry Barlow, son of the late Captain E. W. Ravenscroft, Bengal army, to Florence Duntze, daughter of James Turner, of Calcutta.

TER VEEN—VERNON.—At Fort William, May 21, William Ter Veen to Marie A., daughter of the late John Vernon.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—At Asseergurh, May 31, Edith Marian, daughter of Lieut. W. H. Adams, R.W. fus., aged 2 years. [20th hussars.]

ALEXANDER—At Murree, May 25, Robert W., son of Major R. Alexander, BENEDICT—At Calcutta, May 31, Fanny, wife of Ernest Benedict, C.E.

BLOWERS—At Sirdarpore, Central India, May 29, Harriet Mary, wife of Lieut. George F. Blowers, Malwa Bheel corps, aged 24 years.

COLES—At Dhoolia, June 3, Mary Annie, wife of C. H. Coles, H.M.'s 9th regt. Bombay N.I., aged 23 years.

COOKE—At Cuddapah, May 30, Francis A. Cooke, C.E., Madras Railway.

DONALD—At Umritsur, May 16, Tara, son of S. Donald, postmaster, aged 4 years.

FARQUHARSON—At Nowgong, Bundelkand, May 29, Cornelia, wife of Lieut. col. L. J. Farquharson, comdnt. 7th Bengal cav.

FERNANDEZ—At Madras, June 1, Agnes Mary Teresa, daughter of C. U. Fernandez, aged 8 months. [5 months.]

GENESTE—At Phillour, May 18, Frank M., son of F. A. B. Geneste, aged HARRIS—At Broach, June 1, W. Harris, B.B. and C.I. Railway, aged 37.

KEMPSTER—At Ootacamund, May 29, Sydney, son of Lieut. col. F. G. Kempster, Madras S.C., aged 3 years.

LIMA—At Calcutta, May 21, Samuel R. Lima, aged 39 years.

MCDIARMID—On board the P. and O. steamer *Salsette*, May 24, between Bombay and Suez, Asst. surg. A. McDiarmid, M.D.

MUSGRAVE—At Mooltan, May 30, Thomas W. Ross, son of Capt. Musgrave, 15th Bengal cavalry. [55 years.]

NORTH—At Bellary, May 14, Joseph H. North, Madras med. estab., aged PERRIMAN—At Madras, May 29, Daniel Robert Perriman, aged 79 years.

PRICE—At Barrackpore, May 23, Ellen H. C., daughter of Lieut. Price, 9th regt. N.I.

PUTZ—At Mussoorie, May 27, L. Putz, of Cawnpore.

ROSS—At Cocanada, May 12, George Ross, aged 37 years.

SEARLE—At Quilon, May 28, Maud Gertrude, child of Capt. A. T. Searle, Madras S.C., aged 7 months.

SMITH—At Surat Station, June 4, George Bartholomew, son of C. J. Smith, aged 4 months. [28 years.]

SPERRIN—At Colaba, May 30, J. E. M. Sperrin, Lieut. 95th regt., aged STRANGE—At Kotagerry, May 26, George C. W., son of J. H. Strange, aged 1 year 6 months.

THOMPSON—At Madras, May 27, Jacob Thompson, aged 67 years.

VANDERSTAATEN—At Bombay, May 31, V. J. E. Vanderstaaten, aged 48.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:—

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.
Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

Home.

ARRIVAL OF SIR R. NAPIER.

Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., arrived at Dover on the morning of July 2, at a quarter to four o'clock. The gallant general crossed over from Calais in the mail packet *Breeze*, and was attended by Colonel Dillon, his military secretary; Captain Holland, adjutant-general; and Captain Scott, aide-de-camp. Notwithstanding the early hour, the Mayor (J. G. Churchward, Esq.) and several members of the Corporation of Dover were present to receive Sir Robert, and to welcome him back to England, after an absence of over thirteen years.

The steamer with Sir Robert Napier on board was brought alongside the pier in a few minutes, and when the gallant General was recognised amongst the passengers he was greeted with loud cheers, which he acknowledged by lifting his travelling cap. As soon as the gangway was fixed, the Mayor went on board, and was introduced to the General by Colonel Scott, an old friend of Sir Robert's, who had come to Dover to meet him.

Sir Robert, who was evidently much surprised, but gratified at the unexpected welcome he received, at once left the boat, and amidst the cheers of the spectators, who now numbered several hundreds, walked with the Mayor and Sir Luke Smithett to the Lord Warden Hotel, followed by the Corporation. He was conducted into one of the large rooms, which was speedily filled by an excited audience.

The Mayor then read a congratulatory address.

Sir Robert Napier responded as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I cannot sufficiently express how very deeply I feel the welcome which you are so kind as to accord to me. I can assure you that it was with feelings of great pride that myself, and the whole of the army I have had the honour to command, accepted the duty on which we were sent to Abyssinia by the people of England—a duty of no less importance than that of releasing from captivity a number of their fellow-subjects. We have all discharged the duty which the English people desired. I must not myself accept too much of the gratitude you have been so good as to express to-day; for I can assure you that no general could have been better seconded by his officers and the soldiers than I was. (Loud cheers.) I had a most excellent second in command in Sir Charles Staveley. (Cheers.) I had most excellent officers in command of the regiments; and of the regiments themselves I cannot speak too highly. You have at Dover one of the regiments that took part in the expedition—the gallant 4th King's Own—(applause)—and I may say that one spirit animated the whole of the troops. Our camp was filled day and night with men, women, and children; but be it to the honour of England that not a single complaint was made to me against any soldier or even an affront to any person. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) We entered the country knowing full well the spirit that should guide. We told the Abyssinians, "We have but one enemy, all the rest are our friends," and we desired to leave their country with the remembrance in their hearts that we had been friends to them. It was, therefore, very gratifying that, at the moment of our leaving Abyssinia, the Prince of Tigre, by whose assistance we profited so much, was the last Abyssinian on the border of his country to wish good-bye and to wish us God speed. (Loud applause.) In the name of the army I had the honour to command, and on my own behalf, I return you our most sincere thanks for the welcome you have been pleased to accord us. I shall always, I assure you, remember it with the greatest pride, whilst I shall preserve this address as one of the most treasured heirlooms in my family. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Sir Robert was then escorted to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Station, where he partook of refreshments, and then left for London by the 4.30 train, amidst the renewed acclamations of the large concourse of spectators. Sir Robert left Paddington by the 6.15 train in the evening on a brief visit to her Majesty the Queen at Windsor, returning to London the next forenoon.

Miscellaneous.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, July 1, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £185,900, and to Madras £14,100. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10½d. on both presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 47 per cent. The results show a rise of about ¼ per cent., consequent upon a slight increase in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

MORE ABYSSINIAN DESPATCHES.—Some additional papers respecting the Abyssinian expedition were issued on Friday last. They comprise, amongst other documents, the despatches from Sir Robert Napier and the commanders under him, which have recently been published; the translation of two letters addressed by Theodore just before his final defeat to the British Commander-in-chief; and a despatch dated July 1, from Sir Stafford Northcote. In this last-named despatch the Secretary of State for India tenders to Sir Robert Napier the warm thanks of her Majesty for the services which he and his gallant army has rendered to the country. The skill with which the campaign was conducted, the care bestowed upon the sick and wounded, and the bravery of the troops are referred to as having caused great pleasure to her Majesty; and Sir

Stafford Northcote says it is with peculiar gratification that he conveys these acknowledgments to the native portion of the army. "I have submitted to her Majesty's Government," he says in conclusion, "your Excellency's recommendation that a pecuniary grant should be made to the troops in consideration of the gallantry they have displayed and the hardships and losses they have endured; and I have the pleasure to acquaint you that they have resolved on granting six months' donation batta to the naval and military forces." Theodore's letters, the first complaining of his own people, the second offering vague terms of friendship and promising to release all the prisoners, did not seem to Sir Robert Napier to justify any change in his own purposes. On the contrary, they rather confirmed the impression that the King identified the idea of friendship of the English forces with that of support against his enemies. "It is also necessary," remarks the Commander-in-Chief, "if we would avoid acquiring from the perusal of these letters an erroneous conception of Theodore's disposition, to read them less in the light of the language which he holds in them than in that of the actions and tenor of his past life. Thus it will not be forgotten that, while they were being written, the mangled remains of at least 200 of his countrymen who had been butchered by his order, and some of them with his own hand, were exposed to view at the bottom of the rock from which they had been thrown. The treacherous manner in which, only a few days before the appearance of our army, he plundered the peasants of the districts round Magdala, who, trusting to his solemn promise of protection, had always been faithful to him, may be taken as a further illustration of the late King's real character." In a despatch of June 18th, dwelling chiefly on Abyssinian politics and Sir Robert's communications with the different chiefs, that officer remarks that the widow who died in the English camp had been more of a prisoner than a wife. Her father was kept in confinement till he died, and her two brothers till the English released them. It is said that she herself was treated with the utmost harshness and cruelty by her husband. She certainly did not appear to be distressed by his death. The late Queen was the mother of the youth Alamaio, who accompanied Sir R. Napier homewards, and who is the only legitimate issue of the King. Reviewing the effect of our expedition on Abyssinia, the gallant commander thinks it may be said that its object has been accomplished without the rights of any of the princes or chiefs of the country having been interfered with by us, and that the prospect of Abyssinia enjoying tranquillity is at this day fairer than it was at the date when our army landed on the coast.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 2.—THE VOTE OF THANKS TO SIR R. NAPIER.—The House of Lords assembled in great force for a purpose in which no party or political feeling was involved, and with respect to which there could be but one sentiment, that of recording the thanks of their lordships to the army of Abyssinia. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were present in their places on the cross benches. A number of ladies appeared in the galleries, including Lady Napier. Lord MALMESBURY expressed a feeling of regret, which only courtesy deterred his hearers from openly endorsing, that the task of moving the vote of thanks to Sir R. Napier and the Abyssinian forces had not fallen into more competent hands. Dragging in the well-worn *Veni, vidi, vici*, he suggested that Sir R. Napier might in a similar sentence have described the taking of Magdala within a hundred days after his landing at Zulla. His despatches showed, however, that though a Napier could always wield the pen as well as the sword, the hero of this victory was as modest as he was brave and skilful. The elephants suggested to the Earl the observation that "no such use had been made of these intelligent and magnificent animals since the days of Hannibal." The march of the 45th Regiment over 300 miles in twenty-four days, accomplishing seventy miles in four days across a pass 10,500 feet high; and the intrepidity of Drummer McGuire and Private Bergin, of the 33rd, in being the first to enter Magdala, were also noticed, as well as the general admirable temper and conduct of the troops.—Lord RUSSELL expressed his cordial concurrence in the eulogy passed on the army and its commander, taking occasion also to compliment the Government on their share in the undertaking. As for Theodore, he deemed it a benefit to mankind that such a monster should be removed from the world.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE added some words of hearty commendation on the military qualities displayed by Sir R. Napier—"the most simple, modest, unassuming man he ever met"—and by the army under his command, which had not only cheerfully borne great hardships, but had in all ranks been ready to do every kind of needful work, the soldiers labouring with pick and shovel and the officers driving mules. Two morals he deduced from our Abyssinian experience—first, in any great expedition, place absolute and implicit reliance on the commander, when once you have appointed him; second, keep up at least the nucleus of a transport establishment in time of peace, in order to obviate the difficulties of improvising one when war breaks out.—Lord LONGFORD put in a word for the departments under the control of the War Office.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH referring to his prediction that the expedition would break down, rejoiced that it

had not been fulfilled as to its result, though all the difficulties he anticipated had actually occurred. In the cheers which the Belooches drew from the British troops by their gallantry at Magdala he heard the death-knell of the memory of the Indian mutiny, and he hoped that every effort would be made to conciliate the Indian forces and to cultivate kindly intercourse between the different races enlisted under our banner.—Lord DERBY, as having been Premier when the expedition was despatched, begged leave to join the chorus of approbation which had been raised to greet General Napier and his army.

In the House of Commons, the benches of which were also thronged to excess, Mr. DISRAELI rose at half-past four o'clock to propose the thanks of the House to Sir Robert Napier, and the officers, troops, and sailors engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. In a speech warmly eulogistic of the manner in which the operations had been conducted, the right hon. gentleman described the expedition as one of the most remarkable military enterprises of the century. In the conduct of the commander there had been as much diplomatic ability as military skill. Throughout, no public man could have acted with more discretion. And the result was that he had accomplished his great object without involving the country in a single perilous engagement. The present was not the first or the second time that Sir R. Napier had received the thanks of Parliament for his services; and happy was the man who had thrice thus been honoured by his country. Passing then to notice the services of the naval forces under Commodore Heath, Mr. Disraeli praised the promptitude, skill, and efficiency displayed in buoying and lighting the Abyssinian waters, transporting troops and stores, supplying the army with water, and organising and equipping the rocket brigade, which took part in the whole of the operations. There had been instances of rapid marches and triumphant fields that had produced greater sensation in the history of modern times, but if regard were had to the exhibition of military virtue, he doubted whether the qualities of patience, endurance, and good temper, combined with such gentleness and docility, under the most trying circumstances, had ever been so strikingly exemplified by any troops.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in seconding the motion, did not claim for the expedition precisely the same kind of fame as that which attached to actions in which desperate conflicts were waged with an equal or nearly equal valour between nations or armies possessed of all the resources of modern warfare; but we lived at a time in which if it could not be said of the soldier it must be said of the commander that mere fighting, however arduous, mere tactics and mere strategy, had become, though perhaps still vital and essential, almost a secondary part, certainly by no means the whole apparatus required to make a successful general. And it was in those departments which related to the conflict to be carried on with nature, with distance, with climate, and with all the diversities and difficulties presented by one of the most peculiar portions of the earth's service, in the civil government of the army, and in the provision made for every want, that the Abyssinian expedition presented to the view a history alike complete and satisfactory. Alluding to the action of the Government at home, for whom the Premier had abstained from claiming any undue or peculiar credit, Mr. Gladstone observed that he felt bound to say that to them the country was indebted for the wise choice of a commander, for the unlimited confidence they had reposed in the able man who was the object of their selection, for the unsparing liberality with which, having once decided the difficult question of facing those great risks, they made the whole resources of the country available for the purpose they had in view, and for the care and forethought with which all the necessary provisions were made; especially were we indebted to the Minister who was charged with the chief share of the responsibility and the labour, the Secretary of State for India; and, lastly, we were indebted to the Government for the firmness and decision with which, from first to last, they had persisted, acting in accordance with the enlightened mind of the nation, in confining the operations to the legitimate purpose of the expedition, and in refusing to be led beyond the line of duty and wisdom by any vision, however flattering or seductive. The right hon. gentleman concluded by passing a high eulogium on Sir R. Napier. The motion was put and agreed to amid loud cheers.

EAST INDIA IRRIGATION COMPANY.—On the same night the SECRETARY for INDIA, in reply to Mr. BOUVIER, said he had no objection to the production of all the despatches and telegrams that had passed on this subject, but could not admit that he ought to have communicated to the Irrigation Company the despatch of the Governor-general stating the terms upon which the works of the company might be purchased. Parliament had distinctly laid upon the Secretary for India in Council the duty of superintending the revenue and expenditure of India, and where, as in this case, there was a difference of upwards of £100,000 between the offer of the Governor-general of India and that which the Council thought reasonable and proper, they would not have been justified in offering the higher price merely upon the ground that it had been recommended by the Governor-general, especially as the recommendation referred to the extreme point to which the Government ought to go. The Council were not at all anxious to purchase the works of the Orissa Company, but they were anxious to obtain possession of the Behar project, because those were works which the company were not likely for some time to be able to carry into effect, while the Go-

vernment were perfectly ready to undertake them. The Orissa Company had made very successful exertions to raise money, and had expended £800,000 upon works which were likely in due time to be remunerative. When, therefore, the Council found that their offer was not acceptable, they made the alternative proposal to assist the company by loan, provided they gave up to the Government the Behar scheme. The Council held that the Government of India should not guarantee the capital that might be required to carry on these works, nor yet become shareholders in a company of that kind—(hear)—but if they could buy the works at a price, it might be a good arrangement for the Government to take them into their own hands. The Government were prepared to abide by the terms they offered in November last, and if these terms were refused they were ready to assist the company by way of loan on the security of the works, but not as the company desired, upon the terms that if there was any failure to pay the interest upon the advance, the Government should only enter into temporary possession until the arrears were paid. The motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 3.—THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—Mr. OTWAY asked whether, having regard to the state of public business, the Indian Minister would object to substitute a temporary measure, so far as the Indian Council in this country is concerned, for the proposed Government of India Amendment Bill.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE said there would be difficulty in inducing gentlemen to accept office if they did not know something certain as to its tenure. He had, however, a suggestion to make to the House. The Bill contains six clauses. The first is passed, and three will meet with no objection. The fourth, relating to the appointment of the Council in India, may be transferred to the other Bill; so that there would be only the question of salary. He would therefore, when the Bill came on, ask the House to pass it through committee, and hon. gentlemen who have amendments can bring them up in report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 7.—THE OVERLAND MAILS.—On the vote of £789,349 for the packet service, Mr. CRAWFORD called attention to the recent increase of postage on letters addressed to the East Indies and Ceylon, and the exemptions allowed in certain privileged cases. He observed that the result of this increase had been to induce private firms to use lighter paper, and to restrict their correspondence as much as possible, and he instanced the case of one firm which, since the increase, had actually paid the Post-office at the rate of £500 a year less than before, so that on the ground of expediency, as well as of fairness, the increase of the charge could not be maintained.—Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH said the new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company had involved an additional expenditure of £500,000 a year. The whole contract involved a loss to the Government of £82,000 a year, and the new one would involve a loss of £195,000 a year, even supposing there was the increase anticipated from the additional postage. The hon. member for the City had complained of the increase on letters sent *via* Marseilles. So far as experience went the result justified the anticipations of the Post-office. It was calculated that the increased receipts would be £37,000 a year, but they were at the rate of more than £40,000. He admitted it was an experiment, and circumstances might occur to induce a change. The hon. member had also complained that soldiers' and officers' rates were charged at the low rate of 6d. Well, that was on the same principle that soldiers were allowed to travel by railway when on duty in this country at a reduced fare.

India Office.

July 7, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Dr. B. N. Hyatt (Uncov.), Mr. W. Clark (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Rogers.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. A. Waterfield, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Fellowes, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Major C. P. Barras, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. Sir W. H. R. Green, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. R. Boustead, Med. Estab.; Capt. W. Blakeney, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. St. C. Wilkins, Engrs.; Lieut. H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps; Major J. Clements, Staff Corps, Lieut. H. H. Lee, Engrs.; Capt. W. Hicks, Staff Corps; Surg. major D. Wylie, Med. Estab.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. B. Peacock, 6 mo.; Mr. A. T. Maclean, 3 mo.; Mr. R. B. Foote (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. E. Bickers (Uncov.), 5 mo.; Mr. W. McGregor (Uncov.), 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. F. Snaith, 6 mo.; Prof. W. H. Craig (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. N. Lewis, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Surg. major M. Keane, Med. Estab., 4 mo.; Lieut. C. L. Highmoor, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. R. T. Snow, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. major C. M. Duff, Med. Estab., 4 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. J. S. Cahill, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. S. F. A. Smith, Mr. J. B. Craymer (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. H. Johns.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. Reay, Staff Corps; Capt. W. Phaire, Staff Corps,
Lieut. G. P. Cumming, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. W. Crohan, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, Med. Estab.; Lieut. J. G.
Cloete, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged
Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN—The wife of Major A. T. Baldwin, Madras Staff Corps, of a
daughter, since dead, at Bovey Tracey, Devonshire, June 29.
IMPEY—The wife of Col. Impey, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, July 2.
RYDER—The wife of Major S. C. D. Ryder, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son,
at St. Servan, Ile et Vilaine, France, June 28.
ST. GEORGE—The wife of Colonel St. George, late Bengal Army, of a
daughter, at Eachfont Manor, Devizes, Wilts, June 26.
STEWART—The wife of Brigadier D. M. Stewart, Commanding Peshawur
Brigade, of a daughter, at 4, Park-place, Cheltenham, July 4.

MARRIAGES.

BLEST—BRISTOW.—Anthony E. Blest, M.D., Retired List, H.M.'s Indian
Army, to Marianne, daughter of Edward Bristow, Esq., at St. George's
Church, Wrotham, Kent, July 1.
HOLDER—FRASER.—Commander Holder, of the Royal Navy, to Isabella,
daughter of General I. S. Fraser, H.M.'s Indian Army, at St. Luke's
Church, Torquay, July 1.
SEARS—SMITH.—Mr. Robert H. Sears, of Calcutta, to Mary, second
daughter of the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Gouripore, Bengal, at St.
George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. W. C. Miller, July 3.
THEOBALD—CUNNINGTON.—William Theobald, jun., Esq., of the Geological
Survey, India, to Anna L., daughter of John Cunningham, Esq., at St.
Matthew's, Oakley-square, St. Pancras, July 2.
VINNING—MOYLE.—William Vinning, Esq., of Walsingham, Torquay, to
Augusta B. G., daughter of the late Capt. John G. Moyle, 10th Bombay
Regiment, at St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, July 1.

DEATHS.

GORDON—Evelyn M. Gordon, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, Green-
end-house, Ware, at Buxton, aged 70, June 29.
NEALE—Lieut. colonel William A. Neale, Bombay Staff Corps, at Ifley,
Oxford, aged 45, July 1.
PASCOE—Mary Anne, the wife of Major Richard W. Pascoe, R.M.L.I., at
Falmouth, June 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 30. British Flag, Calcutta; H. L. Richardson, Bombay; Orange Grove,
Moulmein.—July 1. Queen of England, Moulmein; Essex, Calcutta.—4. Bei Salmo-
mas, Assam; Ann Johnston, Manila; Dorego, Manila; Glen Tilt, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 30. River Clyde, Calcutta; Ne Plus Ultra, Bombay; Joseph Haydn, Singa-
pore; Sree Singapura, Singapore; Thames, Colombo.—July 1. Douglas, Chittagong;
Land o' Cakes, Chittagong.—2. Warwick Castle, Calcutta.—4. Art Union, Madras;
Norwood, Kurrachee.—7. Rona, Calcutta; Mornington, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, July 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Rose, Mr.
Cartner, Capt. Lockwood. For MADRAS.—Dr. Howell, Ensign Spurgin. For BOM-
BAY.—Lieut. Maryatt, Capt. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Major Templeman.
For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Brown. For CEYLON.—Quartermaster Carlow, Ensign
Owen, Asst. surg. Barry.
From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. For MADRAS.—Mr.
Brandt, Mr. Parsons. For BOMBAY.—Capt. W. Tucker. For HONG KONG.—Mr. C.
Stewart. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. P. Tessier, Mr. C. Owen. For CEYLON.—Mr. Stop-
ford, Mrs. Phillips.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

CALCUTTA, May 28.—A telegram from Cuttack, received yesterday, states that the
John Chism, from London, which was stranded at False Point, had broken in two,
and that there was little or no hope of saving any cargo.

BOMBAY, June 8.—During the night of June 3 a violent storm broke over the har-
bour, causing much damage to the small craft; and ten cargo-boats, laden with
cotton, for different vessels in the harbour, were swamped and capsized. Much of
the cotton has been recovered, but in a very damaged state.—June 10. The str. Clan
Alpine, bound to China, in leaving Calcutta burst her boiler, but proceeded. Six
natives killed and twelve others injured.

RIO JANIRO, June 8.—The Peter Jordt, from Liverpool to Ceylon, which put in
here August 16 leaky, and was condemned, has been sold by auction for Rs. 20,000.

MISSING SHIPS.

The Picture, from Liverpool to Bombay, spoken with on Nov. 2 in lat. 27 N., long.
19 W., and the Staverton, from Birkenhead, for Bombay, spoken with on October 23
off the Cape de Verd Islands, have not since been heard of.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 19.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Fendall Thompson.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr.
Donogh.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Bivar, Miss Bivar, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. G.
Shallow, and Miss Shallow.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Egan.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Martin.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. L. Maryatt.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Capt. Raby.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	93½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca)	93	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	93	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterl- ing taking	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	Co.'s Ra. 1,000 as equiva- lent to	91½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		105
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		105½
5 per Cent. of 1858-57		109½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½ d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½ d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. 5s. 0½ d.					
Mexican Dollars, per oz. 4s. 10½ d.					
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. 4s. 11½ d.					

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
India Stock	212 to 214 xd		
India 5 per cent.	115½ xd		
India 4 per cent.	102½		
India 4 per cent., 1888	105 to 104½		
India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent.	91½		
India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872	105½		
India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	109½		
India Stock Debentures, 1858			
" " " 1859			
" " " 1863			
" " " 1864			
" " " 1864 or 1866			
India Debentures, 1873	105½		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100		
India 5 per cent. for account			
India 5 per cent., 1870	104		
India 4 per cent., 1888	104½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½		
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864			
India Bonds (£1,000)	28s. to 33s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000)	28s. to 33s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104½ xd
20	Do. F. Shares	14	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ xd
Stock	East Indian	100	109½ xd
20	Do. L. Extension	5	1½ to 2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108½ xd
20	Do. (new)	6	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Do.	2	1½ to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	108½ m.
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Do. 5 per cent.	100	105½
Stock	Do. (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	100 to 102
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	104½
10	Do. Shares 5 per cent.	2½	
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104½
Stock	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	101½ xd
20	Do.	all	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	101½ xd
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	8½ to 9½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	28½ to 29½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	4½ to 4½
5	New	3	1 to ½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3½ to 2½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	18	2 to 1 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	10	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 xd
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1½ to 1 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	4	6 to 4 dis.
10	Do. B	all	1 to 2 dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	55
50	Do. New, 1867	10	10½

THE PRESIDENCY COMMAND.—The Bombay Government Gazette of the 4th inst. announces that Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B., will have the command of the army of this Presidency during the temporary absence of Sir Robert Napier, but without relinquishing his divisional command. He thus resumes charge of the Poona division; Brigadier-General Raines reverts to his former appointment on the Brigade Staff; and the other acting appointments occasioned by Brigadier-General Raines taking the command of the Poona division cease.

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Jars.</p> <p>Orange Peel, per doz. 17 5</p> <p>Lemon Peel, ... 19 5</p> <p>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN BRANDY per doz.</p> <p>Greengages, Crystallised 19 10</p> <p>Apricots ... 30 11</p> <p>Mixed Fruits ... 22 7</p> <p>French Plums in Brandy 24 6</p> <p>Cherries ... 21 8</p> <p>Apricots ... 33 9</p> <p>Stewed Pears, in 2lb. tins 14 0</p>	<p>PICKLES pints.</p> <p>Mixed Pickles ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Onions ... 4 0</p> <p>Piccalilly ... 4 0</p> <p>Gherkins ... 4 0</p> <p>Walnuts ... 4 0</p> <p>CAPERS AND OLIVES per doz.</p> <p>French Capers, 1/2 pints 4 8</p> <p>French Olives, pints 7 11</p> <p>Spanish do. ... 7 11</p> <p>GENUINE VINEGAR quarts.</p> <p>Superior Table Vinegar per doz. 4 10</p> <p>Crystal ditto ... 4 10</p> <p>Raspberry Vinegar, 1/2 pints ... per doz. 4 7</p> <p>FINE SALAD OIL 1/2 pints, per doz. ... 5 1</p> <p>COD LIVER OIL 1/2 pints, per doz. ... 4 1</p> <p>FINE HAIR OIL per doz.</p> <p>Highly perfumed ... 2 3</p> <p>ESSENCE OF COFFEE (Smith's) ... per doz. 9 0</p> <p>ESSENCES OF SPICES, HERBS, &c.</p> <p>In 1 oz. bottles, per doz.</p> <p>Essence of Vanilla ... 5 3</p> <p>“ Lemon ... 5 3</p> <p>“ Almonds ... 5 3</p> <p>“ Peppermint ... 5 3</p> <p>“ Ginger ... 5 3</p> <p>LOZENGES</p> <p>In 1/2 lb. Stoppered Bottles per doz.</p> <p>Peppermint Lozenges ... 5 4</p> <p>Scotch Mixture ... 5 5</p> <p>Sugared Almonds ... 5 6</p> <p>ALMONDS AND RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, PLUMS, &c., in 2lb Stoppered Bottles.</p> <p>per doz.</p> <p>Almonds and Raisins... 26 11</p> <p>Figs ... 15 0</p> <p>Casaques ... 9 8</p> <p>Fine Currants ... 11 2</p> <p>Eleme Raisins ... 13 10</p> <p>Muscadel Raisins ... 24 7</p> <p>Sultana Raisins ... 14 10</p> <p>Imp. French Plums ... 35 0</p> <p>Sweet Shell Almonds ... 11 2</p> <p>Sweet Jordan Almonds 34 0</p> <p>Barcelona Nuts ... 8 1</p> <p>Walnuts, kiln dried ... 0 0</p> <p>Normandy Pippins ... 15 6</p> <p>MINCEMEAT FOR MINCE PIES</p> <p>1 lb. tins ... per doz. 12 0</p> <p>CHRISTMAS PLUM PUD-DINGS—</p> <p>2 lb. tins ... per doz. 20 0</p>	<p>RICH SAUCES 1/2 pints, per doz.</p> <p>Mushroom Catsup ... 4 0</p> <p>Harvey Sauce ... 4 0</p> <p>Reading ditto ... 4 0</p> <p>Lea and Perrin's Worcester Sauce ... 9 4</p> <p>ANCHOVY PASTE, &c.</p> <p>White pots. ... per doz.</p> <p>Anchovy Paste ... 4 2</p> <p>Bloncher Paste ... 4 2</p> <p>Pate au diable ... 4 2</p> <p>FINEST BRITISH TABLE SALT per doz.</p> <p>2lb. bottles ... 2 9</p> <p>MUSTARD per doz.</p> <p>Colman's Finest quality 1/2 lb. ... 7 2</p> <p>MAILLE'S FRENCH MUSTARD</p> <p>Small Jars ... per doz. 4 11</p> <p>DRIED HERBS per doz.</p> <p>Mint 1/2 pints ... 3 4</p> <p>Marjoram ... 3 4</p> <p>Mixed Herbs ... 3 4</p> <p>Celery Seed ... 5 0</p> <p>In 2 lb. stoppered bottles.</p> <p>OATMEAL, Fine Scotch 7 9</p> <p>Pearl Barley ... 8 3</p> <p>Flour—Fine Kiln-dried 8 2</p> <p>Fine Pearl Sago ... 8 3</p> <p>Fine Tapioca ... 11 4</p> <p>Arrowroot—West India 10 5</p> <p>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS per doz.</p> <p>In 1lb. canisters, soldered 6 8</p> <p>BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.</p> <p>In 1 lb. tins, soldered 7 10</p> <p>MACCARONI & VERMICELLI per lb.</p> <p>In 4lb. or 7lb. Tins ... 0 6</p> <p>GENUINE ISINGLASS 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Brazil Isinglass, per doz. 7 6</p> <p>Russian ditto ... 12 3</p> <p>NELSON'S GELATINE 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Opaque Gelatine, per doz. 3 2</p> <p>SPICES 1/2 lb. bottles, per doz.</p> <p>Cinnamon ... 7 2</p> <p>Nutmegs... ... 9 6</p> <p>Mace ... 9 11</p> <p>Pimento ... 2 11</p> <p>Cloves ... 3 0</p> <p>Ground Mixed Spice ... 5 1</p> <p>“ Ginger... ... 5 4</p> <p>“ Pepper, Black 3 5</p> <p>“ “ White 4 5</p> <p>“ Cayenne Pepper 4 5</p>	<p>MOORE'S COCOA & MILK</p> <p>1/2 lbs. ... per doz. 6 7</p> <p>Moore's Chocolate and Milk... ... per doz. 7 11</p> <p>EPF'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA per lb.</p> <p>In 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. packets 1 1</p> <p>COFFEE, Roasted and Ground,</p> <p>In 1lb. tins, per lb.</p> <p>Pure Coffee ... 1 5</p> <p>Coffee and Chicory ... 1 0</p> <p>TEA, in 1 lb. tins per lb.</p> <p>Black Tea, Congou ... 2 2</p> <p>“ Souchong ... 2 4</p> <p>Green Tea, Young Hyson 2 0</p> <p>MACKENZIE AND MIDDLEMAS' ALBERT BISCUITS</p> <p>In 2lb. tins ... per doz. 22 6</p> <p>1s. 6d. per doz. extra for less than 3 doz. tins.</p> <p>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S READING BISCUITS.</p> <p>In tins containing about 1lb. each per doz.</p> <p>Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds 14 10</p> <p>Mixed Dessert, 16 kinds 19 10</p> <p>A</p>
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ORIGINALY PREPARED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
AND REPRODUCED AT THE INDIA MUSEUM
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

EDITED BY

J. FORBES WATSON AND JOHN WILLIAM KAYE.

MEMORANDUM.

In addition to the copies of this work prepared for the use of the Government, the Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the publication of an edition for sale. The work will contain about 450 Photographs on mounts, in eight volumes, super royal 4to., and it will be issued at £2. 5s. per volume. The First and Second Volumes are now ready for delivery.

PREFACE.

During the administration of Lord Canning, from 1856 to 1863, the interest which had been created in Europe by the remarkable development of the Photographic Art communicated itself to India, and originated the desire to turn it to account in the illustration of the topography, architecture, and ethnology of that country.

There were none, perhaps, in whom this interest was awakened more strongly than in Lord and Lady Canning. It was their wish to carry home with them, at the end of their sojourn in India, a collection, obtained by private means, of photographic illustrations, which might recall to their memory the peculiarities of Indian life.

The great convulsion of 1857-59, while it necessarily retarded for a time all scientific and artistic operations, imparted a new interest to the country which had been the scene of, and to the people who had been the actors in these remarkable events. When, therefore, the pacification of India had been accomplished, the officers of the Indian Services, who had made themselves acquainted with the principles and practice of photography, encouraged and patronised by the Governor-General, went forth, and traversed the land in search of interesting subjects.

In this way the design soon exceeded the dimensions of a mere private collection; but Lord Canning felt that its importance was sufficient to warrant official sanction and development, and, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Olive Bayley, his Home Secretary. Some of the more important results appear in the present work.

The photographs were produced without any definite plan, according to local and personal circumstances, by different officers; and copies of each plate were sent home to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 16; Agra, June 13; Calcutta and Madras, June 11.

This is happily the first instance, since March, of any great delay in the arrival of the Bombay Mail. For the loss of two days, owing to a breakdown of the steamer in the Red Sea, it is possible that no one was much to blame. But why was none of the loss made good on the voyage from Alexandria, and how came the French authorities to keep the mails waiting eleven hours and a-half at Marseilles? It was surely possible to send them on at once by a special train—chargeable to the P. and O. Company—which might have overtaken the one missed by the steamer. Do French officials always go to bed at nine or ten o'clock? Seeing that five days extra are allowed on the Suez side during the monsoon, and that usually the mails on this side have been landed with ease at the Post-office on Saturday or Sunday, people who have letters to answer by to-morrow evening may be excused for asking a few questions.

WE have not been waiting, it seems, for any important news. The Revised Furlough Rules were not out; the Bombay Bank Commission had only opened its sittings to adjourn them; nothing was stirring on the North-West frontier, except bazaar talk, and possibly Feroze Shah; nor does any news of progress come to us from Captain Sladen's party. The Akhoond of Swat has declined to sanction a *jehad* or "crescentade" against the English in revenge for the blockade of his territory; cholera has broken out at Pooree among the pilgrims returning from Juggernath; an assistant-surgeon at Calcutta has been "severely reprimanded" for drunkenness and neglect of duty; and a paymaster up-country was to be tried for some unexplained deficit in his accounts. Some hundreds of policemen have been sent off to play their part in a small war in Cuttack, and the Zemindar of Ootterparah has written an essay on the epidemic rife in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, which epidemic he ascribes to the gradual silting up of ponds, rivers, and watercourses. This stops drainage and produces swamps. They should be cleaned, he patriotically observes, at the expense of the landlords.

It is an ill-wind that blows no one good; and the storms which delay the homeward-bound steamer have set at rest all fears of actual famine in the Madras Presidency. The monsoon broke in a heavy storm up the Indian coast from Masulipatam to the Sandheads. While our own recent little storms have only aggravated the heat, Madras feels like a giant refreshed by heavy falls of rain, which filled the tanks, flooded the compounds, and greatly cooled the air. Some damage however has been done, not only to ships at sea, but to buildings and other objects on land. In the Black Town of Madras, at Royapooram, Trevandrum, and other places, the hurricane of the 4th June, one of the worst ever experienced, it seems, in those parts, played havoc chiefly with trees and houses; Trevandrum being the worst sufferer. Stories of disaster may be expected from the Bay of Bengal.

AN awkward accident has befallen the Madras pier. It seems that a French ship ran against it and knocked down about a hundred and fifty feet of it in the middle. According to the *Athenæum* it would take at least twelve months to repair the damage, at a cost of two lakhs of rupees, and the prospect of great inconvenience meanwhile to the merchants, who will no longer be able to ship their cargoes in the large boats that used to come alongside the pier. Passengers and cargo will have to put up with the old masoolah boats, the only ones that could get through the tremendous surf.

A GOOD many ships laden with troops and stores from Abyssinia had arrived at Bombay between the 9th and 16th of June.

WITH regard to the gold currency question, it seems likely that the Government will allow, as a tentative measure, the circulation of English and Australian sovereigns at their market value, without at present declaring the sovereign a legal tender. This will bring Australian gold in the shape of coinage into Indian markets, without any loss to trade, and with some proportional relief to the markets of Europe. The Government must however be prepared in due time to go further, and make gold a legal tender.

THE Bhamo Expedition, if not yet a failure, is still trembling on the edge of one. Some of the papers ascribe the result to the King of Burmah himself, but the *Friend of India* will not hear of such a libel on that excellent but misunderstood monarch, who has Captain Sladen's interests as deeply at heart as his own. It is not the king, but the Bhamo and Mandalay traders, who are putting hindrances in Captain Sladen's way.

THE average price per chest of opium sold at Calcutta on the 10th June was Rs. 1,425-9-0; a price which Chinese authorities say can never yield a profit to shippers.

SOMETHING must be done, we suppose, towards the discovery and release of those Englishmen, if any, who are held in bondage by a chief in Central Africa. Mr. Angelo, an experienced African traveller, has volunteered, it seems, to make the attempt at his own risk, if anybody will supply him with the needful moneys and appurtenances. The India Office, we believe, is quite willing to meet all such demands, on condition that the Government be in no way responsible either for Mr. Angelo's safety or his actions. If the public however should be willing to defray Mr. Angelo's expenses, the knotty question of responsibility would be solved, we imagine, without more ado.

THE little State of Chumba, tributary to the Punjab, seems to be flourishing apace under its able superintendent, Colonel Blair Reid. Covering an area of 8,216 square miles, with a population of 120,000, it yields the modest yearly revenue of £12,000, out of which £1,235 goes in yearly tribute to the Punjab Government. After defraying all needful expenses, Colonel Reid found at his disposal a surplus of £4,901, which he laid out on roads, public buildings, English sheep and cattle, machinery and workmen's tools. The Rajah has a fine new palace nearly ready, the roads are in excellent order, there is a new dispensary, and an improved public school. Debtors are no longer doomed to bondage. The probable income of the current year will be £17,377, against a probable outlay of £10,867; the surplus being reserved for the completion of the Dalhousie-road next year, and other "important works." In 1863 there were no roads; the little State was a lakh of rupees in debt; and the Rajah's substance was eaten up by a crowd of dependents. He himself is said to be a poor hand at business, so that all the work devolves on the Superintendent and his three subordinates.

ONE of the novelties popularly ascribed to the Abyssinian campaign has been the employment of elephants in carrying guns. To any one acquainted with the processes of Indian warfare, the novelty shows itself rather in the notion that such a method is new. Elephants were indeed originally used either for carrying baggage or drawing heavy guns on the line of march; and many a man must have admired the ease with which those noble monsters accomplished either task. But the very feats they achieved as beasts of burden long since suggested the expediency of utilising them for the carriage of guns. During the last nineteen years, remarks a correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "few expeditions have started from Peshawur, or from other stations on the Trans-Indus frontier, in which elephants have not been seen carrying 8-inch mortars, 9-pounder brass guns, or 24-pounder howitzers for hill warfare. They have marched hundreds of miles and have been engaged in many a frontier scrimmage. There is a regular drill for the purpose." "Ex-Indian" indeed asserts that he is but one of many officers who "have marched and fought with guns so carried." This last fact about elephants standing fire, if it be literally true, is a striking instance of the extent to which their natural dislike to gunpowder has been overcome by human influences. We should like to know how they behave under fire.

It is to be hoped that the working of the Indo-European Telegraph has improved a little since last year. How much room there was for improvement could be seen from the loudly reiterated complaints of commercial bodies both in England and in India. In one of the Parliamentary papers lately published we are enabled to realise the full blessings of telegraphic intercourse as conducted on this particular line. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce inform Sir S. Northcote that the experiences of a single Glasgow firm, from April to the end of September, 1867, were of this encouraging kind. Of the twenty-one messages sent from Glasgow to Calcutta at an average cost of £5. 19s. each, one was delivered on the twenty-sixth day after its despatch, another never reached its goal, and the remainder took an average of six days apiece on the road; the longest passage taking fifteen, the quickest two days. Only two of them were accurately transmitted, forty-six errors being reckoned up among the remainder. During the same six months the firm received from Calcutta twenty-six messages, costing an average of £8 each. These on the average were delivered in about five days, the longest period being thirteen days and the shortest two. Only two of the messages were accurately given; the average number of errors in each of the rest being five. In one of them there were ten, in another as many as fifteen errors. If such were the experiences of one house alone, no wonder that so many memorials have sung in different phrases one same wail of annoyance at the delays, errors, irregularities, and frequent intervals of total silence, that have long marred the working of the Indo-European line. From Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, comes the same cry. Things are now or will soon be a little better than they were; but again we hear of a break in the cable between Guadur and Kurrachee, and our hopes of any great improvement in the working of the whole line are certainly very small. How is it that commercial men keep so shy of carrying out the Red Sea project? The Americans would

have had a cable down before this, and made as good use of it as they do of the Atlantic Cable.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER—or rather Baron Napier of Magdala and Caryngton—has undergone the pleasures of a private dinner at the Athenæum, and of public dinners at the United Service Club and the East India United Service Club. His reception at the latter especially was everything that such a man could desire. Sir Bartle Frere, as President, made an excellent speech in honour of the many services of the distinguished guest, especially alluding to Sir R. Napier's promptness in discerning the weak point of the Chinese defences during the last Chinese war. We have heard indeed that to him more than any one else were due the successful movements which carried our arms to Peking. Sir Robert Napier's answer would have won him the hearty goodwill of his hearers, if he had not already won it by his deeds. He declared among other things that his acceptance of the proffered peerage was mainly done out of compliment to that great Indian service of which he was proud to be a member. "He was perhaps the first Indian soldier who, from a simple lieutenant, having nothing but his name and his sword to begin with, had won the high honour for which her Majesty had been pleased to designate him." This is not quite the truth, we think, for Lord Clive began and ended in much the same way; but it is near enough the truth to satisfy any one. Mr. Gladstone added his meed of praise regarding "as joyful a celebration as history can record" of the carrying out a just cause by men who knew its justice, and would not sully it by "a taint of cruelty or ambition." Sir Stafford Northcote took care to explain that the credit of recommending Napier should be shared between the Duke of Cambridge and Sir J. Lawrence, while the latter had been the first to suggest that Napier should be entrusted not only with the military command, but with all the political guidance of the expedition.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the absence of any general rewards for the Hill campaigns of Umbeyle and Bhotan. Now that the troops engaged in the late New Zealand campaigns are to have a medal, it certainly seems hard to leave undecorated the brave men who fought and suffered in the Indian wars of 1864-'65-'66. In point of fighting, the Swat campaign was exceedingly severe, and on its issue depended a good deal more than the peace of the North-West frontier. Had Chamberlaine not been supported at a very critical moment by Sir W. Denison and the Commander-in-Chief, it is difficult to say how great a shock our prestige might not have suffered. There ought to be some fixed principle of awarding medals. Only it is hard to know where to stop. Are not medals becoming a little too cheap already?

POSTAL CHARGES.—The *Bombay Guardian* says that, "besides the revenue from increased postage, the Post-office is gathering a harvest from fines levied on account of insufficient postage. We received a letter by the last mail weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and stamped a shilling. It was not marked 'via Southampton' or 'via Marseilles.' It came by the latter route, and for the deficient penny we are charged *tenpence*."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR BELLARY.—Under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council appoints the undermentioned persons to be Town Commissioners, for carrying out in the town of Bellary the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning 1st May, 1868, and ending 30th April, 1869:—Major Hare, Brigade Major; Surgeon-major Stevens, F.R.C.S., Garrison Surgeon; Captain Heath, Deputy Assistant Commissary General; Captain Hicks, Superintendent of Police; Lieutenant Oakes, Cantonment Magistrate; Lieutenant McLeod, Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; Mr. Buick, Assistant Collector and Magistrate; Mr. Blake, Deputy Collector and Magistrate; Mr. Firth, Tahsildar of Ballary; Mr. Abraham, Merchant; Mr. Mathew Abraham, Merchant.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. R. Cantley, late Bengal Cavalry, at Jubbulpore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Thurburn, Lieut. Vipryan, Col. Troysden, Mr. Power, Mr. Watson, Mr. Cooper, Capt. McDougall, Capt. Hume, Mr. Burgett, Mr. A. Currey. From MADRAS.—Major Austin, Capt. and Mrs. Forth and child, Capt. G. W. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall, Mrs. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Rohde, Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and child. From BOMBAY.—Ensign Chichester, Capt. Johnson, Major Makeson, Capt. C. E. Stewart. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Tait, Mr. Guzman. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomonson and four children, Mr. Little, Mr. Young.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BENGAL.—Mr. Thibett, Mr. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Mr. J. Moody and child, Mr. Gutchouse. From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Smith, Capt. Cockburn.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

INDIAN TOURISTS.

ONE of the Madras papers draws a glowing description of the wonders which any Englishman with a few hundred pounds to spare will be able to see during a few months' journey through India, as soon as the railway system is once fairly set at work. In three years the three older capitals will be linked together, Delhi and Lahore will be brought within a day's journey from each other, and a little later Lahore will be joined on to Kurachee. Already indeed the number of travellers who go to India for the mere pleasure of the thing is yearly increasing. And the sights which a mere traveller may see in a few months are numerous and varied enough to repay the cost and trouble of such a trip. The sportsman would find a broad field for the exercise of his special appetites and his keenest energies. The artist need never want for interesting subjects. For lovers of science in any of its manifold branches there is no end to the profit they may reap on every side; while men of historical and general culture would be largely rewarded even by a cursory acquaintance with Indian scenes.

But a few months spent in such a country would go a very short way towards really gratifying any tastes save those of the sportsman or the mere seeker after new things. Of course a traveller with his eyes open, and his mind fairly stored with preliminary knowledge, could get through a good deal of superficial experience in a short time. He might realise the intensity of Indian heat, might learn to distinguish between the Hindoo and Mohammedan types of manhood and architecture, to apprehend the rich variety of races and manners in Hindostan. He would learn something of the outward differences between the climate and people of Burmah and the Punjab, and be able to form some idea of the extent to which Western influences have already wrought upon the outer crust of Eastern civilisation. If he were a keen sportsman or an ardent botanist, he might even reach a certain intimacy with men and manners out of the beaten track. But in very few cases would a few months of Indian travel add much to a man's real knowledge of Indian life. There are some men, no doubt, who can grasp by force of pure sympathy at many organic truths, which others who have lived for years in the midst of such truths have never succeeded in finding out. In old times, when Englishmen went out younger to India and were thrown more on their own resources, something of this finer insight was often evolved from the necessities of daily contact with those around them. But in these

days it is not so. Owing to the mutinies and the march of civilisation the Anglo-Indians of to-day have much less sympathy, natural or acquired, with their native fellow-citizens than they had forty years ago. Strength is slow to comprehend weakness. In India the same pride of race and conscious supremacy which has so long blinded us to the fair claims of Celtic Ireland seems to be sundering us more and more widely from the mass of those we govern. English officials, few and overtasked, see less and less of the people among whom they carry on their work. A few planters here and there, or perhaps a railway engineer or missionary of very large ideas may bore a little deeper than other men into the lower strata of native thought and feeling. But at best it is very hard for Englishmen, who after all these years have really come to know so little of their French neighbours, to plumb the depths of human nature in races still more markedly unlike their own. Sympathy springs either from moral or intellectual sources, and the average Englishman is too much of a Pharisee to care for real enlightenment on matters which seem to him not worth the knowing. Even in their own country how few Englishmen seem to have the will, if even they have the power, to understand each other? Between class and class, sect and sect, there is fixed a broad gulf of ignorance, indifference, or mistrust, which very few men succeed in overpassing.

It is good, however, to travel in a strange country, even for a few months. Travellers, like Miss Carpenter and Dr. Macleod, would pick up in that time at least two or three new ideas, perhaps rub off half-a-dozen old prejudices. But a longer stay would have probably enlarged the former's views on the morality of clothing, and made the latter a little less hopeful of Christianising the natives after the pattern either of the Westminster Confession or the Church Catechism. For old Indian officials the shorter term of travel might prove of no small benefit, as a healthy and sure means of counteracting the mental cramps produced by working too long in one place or in one groove. The civilian of one presidency should have every encouragement given him to explore the manners and habits of another.

CHESNEY ON INDIAN POLITY.*

IN his comprehensive, clear, and statesmanlike view of the whole scheme of British-Indian government—as it has been, is, and should be—the Accountant-general of the Public Works Department in India has done immense service to all who take any kind of interest, whether as actors or onlookers, in Indian affairs. Even among Anglo-Indians of every class, the two great services not excepted, we imagine that the number of persons at all conversant with the inner working of the system under which they live, or awake to the true bearings and the wide importance of the questions so ably handled by Major Chesney, must be very small. How many Englishmen at home could give correct answers to a dozen questions regarding the details of English administration, the development of our representative system, of government by responsible ministers, and so on? And in India a like state of ignorance admits of much more excuse. Amidst so many changes constantly occurring in the processes and the personals of Indian government, and the constant pressure of office-work in a trying climate, few men have the time or the heart to go deep into matters which after all have no immediate bearing on their own future. As long as the wheels of government worked smoothly, and promotion was not too long in coming, and new careers were now and then opened to the more ambitious, it mattered little to most how far the system they administered was in harmony with existing needs or with any particular movement of modern thought. Unofficial men of business had still less time or inclination to look at Indian questions from any standpoint higher than that of class-interest. For them that form of government was best which insured free-trade to the merchant and placed the fewest restrictions in the planters' way.

At home, on the other hand, the indifference to Indian ques-

* "Indian Polity: a View of the System of Administration in India." By George Chesney. London: Longmans, 1868.

tions, if less marked than it used to be, is still, we fear, greater than Major Chesney will allow. Some of that indifference however proceeds from ignorance, which a book of this kind should go far to enlighten. To all indeed who need enlightening it offers an amount of useful information not to be found elsewhere within the same space. And Major Chesney imparts his knowledge in clear straightforward language, easy to follow, and weighted with a becoming dignity of tone. He writes like one who thoroughly knows his ground, and disdaining the arts of a partisan or a wordslinger, cares only to make himself understood. Accordingly there is nothing slipshod in his style, which rather resembles Hallam's in its easy movement and simple weight of expression.

The first chapter, which forms also the First Book, traces the rise and development of British rule in India, from the first settlement of the English in Bombay down to the legislative changes of 1861. Specially noticeable in this chapter is the credit given to Lord Wellesley for having been the first to perceive that "in India a political equilibrium was impossible; that peace was only to be insured by establishing the preponderance of British power; and that the task of breaking down the Mahratta Confederacy was as practicable as, sooner or later, it must have been necessary to be undertaken." Unluckily his forecast was not shared by his employers; and the Mahratta war of 1817-18 "was the fruit of the timid policy of non-intervention" pursued after Wellesley's retirement. The final conquest of the Mahrattas established the Company as the paramount power in India; the country beyond the Sutlej being the only one that could henceforth "measure swords against it with any chance of success." In 1833 the Government of India was first formally recognised as distinct from the Government of Bengal, although at the same time the headship of both Governments was centred, we think unwisely, in the Viceroy himself. Lord W. Bentinck indeed and Sir C. Metcalfe would even then have limited the Viceregal powers to that supervision of the local Governments which the circumstances of the present day seem more and more clearly to demand. Twenty years later Bengal was allowed the show of independence under a Lieutenant-governor without a council; a show which must ere long be turned into a reality, if we would do our duty by the largest and most civilised province of British India. A brief survey of the legislative changes introduced into the government of India since the transfer of that government from the Company to the Crown, and of the provinces now subject directly or indirectly to British rule, closes a chapter full of information needful to the understanding of those that follow.

The Second Book, containing four chapters, treats of the constitution of the Indian Government. One chapter is devoted to the Presidencies, which are no longer three in number, according to the popular belief, but ten. Each of these ten great provinces has its own civil Government, independent of the rest, and enjoying more or less executive power; while all are under the direct authority and control of the Supreme Government. And here the author proceeds to show up the anomalies and defects of the sectional system which has grown up in British India. Madras and Bombay have each its separate army and separate civil service, while one military and civil service is deemed sufficient for all the Governments popularly comprised under the name of Bengal, though the Bengal Civil Service practically divides itself into two; one for the northern, the other for the eastern provinces. India in fact has four distinct civil services. Should these be further divided or fused into one? For all Imperial purposes a fusion is most desirable. Local appointments might still be reserved for local candidates, but the Imperial departments should be filled up by selection from the whole service. What is already in many cases become a fiction should henceforth give place to the wide recognition of the fact that civilians in one presidency are eligible for high employment in another.

Still more desirable, affirms our author, is the fusion of the three armies into one. The old system was convenient in its

day; but now that all the European troops have been brought under one system, the need for local distinctions no longer exists. What is the use of keeping up three war departments instead of one, when the Supreme Government already regulates "the whole military expenditure and administration throughout the country?" In the movement of troops during peace, in their management during a war such as that in Abyssinia, in the perverse complexity of army accounts and of the ordnance departments, the evils of the present system have continually been exemplified. Its abolition seems in fact a necessary consequence of the new arrangements for landing and embarking all British regiments at Bombay. The same argument may be applied to the three Staff Corps, and to the officers at any rate of the native armies. Even in the case of the native troops, Major Chesney would carry out Lord W. Bentinck's scheme of four separate armies, each with its own complement of British troops, but all governed by one Commander-in-Chief with one staff.

The next chapter goes into the relations of the Supreme and Local Governments. Major Chesney examines the federal system of government, as proposed by Mr. Bright, and finds it inapplicable to existing needs. A federal system, in Mr. Bright's sense, implies a federal congress, for which India is certainly not yet ripe. But the present system has faults of its own. It leaves the local governments no sufficient power to raise revenue or to regulate expenditure on their own responsibility for purposes avowedly provincial. Hence come unfair distribution and wasteful employment of the common revenues, which are first gathered into the Imperial Treasury, and then doled out in different proportions to each government. Our author would remedy the evil by separating Imperial from provincial charges, and making the local governments financially responsible for their shares of the common revenue. They should contribute each a fair quota towards Imperial charges, such as the home establishment, the Indian debt, the army, the post-office, telegraphs, guaranteed railways, and one or two more items; but for most other purposes they should be free to raise and employ revenue in their own way, at their own risk, for their own advantage. Anything like a uniform taxation in such a country as India is at once politically dangerous and financially unwise. But a uniform and centralised system of accounts is absolutely essential, and the central government would still claim a large share of authority in questions of provincial finance, while the local governments would have a special interest in making the best use of local revenues.

The Provincial Governments form the subject of the next chapter. Major Chesney, like many other authorities, argues in favour of recognising facts by giving Bengal a full Governor with a Council. The Lieutenant-governor already has more work to do and wields wider powers than the Governors of Madras and Bombay. Why then should he not be placed on the same footing? Because a governor with no Indian experience might be chosen for the post? But Indian experience means sometimes experience of a very bounded sort, and "the prizes of the Governments of Madras and Bombay have always been freely conferred on distinguished members of the Indian service." The aid of a Council, without lessening the Governor's responsibility, lightens his labours by a due division of them, an advantage specially to be desired for Bengal. Any council established in Bengal would demand the services of a non-official member, in the interests of British capital and enterprise. Even without Assam, Behar, and Orissa, Bengal would still be the largest province in India. But there seems no sufficient reason for detaching Behar from a province with which it has so long been connected, at least by political ties.

Under a centralised system of military administration, the Councils of Madras and Bombay would no longer need a military member. For the North-West Provinces and the Punjab no council is needed; but the Governors who ought to be substituted for Lieutenant-governors should always be men of local experience. As for Oudh, a country as large and as densely peopled as Belgium and Holland, with a distinct land tenure of

its own, our author strongly objects to its incorporation with the North-West Provinces, where the land-rent is mostly raised from peasant proprietors. Its Chief Commissioner ought however to be turned into a regular Governor; a dignity more befitting so important a province, and more impressive in the eyes of a people naturally fond of show.

The Second Book closes with a chapter on the Government of India. That country, says Major Chesney, is in fact a federation of States under a Central Government, and the time is come to recognise the fact. Relieved of all provincial details, the Supreme Government would take up its right position as "a general controlling authority, operating equally over all India." To that end the local Governments should cease to correspond directly with the Indian Secretary. The existing usage has fostered a general belief that Madras and Bombay "are less completely under the authority of the Governor-general in Council," than other parts of India, especially Bengal. There is no need for any such correspondence, even on financial pretexts, for the Supreme Government alone can have power to raise loans on Indian revenue. In practice the Supreme Council now forms a Cabinet, the Premier of which "rules through responsible ministers, but yet rules himself." Even in Indian official circles the extent of this great and necessary change in the business and functions of the Council "is scarcely yet apprehended," except in the case of the legal and financial members. Another good change has been carried out by Sir John Lawrence, who, instead of travelling without his Council, has always taken them and the whole staff of secretaries with him on his yearly withdrawals from Calcutta to the Hills and elsewhere.

Major Chesney regards as impracticable the addition of a native member to the Viceregal Council. One native could no more represent the interests of his countrymen than one European sovereign could be chosen to govern all the rest; nor is any native of high rank master enough of the English language to be able to take an active share in the Council's business. As for the appointment of a non-official European, where are you to find a fit person among a class which has no special training, nor any special knowledge, in which he would not be surpassed by a dozen servants of the State? In the case of the Bengal Government a better claim might be made on behalf both of native and European councillors. In the Supreme Council however, a place should be found for some responsible head of the public works department, in the room of one of the military members. Either one person should be War Minister and Commander-in-Chief, or else the Commander-in-Chief should not sit in the Council. Major Chesney also objects to the practice of promoting councillors to Lieutenant-governorships, as tending indirectly to weaken the authority of the Central Government. He would further enlarge the Viceroy's powers of veto, and make him Captain General of all her Majesty's forces in India.

By the Supreme Council is meant of course the Executive Council. The Legislative Council, which includes the members of the Executive Council, is a different thing. One-half of its twelve regular members are civil servants; of the remainder, two are Calcutta merchants, and four natives of rank from different parts of India. They all hold their seats for two years. The native members being ignorant, as a rule, of English content themselves with looking on; but they are said to prize their position as a personal honour. As each Presidency proper has its own legislative council, the Viceroy's Legislature deals mainly with Imperial questions and those which concern the minor governments. The Viceroy himself has a veto on all measures passed. This Council is and must continue to be "merely a body of nominees;" for in the present state of things it cannot possibly be turned into a representative assembly. But it might perhaps be so far enlarged as to raise the character and importance of its proceedings, and to admit "as many natives as possible to the benefit of the training in responsibility and habits of business afforded by a seat" therein.

With regard to the future seat of the central government,

Major Chesney adds his voice to the chorus of complaint against Calcutta. It is unhealthy, out of the way, belongs peculiarly to Bengal; its influence has tended to make the Government local rather than Imperial; and a government at Calcutta sees nothing of the army. But the author has little better on the whole to say for Bombay, Poona, or Central India. He would rather have no fixed capital at all, but let the Government move from place to place in the cold weather, as Lord Dalhousie used to do, and establish itself in or near Simla for the rest of the year. It is absurd, he thinks, to talk of the yearly visit to the Hills as "a retreat from the cares of office and from the influence of public opinion—as if the presence of a few over-worked merchants and tradespeople, far too busy in the pursuit of wealth to occupy themselves seriously about public concerns, constituted a necessary aid to the machinery of government." In point of fact, "the hot season is usually the busiest part of the year," as regards the labours of the desk. Simla, or some neighbouring ridge, is moreover within easy reach of the plains and of a strong British garrison; overlooks the whole North-Western frontier, and lies close to "the finest and best-affected nation in the country." If the author means the Sikhs, he is right enough for the present; but what if Sikh loyalty should some day prove a broken reed?

What he has to say on the questions of civil and military administration, of public works, and of finance in general, we must defer noticing till another week. Meanwhile, the foregoing summary will have helped to show what a store of useful knowledge and generally sound suggestions are contained in this timely addition to the literature of Indian politics. The book comes not too late, we hope, to influence the public opinion of this country on some of the questions raised by Sir Stafford Northcote's second India Bill.

Correspondence.

MEDALS FOR UMBEYLA AND BHOOTAN. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Now that the troops engaged in New Zealand have obtained a medal, through the kind exertions of Lord Enfield in the House of Commons, can nobody say a word for those who served in the Indian Hill Campaigns of Umbeyla and Bhootan in 1864, 1865, 1866? In the former war, some thirty-five officers and a large number of men were killed and wounded; and in the latter many perished through sickness, exposure, and the sword. Up to the present time however, only the generals in command and a few of the officers have been rewarded by K.C.B.'s, Brevets, and Victoria Crosses, but for the troops in general nothing has been done. Surely a difference should not be made between wars carried on by the Home and Indian Governments.—Your obedient servant,
JUSTICE.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The *Madras Times* deems it a serious matter that out of £6,000,000 yearly expended on public works, a million and three-quarters should be needed for barracks alone. Whether the charge is one that should be defrayed out of revenue or capital is open to dispute; but if there should be no borrowing for one class, there ought to be none for the other, and it comes very much to the same thing in the long run. So great a part of the State income coming from land, it might be expected that agricultural works would absorb a preponderating share of the grant year by year. Yet in 1866-67 only £403,500 from Imperial funds fell to agriculture, and this while £750,000 went to civil buildings, the instruments of taxation as they may in some degree be viewed. Nor must very homely considerations be excluded from accompanying this contrast, and heightening it. The bricks and the tiles which compose these buildings are mostly burned with the manure of which the fields are robbed, and the scanty edgings of trees that throw a shade for men and cattle to rest under, when meridian heat incapacitates, are taken for charcoal and for roof-trees. Indian agriculture has no more wasting foe than Indian architecture. This the people intuitively know, for do they not live in the humblest habitations in consonance with the depressed condition of tillage and

their lank and shrunken domestic animals? Communications are, next to agriculture, of the utmost importance in this country. Taking one year after another about £850,000 is spent upon new roads, and half as much in addition upon road repairs. A tolerably good trunk road costs not much under £1,400 a mile, so that over 500 miles of good road should by this superficial mode of reckoning be opened up every year. But as 17 per cent. goes in establishments, eighty-five miles of road must be knocked off, leaving little over 400 miles of annual progress. It would be so useful to be sure here that at this place the public works department were moving. In Madras it certainly is not, for the grant for 1866-67 did not exceed £47,000, or enough to make less than thirty miles of respectable road, which is scarcely the share this presidency has a claim upon the 400 miles assumed to be made in all India together. The Central Provinces, which are of similar area to Madras proper, though worth a great deal less, and with a vastly smaller population, received more than double the grant accorded the Southern Presidency for roads, and within a few pounds of that for Bengal proper, with its prosperous multitudes and rich yield of taxation. Nearing the bottom of the list we come at the "Sundries," or, what sounds finer, Miscellaneous Public Improvements. £5,846 would not show much appreciable effect out of the regions of flowers and cinchona; yet Madras only expended about half in miscellanies. But Bombay walks off with £230,000, or nearly a quarter of a million sterling, without compunction. The Western Presidency has indeed, in almost everything, the lion's apportionment, and is in some respects a terrible dead weight on the finances. Federalisation would redress the equilibrium. When Bombay public works had to be prosecuted out of its provincial surplus, and with the Central Provinces included in its territory to meet their needs as well as its own, there would be a slight difference in figures thenceforward. Bombay prices are so extravagant, a rupee there being worth about half a rupee compared with most other places, that till they adjust themselves few will be sorry to see the tide on the turn, and the whales stranded. The instructive articles of the general account of expenditure on public works for 1866-67 occur, however, after original works and repairs, establishments, tools, and plant, and profit and loss, and stock are done with, costing, with local funds, five and a half millions. Every one has a very good notion of what lengths of railway are open, and they are waiting on in hope of learning, by a more direct medium than Parliamentary speechification, that the public companies have water running in Orissa and Kurnool in a paying mileage of canal. The railways are something astonishing at all events; and, had canals been equally understood, it would have been the same with them. Yet the whole State outlay in India, on guaranteed enterprise, mounts up, for example, to only £386,000 a-year, or to half the grant for cutcherries and jails. When it is remembered that the burden is not permanent, but becomes impouderous after a time, no stronger argument could be produced for paying interest merely of the gross outlay on public works likely to remunerate out of current annual revenue than the tabular statements issued by Government as a matter of course.

THE BLOCK IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Madras Athenæum* asks if we are to go on heaping up field officers until every man now on the lists of the staff corps shall have been promoted; or is any scheme in contemplation for the painless extinction of colonels under chloroform? We fear that the spirit of the age is too much opposed to this latter arrangement, which certainly in itself must look peculiarly attractive, from its extreme simplicity and easiness, as well as from its being so wonderfully cheap. But if there is no other way of getting rid of the old fellows but by buying them out, why not buy them out at once and have done with it? It will be your own fault (the "you" means the Home Government of India in the abstract) if you ever get yourselves into such a hobble again. Buy them out. The first loss is always the cheapest in the long run. What are the reasons against it? Are you afraid of establishing a precedent? But that has been done already, when the officers who retired in 1861 were bought out. That was just as much of a "precedent," if an exceptional remedy applied to an exceptional case can be called a precedent at all. The present state of affairs has been only brought about by sweeping the whole (very nearly) of the Indian army higgledy-piggledy into the staff corps, whereby two converging streams of lucky and unlucky men have been brought together to swell the ocean of field officers. When all the old Indian officers have been used up, it will be easy enough to prevent any such influx in future. You can admit your new candidates in such numbers as you deem expedient, and you can make a rule only to admit young ones (as has, indeed, already been partly determined upon. Consequently, the "precedent" need be no peril for the future. Is it the feelings of the officers of the British establishment that you are anxious to spare? The present exceptional case can hardly outrage them more than the first instalment of exceptional pensions in 1861—nor more than the present sight of men drawing good salaries for doing nothing. The things needful to be done are to relieve the finances of a useless burthen, to admit the existing captains to suitable employments, and to make room for the additional subalterns who will in a year or so become indispensably necessary. There can be of course no breach of faith with the officers who have accepted the terms offered

them by H.M.'s Government, neither is there the smallest necessity that there should be. We believe that were a reasonable inducement offered once and for all, more officers would be found ready to take it and go than Government desires to get rid of. There are probably men high in the service who would gladly anticipate their off reckonings at a discount of twenty-five per cent. True, if they did not get it, they might stick on and die in the country, and so Government would save their pensions altogether; but it is equally probable that they might go home on leave, tide over the interval, and then step into the full colonel's allowances, prime specimens of that extraordinary longevity so characteristic of retired Indian generals. It would be cheaper to discount their little bills at once if they are willing to accept the ready money. Moreover, it is probable that a good number of recently promoted lieutenant-colonels might be glad to take six or seven hundred a-year to retire at once, instead of lingering on doing nothing at Rs. 827-14-0 per mensem, with little or no chance of succeeding to a command for years to come, and with eleven or twelve years to wait for their colonel's allowance. £700 a-year in England will secure a man more actual comfort than Rs. 827-14-0 a month will do in this country; especially if he has a family at home to whom he must remit the greater portion, it would be decidedly cheaper for the whole lot to live together at home on the annuity aforesaid. At the same time the difference to Government in the case of each man would be £293. 9s. immediately, to say nothing of the eventual saving in the item of colonel's allowance. The retirement of eleven such lieutenant-colonels would afford a saving of Rs. 32,284, very nearly equal to the Indian pay of twelve lieutenants! Moreover, it is not unlikely that sundry junior majors would be very glad to take five hundred a-year to retire at once, while they have still sufficient energy left in them to try new walks in life. With so handsome an annuity for certain, a man might do great things in Australia and elsewhere, provided he was not too old. Fancy a man who had just got his majority, with a family of six or seven sons growing up around him. There are such cases to be met with. Add to these a few "hard bargains" who will not or cannot "pass," a few men who "hate the country," a few men who feel that they have lost their nerve, so that anything like service is unsuitable and distasteful to them (though as far as mere living is concerned they are like enough to drag on for the next thirty years)—a few men whose private affairs make residence in England expedient, but who cannot afford to go on bare major's pension, and we think a sufficient number of volunteers for retirement may be found to bring down our list of field officers to something like rational dimensions. We would make the offer to field officers only, in the first place, but if (which is not probable) a sufficient number did not take advantage thereof, it might be extended to captains of upwards of sixteen years' service to the extent of a consolidated annuity of £350 per year. In the cases of these captains and of the majors, the saving must not be computed on their actual present receipts. The certainty of their obtaining promotion at stated periods must be considered. By buying out a captain for £350 you save not only the £100 difference on his present pay, but the difference on the major's and lieutenant-colonel's pay, to which he would certainly succeed in so many years. It must be remembered that the saving by the retirement of a Staff Corps officer is a clear saving, as his going involves no promotion of anybody else. If we have got more cats than catch mice, our best policy is to offer to each superfluous grimalkin a bowl of milk wherewith to retire comfortably to the shelf. We have to reduce the expenditure of field officers, and it is puerile to make difficulties about the name under which the reduction is effected, provided it is fair and honourable in itself. It is of course a very objectionable thing to "swell the pension list." It is of course a very objectionable thing in the abstract to give people still in the prime of life high salaries for doing nothing. But how if, by a certain swelling of the pension list, we effect a larger reduction on the effective charges? How if, by giving certain able-bodied men high salaries for doing nothing in the name of pension, we escape paying them still higher salaries for doing nothing under the name of pay?

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

The *Times of India* holds that all that the apologists of the Indo-European line urge in its defence may be admitted, and all the prospective improvements sketched out in Colonel Goldsmid's minute of last April may be taken for granted, and yet there are irresistible arguments in favour of a submarine, and therefore entirely independent, communication between England and India in addition to the Turkish and Russian land lines. As remarked in the memorial to Sir Stafford Northcote presented on May 22, the short line across Egypt is now under British management, and could always be kept under our control, which would be physically, as well as politically, impossible with any one of the continental wires, however well those may work in ordinary times. The mercantile world are quite willing that the British and Indian Governments together should undertake the Red Sea line, and so reserve all the management and profit to the State, if that course is deemed the best; but the granting the guaranteed concessions asked for by the Anglo-Indian promoters would expedite the extension of telegraphic wires in regions where neither the Indian nor the Home Govern-

ment would take them, namely, to Singapore, Siam, China, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been well urged that the promotion if not the maintenance of telegraphic communication is as much an Imperial obligation as the maintenance of postal lines. The construction of a Red Sea line is demanded by the ever-increasing requirements of the Anglo-Indian community, and by the pressing necessity, which is now only dimly felt, for popularising and cheapening, whilst raising the standard of efficiency, of all our telegraphic systems. The national importance of this is being recognised by the Indian Government in the lower tariff and other improvements which it is about to adopt in its inland telegraphic system. The Imperial Government, it is earnestly hoped, will rise to the true level in regard to this invaluable international project; but in order to do this the Indian Minister, to whose lot it falls to give the preliminary consideration to this great subject, must clear himself from the bias of all professional and personal interest.

RELEASE OF A POLITICAL PRISONER ON BAIL.

The *Delhi Gazette*, commenting on the order from Calcutta to release Meradeen Khan, a returned rebel, is far from asserting that the law ought never to be relaxed as regards admitting prisoners to bail for non-bailable offences. Sometimes that law presses very harshly, unnecessarily so, on accused persons, and the principle seems to us a sound one that the prosecutor should have something to say to the extent of care with which a prisoner should be guarded. But in the present case, the world that is not behind the scenes wonders why the Government of India should show such indecent interest in behalf of a political prisoner. Are the authorities at Delhi not to be trusted to give a man a fair trial? If the Government, for some reason known to themselves, wanted to favour Meradeen Khan, wanted in short to get him off, for now that he has been treated in this very marked manner by Government it will be extremely difficult to get any evidence at all against him, the end might have been accomplished in a more decent and respectable method. It is always a serious thing to push aside the law for the sake of obliging a favourite—it is a thing that should be done, when done at all, gently, with delicacy and with care. But to hold up the whole criminal law to ridicule in the city of Delhi, to blacken the faces, as the natives say, of officers holding the position of Commissioner of Delhi, and the Deputy Commissioner, before the whole district, to blazon it forth to the world as far as Swat on one side and Mecca on the other, what intrigue and jobbery can effect in India, to flash the news to the city of Delhi long, long before instructions reached the executive, that the law was in this case to be set aside, is not the way to make British rule in India respected.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA.—A return has been published of the number and nature of railway accidents that occurred throughout India in 1867. It appears that the total number of accidents that occurred was 201—the same as in 1866. In Bengal 74 (against 55 in 1866); in Madras 10 (against 10); and in Bombay 117 (against 136.) The number of persons killed or injured was 390 (120 more than in 1866); and the fatal cases among these numbered 182, as against 139 in the previous year. The number of injuries to passengers in 1866 was 19 (5 cases being fatal), and, in 1867, 63 (15 fatal), the increase being chiefly due to two very serious accidents in the Bombay Presidency. Twelve of these deaths resulted from accidents on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and the number of persons injured on the same railway was 22. Leaving aside what it considers "exceptional cases" on this railway, Government considers the result very "satisfactory," looking at the fact that there was an increase of about two millions in the number of passengers. But in regard to the railway servants, "carelessness seems to be on the increase." In 1866 there were 200 injuries, of which 92 were fatal. In 1867 the injuries were 246 in number, an increase of 26 per cent. The number of fatal cases, however, increased in a less ratio, the number being 105, the percentage of increase being 15. But in 1867 six-sevenths of the whole number of injuries are returned as due to misconduct or want of caution. In 1866 the ratio was only four-fifths. The total number of passengers carried throughout all India was 14,866,530 (against 13,142,522 in 1866); and the open mileage increased during the year from 3,408 to 3,732.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have leave of absence for the season:—Lieut. Hewson, 49th Foot (Paymaster Chinsurah Depot), to Cashmere, from May 24 to Sept. 25; Ensign Crompton, Rifle brigade, from June 18 to Oct. 15, in extension, to visit Cashmere and adjacent hills; Major Ward, Staff Corps (2nd in command and Squadron Officer 8th Bengal Cavalry), to Mussoorie, from June 10 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave; Major Hamilton, Staff, to Simla, from June 15 to Oct. 15; Lieut. Carthew (2nd Squadron Subaltern, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 16th Bengal Cavalry), to remain at Murree, from June 15 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave; Captain Story (Adjutant 1st Ghoorka Regiment), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on the same account; Lieut. Anderson (Adjutant 5th Bengal Cavalry), from June 18 to August 14, to remain at Murree, in extension of privilege leave; Surgeon Major Beatson, B.A. and M.D. (Medical Storekeeper, Umballa), to Simla from Nov. 10 to 30. [This cancels the leave granted Nov. 8 last.]

Bengal.

PROBABLE SHAPE OF THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

The *Delhi Gazette* lately gave a rough draft of these rules as they were likely to come out of the Viceregal crucible. They are near enough the mark, no doubt, to show which way the wind of change blows:—

1. 50 per cent. of the substantive salary during furlough absence allowed up to a maximum of £1,200 and a minimum of £250 a year. The salary signifies total consolidated pay, not the extra or special allowances.
2. Two years' furlough, the maximum to be taken at any one time on pay and with retention of appointment.
3. A period of three years' service after return from last furlough necessary before fresh furlough can be taken unless on medical certificate.
4. Officer eligible for two years' furlough after eight years' service; a third year after six years' service counting from date of return to duty; and a fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years.
5. Urgent private affairs of six months (with extension to a year, if necessary) may be granted as hitherto when the officer is not eligible to ordinary furlough, or it may form part of the period of eight years and six years mentioned in preceding clause.
6. No restriction as to places where officer may resort to during furlough.
7. Officer not entitled to furlough may obtain under medical certificate two years in first instance with extension to three years on pay, and for such further periods without pay up to a total of five years.
8. Officer entitled to furlough whose health may compel his absence from India, must take leave as furlough under 4th clause (above). Any extension of this beyond period to which, under 4th clause, he may be entitled, will be regarded as furlough on medical certificate, and such extension not allowed until entire amount be exhausted of his available furlough on private affairs.
9. Absence on medical certificate for longer than three years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of return from a last furlough of not less than one year, will involve forfeiture of appointment.
10. Aggregate amount of furlough, with pay and retention of appointment, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, limited to eight years.
11. Thirty days' preparatory leave to and from port of embarkation allowed.
12. Advance of furlough pay, if desired, will continue to be made in India as hitherto, for three months from date of embarkation, the next pay in England being six months from that date.
13. Officer acting in India to be restricted to half staff salary of the office in which absentee may be acting when taking furlough, plus the full pay of his (acting officer's) rank, together with the half staff salary of his own appointment if he possess one separately.
14. Period of service and leave qualifying for pension remain unaltered. Officer eligible, as at present, to general leave on private affairs in India for six months on full pay and half staff salary.
15. Sick leave not exceeding one year (capable of extension to two years) may as at present be granted on half staff salary, plus pay of rank.
16. Short leave of three months on private affairs or on sick certificate may be taken to sea, but further absence will be treated as furlough.
17. Privilege leave of sixty days in each year without deduction of pay and emoluments may be taken as at present. General leave in extension of privilege leave can only be granted on ground of sickness or other serious emergency not foreseen. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with sanction of Commander in Chief or Government.
18. Privilege leave to officers in civil employ will be granted in accordance with civil rules. Officer free to proceed on privilege leave eastward of Cape of Good Hope, or Egypt, where he likes, provided he can ensure return before leave expires.
19. Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough nor vice versa; if one be superadded to the other during absence, the privilege leave to be converted into general leave on half salary.
20. Officers of Indian military medical services required to notify their intention to accept these rules or to adhere to the existing rules, on the first occasion of their taking furlough after publication of the new rules. If abiding by the existing rules, the furlough will be taken on the conditions laid down in rules 7, 8, and 15 to the extent to which they may be entitled under the furlough regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay therein indicated, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in rule 14 must however be applied in those cases.

Miscellaneous.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—June 1, 1868.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a magistrate in the districts mentioned, viz.:—Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, Sewan, Sarun; Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Hazareebaugh; Lieutenant T. B. Michell, Assam.

WORKING ON SUNDAYS.—A circular has been issued in the Public Works Department, N.W.P., stating that it having been brought to the notice of Government that the rules laid down for the suspension of work on Sundays are not uniformly acted up to, the Hon. the Lieutenant-governor is pleased to request the attention of all officers in the department to the standing order on the subject prohibiting the practice, excepting in cases of emergency and necessity.

A COMING COURT-MARTIAL.—Paymaster (Captain) Lawes, of the 90th Light Infantry, at Subathoo, is about to be tried by a court-martial for defalcations amounting, it is said, to about Rs. 10,000.

POLITICAL.—The Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to change the designation of the office held by Captain E. B. Sladen from Agent to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah at Mandalay to that of Political Agent at Mandalay.

THE BENGAL POLICE.—On the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Government of India, we understand, has sanctioned the re-organisation of the Detective Department of the Bengal Police. This is a move in the right direction.

IS IT TRUE?—The Home Government have called for explanations from the Indian Government in the case of several officers who have been reported for neglecting to provide for the support of their children at home.—*Englishman*.

FINANCIAL.—Consequent on Mr. Christie's promotion, and the financial arrangements sanctioned by this Government's orders No. 151 of January 16, Messrs. I. F. G. Hatchel and H. Beattie will draw Rs. 250 each a month.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, &c.—The undermentioned officers have received local rank:—Royal Artillery: Captain G. A. Wilkinson, Royal Horse Artillery, to be Major from the 1st October, 1867. 92nd Foot: Lieutenant R. B. M'Ewen, to be Captain from the 24th April, 1867.

RETIREMENTS.—The Commander-in-chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of the undermentioned officers, subject to approval by her Majesty:—Lieutenant C. H. Newbatt, of the 2nd battalion 10th Foot; Lieutenant P. Shaw, of the 95th Foot, dated 26th May, 1868.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* announces the death from cholera, on the 5th June, of Ensign H. C. Cox, of H.M.'s 2 12th Regiment. The deceased officer attended the theatre the previous evening in apparently good health, but twenty-four hours after he was laid in his grave. The deceased, who was very young, had but just joined the corps.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.—Meerut letters convey the satisfactory intimation, on which we are told we may rely with confidence, that the Delhi railway line will be opened for traffic from Meerut to Umballa at one stretch, on or about January 1, 1869, and that there will be nothing to prevent the section between Umballa and Loodiana being opened by the end of March of the same year.—*Delhi Gazette*.

TRAFFIC ON THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—Earnings of the week ending May 31, 1868, £39,365. 5s. Corresponding week last year, £41,454. 2s. 8d. Decrease, £2,088. 17s. 8d. Twenty-two weeks, 1868, £911,240. 14s. 8d. Twenty-two weeks, 1867, £1,060,462. 3s. 8d. Twenty-two weeks decrease, £149,221. 9s. Miles open on the week ending May 31, 1868, 1,131. Corresponding week last year, 1,131. Per mile open ending May 31, 1868, £34. 16s. 1d. Corresponding week last year, £36. 13s. 1d. Decrease, £1. 17s.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUNJAB INFANTRY.—The following officiating appointments made in the 5th Punjab Infantry Regimental Order, dated 13th May, are confirmed:—Captain G. N. Money, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer; Lieutenant and Adjutant C. McK. Hall to officiate as Wing Officer; Lieutenant and Quartermaster P. W. Smith, to officiate as Adjutant; Lieutenant W. F. S. Perry, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster.

DEATH OF MR. MOULTRIE.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the death by accident of Mr. Moultrie, Accountant, Bank of Bengal, Nagpore. This gentleman had just arrived in the station, and at an auction had purchased a horse, which, on first trial, bolted away with him into a neighbouring bazaar; there he fell violently against a mud wall, bringing down a large portion of it on the prostrate rider, causing severe injury to his spine and consequent paralysis of the lower extremities, and concussion of the brain, which resulted in death within 24 hours.—*Central India Times*.

THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.—The following promotions are made with effect from March 1:—To executive engineer, 3rd grade, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, executive engineer, 4th grade, Central Provinces. To assistant-engineer, 1st grade, Mr. J. T. Fergusson, assistant-engineer, 2nd grade, Central India; Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, general list, Infantry, assistant-engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces; Mr. C. W. Hope, executive engineer, 4th grade, Arracan division, British Burmah, is promoted, with local rank only, to the 3rd grade, with effect from March 1, 1868.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—The undermentioned officers are invested in the Criminal Department with the powers of a magistrate, and with full powers in the Civil and Revenue Departments from the 1st of June:—Mr. E. H. Harrison, Lieutenant A. S. Roberts, and Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Assistant Commissioners. The undermentioned officers are invested in the Criminal Department with the powers of Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class, and with special powers in the Civil and Revenue Departments:—Lieutenants H. J. Lawrence, G. E. Macpherson, G. C. Napier, H. M. M. Wood, T. J. C. Plowden, and C. E. Macaulay, Assistant Commissioners; Yar Muhammad, Mr. E. W. Garbett, and Zulfiqar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioners; and Nand Lal, Officiating Assistant Commissioner.

PAY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—In modification of previous rules, it is notified for information the Government has decided that medical officers of mounted regiments, when on leave, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, if in receipt of Indian allowances shall continue to receive the horse allowance of their rank provided they keep up their chargers, and no extra charge is incurred by the appointment of officers to perform their duties during their absence.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following movements of officers of the Judge Advocate-general's department:—Lieut.-colonel J. N. Young, Staff Corps, now on sick leave in Europe, is transferred to the Presidency division and Eastern frontier district; Major C. F. Browne, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the Lahore division. Lieut. E. H. Curtis, general list, Cavalry, attached to the 7th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed interpreter to the 2nd battalion 12th Foot, and directed to join.

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.—The *Pioneer* says that Mr. Lushington's severe illness, which attacked him almost immediately on his arrival at Simla, and has hardly yet released him, has had some effect in retarding the publication of the new leave rules. They cannot, however, now be long delayed. In the meanwhile we are glad to say that one of the clauses, for the safety of which most anxiety was felt, has passed unscathed through the ordeal—the clause, namely which allows two years' furlough to be taken on half pay without loss of appointment.

THE BHAMO EXPEDITION.—Letters dated 28th April have been received at Rangoon from Captain Sladen. He had been detained (by the orders of the Shan States), till then at Pensee, about five marches from Bhamo, on account of the roads being infested by Chinese marauders. Further on he communicated with the officers of the Panthay Government, who replied in the most friendly terms urging him to come on. They had also sent an escort for him. Captain Sladen expected to be able to move forward at once. Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart are returning to Rangoon, and have already passed Mandalay.

THE RECLAMATION OF THE SALT-WATER LAKES.—It would appear that there is a possibility of the scheme for the reclamation of the salt-water lakes being carried out. Mr. Dowle has been pushing the scheme during his absence in England; and the project is well thought of and may be proceeded with, providing the original concessions are confirmed. Application has been made to the justices to ascertain this, requesting an early answer. Certainly matters and opinions have somewhat changed as regards reclamation schemes since 1865. But if the salt-lake scheme were sound and desirable then it cannot be less so now, and on the score of sanitary improvement for the city we shall not be sorry to see the work soberly prosecuted in a different spirit to that of three years ago.—*Indian Daily News*.

DEATH OF COLONEL CAUTLEY.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we (*Jubbulpore Chronicle*) record the death of Colonel R. Cautley, which melancholy event occurred on Wednesday, 3rd June. The deceased was buried with military honours on Thursday morning, in the presence of a large number of the residents of the station. By the colonel's death Jubbulpore has lost one of its most esteemed members of society, a man whose heart was undoubtedly in the right place, and who, by his uprightness, had gained the esteem of all classes of Europeans and natives who knew him. The gallant officer entered the service in 1825, and was appointed to the 10th Bengal Cavalry. He served with Sir G. Pollock's force in the advance on Cabul, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore. For his services at Maharajpore he received a brevet majority.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.—Our native friends will be glad to learn that Sir Donald Macleod has submitted a scheme for the more extensive employment of natives, and in superior administrative grades, for the consideration and approval of the Government of India. Sir Donald proposes that the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioner shall be abolished throughout the Punjab territories, and the next superior grade, that of Assistant Commissioner, doubled in number so as to admit of a number of eligible natives of the necessary status and qualifications. The scheme has been referred by the Government of India for the opinion of the various minor Governments which have been requested to report on its applicability or otherwise to their respective dominions.—*Indian Daily News*.

SLATE QUARRIES AT CHUMBA.—With reference to a recent statement concerning the contemplated purchase by Government of the Chumba slate quarries, the *Delhi Gazette* hears from Dalhousie that they will not be at the disposal of the Rajah for some six years, in consequence of a contract his Highness entered into with a Mr. Macgriffin, who has been induced to transfer his privileges, at a considerable premium, to Captain J. P. Turton, of the 4th Goorkhas, at the neighbouring station at Bukloh. The *Gazette* hopes Captain Turton may be successful in his speculation, but with the Government quarry already established in the neighbourhood and the flourishing Slate Company at Dhurmsala, so much nearer the plains, it comes before us at a disadvantage, and would certainly appear a most improbable purchase for the Government of India to entertain.

CHOLERA AT NAGPORE.—A few cases of cholera have occurred in the city within the last week, but we are glad to say that the disease is in a mild form, and most of those attacked have recovered.—*Central India Times*, June 6.

THE NAGPORE CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The co-operative store started a few months since may now be considered a decided success. The articles distributed to its members are of undoubted good quality, and the rates are one-fourth less than those obtaining at the shops in Seetabuldee. We commend this institution to our readers as one deserving of support, and we feel it our duty to remind those who have not yet joined it that the share-list closes on the 30th of June.—*Central India Times*.

EXAMINATIONS.—In continuation of the separate notification of June 1, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 3, the following officers are declared to have partially passed by the higher standard of examination, subject to a further examination in the remaining subjects:—Lieut. Peet, Judicial officer, passed in Law, still subject to examination in Bengali and Assamese; Mr. Wroughton, police officer, passed in Urdu, still subject to examination in Law and Bengali. The Committee of Examiners have certified that at the examinations held on the 26th May last, the following gentlemen have passed examinations qualifying them for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service, viz.:—Messrs. Hand, Bailey, Beames, Roberts, Miller, Reily, Williamson, Martin, Hamilton, Middleton, Johnston, Ferris. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th inst.:—Lieut. Trotter, 93rd Foot; Lieut. Price and Ensign Heathcote, 103rd Foot.

STATE OF THINGS IN AFGHANISTAN.—No authenticated intelligence has been received during the week from Afghanistan and Central Asia. Shere Ali's party seem to be slow in following up their late successes, and there is a general feeling that Balkh will be invaded before Cabul. The attitude of Abdul Ruhman Khan is as undecided as ever; and the conflicting views and motives ascribed to him by the Cabul newswriters render it in the highest degree impossible to predict what policy he will adopt in the coming campaign. There can be no doubt that Abdul Ruhman wishes to temporise with both parties as long as he can, and that he would have no objection to wait on the heights of Balkh until his uncles mutually destroy each other, and then descend and seize upon the throne of his grandfather. It would however be a most difficult course for Abdul Ruhman to maintain a position of entire neutrality in Balkh, as Shere Ali's influence is still very great among the Turkistanee Sardars, who have been alienated from the Cabul party by the rigorous government with which Abdul Ruhman commenced his reign in that province. The most improbable rumours are in circulation of a tripartite alliance between Shere Ali, the Shah of Persia, and the Russian Generals; and the Cabul newswriters profess to be able to state to a rupee the subsidies by which the two latter Powers are to assist the ex-Ameer in rescating himself upon the *guddee* of Afghanistan.—*Friend of India*.

COTTON IN CENTRAL INDIA.—The report from the Cotton Commissioner of the Berars and Central Provinces for the fortnight ending May 30th—which within a very few days may be regarded as the close of the season—affords opportunity for an almost exact comparison of the exportable yield of the Central Indian cotton field this year and last. Up to the end of May, 1867, there were sent by rail to Bombay from all those districts a total of 212,830 bales; the quantity sent by bullock cart was not then ascertained. This year Mr. Rivett-Carnac has secured a return of the quantity leaving by cart—namely, 8,210 bales; these added to the railway export, 181,866 bales, show a total of 190,076, being 22,754 bales less than last year; but the Commissioner considered that there might still be cotton got off before the monsoon, which would bring up the year's export from that field to 200,000 bales, being very little short of last year's large supply. Rain had fallen, and the ryots were busy preparing their land for sowing. From the Dharwar cotton field the staple had been sent off much more rapidly than in former seasons, owing mainly to increased facilities being provided at the port of Carwar. Full half of the current season's yield would be at Carwar, if not shipped before the rains set in, and yet this activity has been in spite of the wretched state of the ghaut road, the bridges of which are reported to have been gradually breaking down as the season advanced. Nothing whatever appears to have been done during the last few months to improve, or even to repair this road, although soon after last monsoon the Government of Bombay passed a resolution devoting funds for the purpose. What Dharwar needs is European agencies on the spot, but they cannot be established there whilst there is not even a good cart road to the coast.—*Times of India*.

THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Government have at last determined how they will work the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, which they purchased from the shareholders and took possession of on April 1. It is to be worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, who assumed charge of it last Monday, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made—probably by the 1st proximo—the trains to and from Canning will run into and out of the Eastern Bengal Railway Station at Sealdah. Mr. Prestage has undertaken to conduct the traffic with his own staff, at the actual cost, plus an allowance to his officers, for supervision. Government at first intended retaining the railway in their own

hands, and, upon the resignation of Mr. Shanks, some two months ago, they tried, but unsuccessfully, to obtain an engineer from the East India Railway to act as manager on their behalf. Failing in this, they determined on handing it over to the Eastern Bengal Railway. On Saturday last some of the Government officials, accompanied by the officer of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and heads of departments of the Eastern Bengal Railway, proceeded to Canning, with the view of inspecting the line before the transfer took place. In returning from the Mutlah the party stopped a few minutes to examine the bridge at the Pallee, which has lately been causing a little trouble. It is understood that the arrangement for working the line, as above detailed, is not absolutely a permanent one; for the Government of India reserves to itself the option of handing over the railway to an independent company, should one be formed, to carry out the proposed wet dock scheme, and to construct the bridge over the Hooghly, neither the East India or the Eastern Bengal Railway Companies seeming in a hurry to take any steps towards attaining that desirable and long talked of object.—*Englishman*, June 10.

THE VERDICT ON MASTER PILOT VAUGHAN.—The verdict of the Marine Court, in the case of Master Pilot Vaughan, for the loss of the *Agamemnon* and *Ethel*, has formed the subject of very severe stricture on the part of the master attendant, who considers that the defendant showed unskillfulness, "first, in casting off the *Celerity* before he had got his ship into a good berth for anchoring; second, in having allowed his vessel to drop down to a position where he, as a pilot, ought to have known there was no anchorage for her; and third, in not letting go his anchor when abreast of the *Ethel*, and at the furthest distance from her, by which means he might have brought up as a temporary measure, and have either made sail on the ship, or got the *Celerity* ahead again to conduct her against the tide to anchorage above the *Ethel*, where alone anchorage was to be found for the *Agamemnon*." This view of the case the master attendant submitted to the Lieutenant-governor, with a strong recommendation that his Honour should not accord his approval to the finding of the jury. The Lieutenant-governor has expressed his entire concurrence in Captain Reddie's feeling of dissatisfaction with the finding of the Court, and, in order that the Government may not be supposed to acquiesce in the propriety of Mr. Vaughan's acquittal on the charge of unskillfulness, has directed the publication of the report and his reply thereto. He appears however to have abstained from following the example of the late Lieutenant-Governor, in a similar case, by indicting extra judicial punishment on the pilot, a course which, whatever may be thought of the merits of the case, is fully in accordance with those English principles of justice and fair play, which, we cannot but think, are, on the whole, as expedient as they are generous.—*Englishman*.

THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.—The following officers of the Subordinate Executive Service are promoted (June 9):—To the third grade: Mr. Hosmer, vice Mr. Wilmot, promoted:—To the second grade: Mr. Sarson; To the third grade: Mr. Stewart. To fill existing vacancies:—To the fifth grade: Messrs. Barber and Fraser, with effect from the date of joining at Chittagong. The following gentlemen are appointed to be assistant superintendents of police, of the third grade, in the districts mentioned, viz.:—Mr. Beadon, Burdwan; Mr. Bertlesen, Gya. The following gentleman is appointed to be assessor, under Act IX. of 1868, in the district mentioned, and is vested with the power of a collector of revenue for the purposes of that Act, viz.:—Mr. Weathrall, Bancoorah. The following gentlemen are appointed to be deputy magistrates under Act XV. of 1843, and deputy collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, and are placed in the sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, viz.:—Messrs. Hand and Bailey. The following gentlemen are appointed to officiate as deputy magistrates under Act XV. of 1843, and deputy collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, during the absence of the officers mentioned against their names, viz.:—Mr. Beames, vice Mr. Donough, on leave; Mr. Roberts, vice Mr. Metcalfe, on leave; Mr. Miller, vice Mr. Kilby, on leave; Mr. Reily, vice Mr. Doveton, on leave; Mr. Williamson, vice Mr. Ellis, on deputation as Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam. The above officers are posted to the divisions mentioned below, and are vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the Second Class in all the districts of their respective divisions, viz.:—To the Burdwan division: Mr. Williamson; To the Rajshahy division: Messrs. Hand and Reily; To the Dacca division: Mr. Miller; To the Bhaugulpore division: Mr. Beames; To the Patna division: Messrs. Bailey and Roberts.

FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Horse Artillery: Assistant Surgeon J. Mackay, M.D. (C battery, E brigade), to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Royal Artillery: 2nd Captain G. H. Candy (18th brigade), to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon A. Turnbull, to Mussoorie, from the 2nd May to the 1st November, on medical certificate (this cancels the leave granted to Mr. Turnbull of April 15th, 1868). 5th Lancers: Honorary Major J. Biggs (Paymaster), to Basingpoor and Fyzabad, from the 15th March to the 15th September, or until his retirement from the

service in urgent private affairs. 18th Hussars: Captain H. E. Malet, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. 5th Foot (1st battalion): Ensign A. C. Chichester, for one month, from date of departure, to port of embarkation and thence to England for six months. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—Lieutenant Beville Grenville Vyvan, of the General List, Infantry, Quartermaster, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, for twenty months, under the new regulations. The undermentioned officer has been permitted by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay Army commanding the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—Major Benjamin George Vander Gucht, of the Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the Commissariat Department, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, for twenty months. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Duncan Twysden, of Infantry, for three years, under the old regulations. The furlough granted to Mr. W. Lane, of the Bengal Service, on the 24th of March, 1866, is extended from two to three years; J. W. Gardiner, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, has leave for six months, on private affairs to Europe, together with the usual preparatory leave, with effect from the 23rd June; Mr. H. T. Ives, Collector of Customs in the Chutteesghur Division of the Central Provinces, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for one year, to proceed to Europe.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 4. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay; str. Reiver, Bolton, Hong Kong.—5. City of Edinburgh, Dick, Glasgow.—6. Le Saint Philbert, Bernier, Melbourne.—9. Tithonus, Green, Liverpool; Accrington, Christie, London; Genii, Kenna, Bombay.—10. Scindia, Carr, London; North-East, Copeland, Liverpool; str. Coringa, Matthews, Moulmein; Red Gauntlet, Martin, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Cashmere.—Lieut. col. O. Connell, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Holmes.
Per str. Moulmein.—Capt. A. C. Dando, Mr. A. Clay, Mr. A. Gordon.

DEPARTURES.

June 5. City of Florence.—9. Strs. Rangoon and Mooltan.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mooltan.—For MADRAS.—Bishop Abraham, two Misses Kent. For GALLI.—Mr. Huey, Mr. R. Laing. For SUZ.—Mr. J. Dillon and daughter, Mr. H. A. Eglinton, Mr. B. A. Deckmann. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. Smith, Mr. E. A. Thurburn, Lieut. B. G. Vyvan. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Thibett, Mr. D. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Mr. J. Moody and child, Mr. Galchouse.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 11, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. of ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 92 8 to 92 12
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	—
4 per Cent. Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	93 0 to 93 4
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 103	105 4 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 12 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 14 to 109 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 7-16
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 9-16	to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	105 to 103
Assam Tea Company ...	200	240 to 250
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	175½
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	6 to 7½pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	505 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to 90
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	610 to 618
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	83 to 90
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	235 to 240
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	42 to 46
East Indian Railway Company ...	218	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100	40 to 42
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	34 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	214	228 to 228
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	180 to 185
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	120 to 125
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	340 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	560 to 590
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	129 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	10½ to 11
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	28 to 30
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	347 to 350
Punjab Bank ...	100	55 to 60
Securities Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	600 to 610
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	90 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	10	90 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 5 0 to 20 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	Nominal.
Seeds ...	3 0 0 to 3 5 0	Nominal.
Jute ...	3 0 0 to 3 5 0	Nominal.
Cotton ...	4 0 0 to 0 0 0	24 0 0 to 4 5

Madras.

WITCHCRAFT AMONG THE BRINJARRAS.

A very interesting paper has been recently drawn up by Lieutenant Lane, Superintendent of Police of the Oomrawuttee District, on the north-west boundary of the Nizam's territories, on the custom of the Brinjarra tribes with regard to witchcraft, and the information he gives on the subject is rendered very complete by the fact that an opportunity was afforded him of practically testing the reliability of the facts he elicited in a case which came under his own notice, and of which he gives the particulars. The Brinjaras, it is well known, are a wandering race, the grain-carriers of India, "tandas," or gangs of whom are continually on the move, with droves of pack bullocks conveying produce. On a woman of the tribe being suspected of being a witch or "dakan," the man who believes himself to be injured by her resorts to a "bhugut," or person who professes, and is believed to be endowed with powers of divination in cases of this kind, and from the bhugut, to whom he privately communicates the name of the suspected party, he seeks confirmation of his suspicions. Then comes the test which, contrary to the practice formerly in vogue in England and Scotland, in those "good old times" to which we have referred, is not applied to the suspected witch but to the consulted bhugut, to ascertain the value of his divining powers. For this purpose a pregnant goat is produced, the bhugut is called upon to say whether the young one is a male or female, and if he is bold he sometimes predicts that there will be certain marks upon it. If this test was final the unhappy dakan would stand about an equal chance of acquittal as of conviction; but it is not so. The goat is killed and immediately cut open; then if the bhugut's prediction is verified he, being in possession of all the needful information, at once names the accused female, his dictum is deemed conclusive, the doom of the alleged dakan is pronounced, and the husband is bound to carry out the sentence, in accordance with the Brinjarra law, and to strangle his wife to death. On the other hand, if the bhugut's prediction fails to come true, there is still no escape for the woman, for other oracles are resorted to till one is found whose predictions regarding the unborn kid come to pass, and his condemnation of the suspected witch follows as a matter of course. It is certain that amongst the Brinjaras the prescribed punishment for witchcraft is death, and that to this day it is frequently carried out when the gang to which the delinquent belongs is located in a wild country, or when, in its wanderings, it passes beyond British territory. But the terror of the penal code preserves many who would otherwise be victims to this and other superstitions, such as suttee. When the husband-executioner becomes alarmed lest retributive justice should overtake himself, he has to submit to a heavy fine in default of carrying out the fatal decree; and such was the result in the case which Lieutenant Lane reports as having come under his own notice in the beginning of the present year.

The following embraces all the facts of the case. A Brinjarra, named Roopa, whose gang is settled near Tulleygaon, in the Oomrawuttee district, lost his wife about two years ago, and about a month afterwards his son, represented as a particularly handsome boy, died. Then came an interval of about nineteen months, when Roopa's younger brother died, and three days afterwards his father died too. This aroused in Roopa's mind suspicion of witchcraft, and he denounced the wife of a fellow Brinjarra named Luchma to her husband. Upon this the two men, Luchma and Roopa, repaired to a bhugut named Khema to consult him in the matter. This impostor was held, it appears, in such high estimation that he was not subjected to the usual test, and upon being questioned as to who was the witch, he named Luchma's wife, and then killed a he-goat and drank its blood. Luchma, however, on returning home decided in his own mind that the proof of his wife's delinquency was insufficient, and he took no steps towards carrying out the dread sentence, and on being called to account for this by Luchma some fifteen days afterwards he disclaimed all belief in Khema, the bhugut, and proposed to consult another oracle—a bhugut of great reputation in Goozerat. This was agreed to, and Luchma set out with another Brinjarra named Lalla for Goozerat, but had to return without finding the bhugut. On this, "a punch," or jury, of Brinjaras was called together, and because Luchma had not killed his wife his property was confiscated. Sixteen of his bullocks were given to Roopa to repay him for the expenses incurred during the illness of his relations, and the cost of keeping the "punch" in food and liquor. Five bullocks were awarded to Lalla, in payment of Rs. 25 for which he had contracted, as remuneration for accompanying Luchma to Goozerat, and the unhappy Luchma himself was left penniless and in debt to his banker, with no means of paying but by personal

labour. On these facts Roopa was sent up by the police for trial on a charge of theft, but was discharged by the magistrate. Lieutenant Lane concludes his narrative by expressing a belief that Luchma would get back his property if he killed his wife.

The bhugut, or diviner, will be perceived to play a very important part in these witchcraft tragedies, which are enacted so secretly and under circumstances so favourable to the perpetrators of the crime as to be, in the majority of cases, very difficult of detection. In this they differ materially from the suttee superstition, in which the local habitation of the actors is permanent and affords a means of tracing out the accessories to the crime; whereas, the strangling of a denounced "dakan" can be conveniently carried out while her tanda or gang is on the march in some lonely spot, and the authorities of the district have no means of acquiring information of the deed, since the gipsy-like habits of the Brinjarras would probably prevent any member of the tanda turning traitor, while it is very unlikely that the absence of the murdered woman from the tanda would be observed by others. Besides, she too knows nothing of her condemnation till the moment for her strangulation arrives. Reputed bhuguts, then, are well worthy of being placed under special surveillance. Lieutenant Lane's investigations lead to the conclusion that they are a totally distinct class of persons from the gooroos, or priests, one of whom every Brinjarra is supposed to adopt at some period of his life as his religious instructor or confessor, and the man who does not become the disciple of some gooroo is considered disreputable, and incurs the reproach of his fellows. The bhugut's functions, on the other hand, are of a special character as an adept at divination. He is too a Brinjarra, while Lieutenant Lane has ascertained that a gooroo is generally a Gosain or Byragee, and is seldom if ever a Brinjarra, and he thinks that the distinctive characteristics of bhugut and the gooroo have not hitherto been well defined.—*Madras Athenæum*.

Miscellaneous.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS—The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—To be majors, from June 9, 1868, having completed twenty years' service—Captain W. H. Greenwell Palmer, Captain Theophilus Leslie Scott, and Captain W. Hands.

SYKE'S JERVIS AND NORTH (MADRAS) TESTIMONIAL FUND—The *Madras Times* has been requested to again state that this fund will close on June 30, after which date no further subscriptions will be received. Major Rowland Farrer has recently received Rs. 25 from Lieut. G. S. Keth, 35th Regt. N.I. The total receipt up to June 1 amounted to Rs. 2,526. So much for the gratitude of the Madras officers for benefits received.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR—Lord Napier proceeded with Lady Napier to Coonoor on Wednesday last, and returned to the Presidency yesterday. He contemplates, it is said, remaining in Madras until the end of this month, and then visiting the Pulney Hills, in the Madura district. All apprehension of famine having been removed by the recent fall of rain, there is nothing of special importance occupying the attention of the Government.—*Madras Times*, June 11.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Captain A. R. Kenny, Cavalry general list; Lieut. E. P. Maltby, Infantry general list, officiating assistant-superintendent Mysore commission: arrived at Madras on June 5.—Captain C. J. Jennings, Staff Corps, arrived at Madras on June 8.

MASULAH BOATS—The effects of the damage to the pier on Saturday evening last are already making themselves felt. Since the pier has been rendered useless there is a great demand for masulah boats, the boatmen asking most exorbitant hire for ordinary trips. A boat which used to cost two and a-half rupees to carry eight bales of cotton was yesterday charged at ten rupees. The total number of masulah boats at the port is 164, and they are capable of carrying about two tons each per trip. Besides these there are the three iron boats recently imported, and about thirty coast boats of various sizes. The actual carrying capacity of the boats now available at the port may be put down at about 760 tons. There are nearly 100 vessels, including native craft, now in the roads.—*Madras Times*, June 6.

COTTON—The cotton exports from the Berars and Central Provinces for the fortnight ending 16th May amounted to 754 full-pressed bales, 10,177 half-pressed bales, 3,719 dokras; or, in all, about 4,390 can lies of cotton; making the total exports from these provinces by railway this season about 87,908 candies. This is still considerably below last season's exports, which up to the 16th of May, 1867, had amounted to 103,379 candies. The exports by railway for the corresponding fortnight last season consisted of 120 full-pressed bales, 1,355 half-pressed bales, and 16,235 dokras. Last year the season closed early in April, whilst during the last fortnight at Khamgaon alone upwards of 4,000 bhojahs or 1,300 candies have been brought to market and at Shegaon, Akote, and Oomrawuttee also, the supply, considering the time of the year, has been large.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."—The official community of Seetabuldee entertained Mr. Malcolm Low at a public dinner on June 11, on his transfer to the Commissionership of the Nerbudda division.

THE NEW VICAR APOSTOLIC OF MADRAS—We learn with pleasure that a telegram was received yesterday from Ireland intimating that his Holiness the Pope has been pleased to nominate the Very Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly to succeed his late brother as Vicar Apostolic of Madras. A selection more acceptable to the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the Madras vicariate could not have been made. The consecration of the new bishop will, we imagine, be made in Madras, but it cannot be for some weeks hence—that is, until the Pope's Bull and Patent of Canonisation are received in India.—*Athenæum*.

COCHIN—We have before us the annual report of the Administration of Cochin, the most striking part of which is the financial statement. The revenue raised, with a population of about four lakhs, is Rs. 10,79,711, a proportion agreeing pretty closely with that which obtains between the revenue and population of British India. When, however, we come to look at the expenditure, we shall find a remarkable contrast. Upwards of Rs. 1,60,000, or about 15 per cent. of the entire revenue, is laid out on public works, and about 9 per cent. of the revenue on religious and charitable works, while there is a balance of more than 5 per cent. The military expenditure, on the other hand, is less than Rs. 20,000. Nothing could show more forcibly than these figures how enormous is the advantage enjoyed by States like Cochin, in living under the protectorate of the British Government. For this advantage Cochin pays a contribution of two lakhs, it is true; but the protectorate is cheap at the price.—*Englishman*.

THE LICENSE TAX—The Government have ruled that in accordance with the terms of Act IX. of 1888, an Act for taxing professions and trades, a deduction of 1 per cent. will be made from the pay of all Government officials at this Presidency, for the month of May last and ensuing months of the present official year, and that the following officers are exempted from the operation of this Act:—II. Officers of any police force, whose pay and allowances do not exceed Rupees 6,000 per annum. III. All officers of Government, whose pay does not amount to Rs. 1,000 per annum, or Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem. The Government have further added that, if any servant of theirs has insured his life or that of his wife, he will be entitled, on proving to the satisfaction of Government, to a refund of the tax to the amount of any payment made on account of such insurance during the year of assessment. Such refunds will be made only in cases where both payments on account of insurance together with the fund subscriptions when deducted from the salary does not exceed 10 per cent. of the full salary, and if it does exceed 10 per cent. refund will be disallowed on the excess. Under the above Act no deduction from the Imperial Tax on account of municipal taxes is admissible.

ACCIDENT TO THE MADRAS PIER—On June 6 the French barque *Saint Bernard*, of 359 tons burden, was stranded in our Roads, but instead of remaining fixed where she struck, she drifted on the side of the pier, and her stern came into collision with the screw piles, at about 700 feet from the shore, and snapped off two of them with the first shock. The stern of the vessel was also smashed very considerably. Having once got alongside the pier the ship never left it again. Every fresh wave brought her with a thud against the piles which made the whole pier tremble; and every few minutes there were sounds of the iron work of the pier giving way and of the timbers of the ship crashing from the effects of these tremendous concussions. The ship in fact bore her way right through the forest of piles and cross bars, and thus undermined the pier itself, till the flooring, which has only recently been renewed at a considerable expense, fell in with a crash. The head of the pier now stands like a solitary island between the shipping and the shore; and the intermediate space which a few days ago was studded with about 100 iron screw piles, braced together by numerous strong cross bars, and surmounted by rafters and flooring, has been swept as clear of all these things as if they had been so much wicker-work. The Government are understood to have telegraphed to England for the materials needed in the repair of the structure, and an *ad interim* suspension chain bridge is talked of.—*Madras Times*.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN TRANQUEBAR—Accounts from Tranquebar continue to be of so unfavourable a nature, and the excitement in and around the town is so great, that we almost regret his Excellency the Governor has not, instead of going to the Neilgherries, started on a flying tour down south. Eight appeals against the decisions of Mr. Elliott, the Acting Judge, were before the High Court, and several others are coming up. We learn that the Government have requested the High Court to state whether the judgments of the Tranquebar Court—most of which we have already referred to—have come before them, and, if so, what action they have taken in the matter. The judges have in reply submitted a report, the tenor of which has as yet not transpired. The Government have also, in reply to their order, received a list from Mr. Elliott of the officials whom in his capacity as Civil and Session Judge he has suspended or dismissed the service. The Commissioner, Mr. Morris, lately deputed by Government to inquire into one special case of wrongful confinement, has forwarded his report.

which, to a great extent, exonerates Mr. Elliott from blame. This result was not anticipated in Tranquebar; and the complainant in the case is petitioning the Government for further investigation by an official unconnected with the district. How far the complainant has justice on his side we are not in a position to judge; all we now would remark is, that the administration of justice in Tranquebar has caused so much alarm and bad feeling in the neighbourhood, that it is the positive duty of the Government to appoint some competent official, whose impartiality cannot by any possibility be questioned by intelligent natives—such as are most of the present complainants—to institute a searching inquiry in the more prominent of the appeals against Mr. Elliott's judgments.—*Madras Times*.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The cotton market during the week has been quieter than for some time past, as buyers have kept out of the market, and dealers, having rather heavy contracts on hand, have not been at all anxious to sell. During the last few days however they have come down in their demands, and some few hundred bales have changed hands at Rs. 126 and 127, but buyers do not seem inclined to purchase to any extent even at these rates, so it is expected that we shall see lower prices in the course of a few days; the present quotation for Westerns may be taken at Rs. 126-125 per candy of 500 lbs. Tinnevely cotton has declined, and during the past week there have been transactions at Rs. 139 per candy on board. The exports show a slight increase for the year ending May 1 against same time last year. At Cocanada the market has been rather more active, and there have been sales at Rs. 117 and 117½ per candy for delivery in five to six weeks. Piece goods are in about the same state as a week ago; sales to a rather greater extent have been made, but only at a further reduction in price; dealers buy with the greatest caution, and only for actual consumption; the prospect of the market is very unfavourable, and we have no encouragement from either Calcutta or Bombay, where prices continue to decline. The rain which has fallen in the districts so generally may do some good by causing a fall in the price of grain, which ought to react favourably on piece goods. The present quotations are:—8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12; 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 5-12; 40s. Mule Twist, Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-12. Freights continue to give way, and with the present available tonnage we cannot expect anything but a still further decline. The rates quoted to-day are:—Cotton to London, £4; light freight to London, £5 to £5.5s.; Coffee to London, £2.17s. 6d.; Cotton to Liverpool, £4 to £4.5s. At Tuticorin Cotton has been taken at £3. Exchange is lower, and the tendency is still that way. To-day's quotations are:—Bank Bills, six months' sight, 1s. 11½d.; Credits, six months' sight, 1s. 11½d.; Document Bills, six months' sight, 2s. to 2s. ½d.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 5. Lightning, Watts, Galle; Ayshire, Proctor, Pentacotta; str. Simla, Castle, Suez.—5. Alnwick Castle, De Carteret, Bimlipatam.—6. Queen of the East, Browne, Galle; str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta.—7. Empress, Hodgson, London; Rachel, Brodie, London; Britannia, Elsdon, Aden.—8. Norwester, Brown, Cardiff; General Caulfield, Moon, London.—9. Houghton, Willis, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lightning.—Mr. and Mrs. Tippins and two children.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Marseilles.—For Calcutta.—Mr. A. Apcar, Asst. surg. Corbett, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Reid, From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. R. O. Paterson, Mr. A. E. Reade, Asst. surg. Heather, Mr. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Tease, Mr. Halliday, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. J. R. Baker, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Syrett, From Aden.—For Calcutta.—Capt. Beamish, From Galle.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Looney, Mr. McRae, Mr. Tobb, Mr. McDonald, Capt. Camperio, Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Rosette, Mr. Hall.
Per General Caulfield.—Capt. and Mrs. Jennings and four children, Miss J. Rogers, Mrs. Young and two children.

DEPARTURES.

June 4. Eodie, Bauchritt, Bordeaux; Gaulois, Money, Bordeaux.—5. Courier, London; Charlotte, Gladstone, Rangoon; Alnwick Castle, Calcutta.—6. Str. Simla, Gaby, Calcutta; str. Shahazadah, Salt, Calcutta.—7. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle; Countess Russell, Northern Ports.—9. Golden Pledge, Oswald, Calcutta.—10. Istapha, Morrison, London.

Bombay.

OPENING OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

On Wednesday last the Commission of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the inability of the Bank of Bombay to pay its debts, held its first sitting in public in the Durbar room, Town-hall. The body of the room had been filled with chairs for the accommodation of the public, but only six persons were present—the Hon. G. Foggo, the Hon. Alexander Brown, Mr. John Stuart, and two other Europeans and a Parsee.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, Secretary to the Commission, who read the document appointing the commissioners to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the winding-up of the old bank.

The President: The commission having been read, I would make a few observations as to the proceedings which have been already taken under it, and as to the course which the Commission intends to pursue. First as to the proceedings which have been already

taken under it. As soon as it was decided that there should be a Commission, the Secretary of State for India issued two notices. The first was addressed to Mr. Low, the secretary to a committee of shareholders in London who had already presented two memorials to the Secretary of State. This letter informs him that the Secretary of State considered it necessary to institute a full and searching inquiry into the causes and circumstances which led to and attended the recent catastrophe of the Bank of Bombay. It then mentioned the appointment of a president of the Commission, who, it intimated, was going to Bombay by next mail steamer. The letter concludes with these words:—

As in the memorial from certain shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, forwarded by you to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 2nd ult., serious charges of corruption were made against the Government directors of the bank, I am directed to request that you will inform the shareholders of the appointment of this commission, in order that they may take such steps as they may consider necessary for substantiating the charges above referred to.

The other notice from the Secretary of State was to all the directors in England and elsewhere whose addresses were known, and I have ascertained that care has since been taken to get the addresses of the others. That letter also said it had been considered necessary to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes and circumstances which led to and attended the recent failure, and intimated that a president had been appointed, and that the inquiry would probably commence immediately after his arrival, and be proceeded with without delay. The letter then says:—

I am also directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by certain shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and to draw your attention to paragraphs 29 and 69, in which serious charges are preferred against the Government directors.

As the inquiry will relate to transactions of the bank for the period during which you were a Government director, I am directed to make this communication to you, in order that you may take any steps which you may consider necessary, with a view to your being personally present or being represented at that inquiry.

Notwithstanding these notices, if the public prints are to be credited, the shareholders who presented this memorial do not intend to be present at this investigation, and I have not yet received any assurance of any assistance from the directors. Under these circumstances it is obvious the inquiry differs considerably from a legal proceeding in which the plaintiff and defendant each prepares his own evidence and lays it before the judge. In this case it is the duty of the Commissioners themselves to search for the evidence and to ascertain what witnesses are capable of giving evidence as to the several transactions. It is plainly impossible for the Commissioners to examine witnesses as to facts of which they know nothing, or to call witnesses of whom they have never heard; therefore, that being the state of the case, the Commissioners resolved directly after their arrival that they would commence this inquiry by instituting a rigid examination into all the books, papers, documents, and correspondence of the bank, so as to get a complete view of the surrounding circumstances of the case. Well, we commenced that inquiry on June 1, but it will be obvious to every one that it is an inquiry which will require a great deal of time to complete. There are upwards of 200 loan transactions, and the documents relating to them are very voluminous. Under these circumstances the Commissioners think the course for it to pursue is to adjourn this inquiry till Monday the 29th inst., when they hope they will be able to prosecute it with effect. On that day they propose to commence the oral examination of witnesses. The evidence will be taken publicly, and we hope to conduct it continuously as far as possible, with no unnecessary delay. I have only one other observation to make, and that is that the Commissioners are earnestly desirous to elicit the truth in these transactions, and that if any person has any information to give, his right course is to address himself to Mr. Chauntrell, the Secretary to the Commission, stating shortly the subject on which he wishes to be examined, and we will take care that when the time comes when these transactions are considered he shall be called. At present, therefore, we do no more than adjourn.

The Hon. Mr. Foggo: May I be allowed to say one word?

The President: May I ask who you are?

Mr. Foggo: I am Mr. Foggo, who was a director in 1863. The only remark that I have to make is to inform the Commission that in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government in the Financial Department on May 30, I addressed a letter requesting to be examined by the Commission.

The President: Yes, we have seen it.

Mr. Foggo: And I merely wish now to make a formal repetition of that request before the Commission.

The President: We shall certainly call you as a witness. I may add that if there should be any person leaving the country or presidency—any person whom we should hear as a witness—we shall appoint a special day for his examination—though that is not likely to occur. At present, then, the Commission is adjourned till Monday, the 29th inst.

The Commission then adjourned.

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, May 30.—There is at last some prospect of the commencement of the Sind Railway Extension line to Mooltan, and it is time really that it was begun, which it would have been more than a full twelvemonth ago, when the survey was completed by a staff of civil engineers got out from England expressly for the purpose, had it not been (at least so the general impression is) for the misrepresentations made by the then Deputy-Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind to the Government. The line will soon be commenced, it having been decided to run it along the right bank of the Indus; and the "missing link," as it has all along been termed, once completed, Kurrachee, or I should say Sind, will be second to no province on this side of India. The route fixed upon is by far the better one of the two surveyed, as the company will learn in a few years. The country right through is not only richer, but affords better facilities for the preservation of a line of rails which by its proximity to the flourishing towns of Shikapoor, and the military station of Jacobabad will secure the trade of Afghanistan which now passes through those places, and command also the great river traffic at Sukkur. But I need go into no further detail to indicate the advantages to be derived by this route, for the subject has already been ventilated by better heads. There is great cause for dissatisfaction with the manner in which the time table is arranged for the running of trains between this and Kotree. I have noticed that from the very beginning the company, or the Government under whose orders it is said to act, has never shown a proper consideration for the comfort of passengers—the great want of which you will readily imagine when I say that it has always been the practice to run the passenger train in the day during the hot months, and at nights during the winter, instead of reversing the order of things, which surely could not entail a greater cost upon the company. The heat all along the line is something frightful in the day just now, and in the winter the nights are so bitter cold that travelling then, if anything, is even worse than day travelling in the summer. The local papers are in favour of the change desired by all classes, and it is to be hoped that they will not let the matter rest till they effect it.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF MR. C. BURKE.—Mr. C. Burke, who returned to Bombay from Abyssinia a short time ago and was living in a tent at Moody Bay, was found dead therein on Wednesday, June 3. A coroner's jury, who were called to inquire into the cause of his death, arrived at the conclusion that he died from the effects of excessive drinking.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 22nd May, 1868:—Lieut. Buchanan, General List, Infantry; Surgeon Colston is placed on general duty, Poona Division, and will travel at the public expense; Captain and Brevet Major Carnegie, Staff Corps.

SAILED FOR HONG KONG.—The P. and O. Company's steamer *Delhi*, Captain White, sailed on the 12th June for Hong Kong with 922 ½ chests of Malwa opium and 1,660 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Galle:—Messrs. Stanley, Leighton, and C. F. Buxton. For Singapore: Mr. W. D. Henderson, and Mr. A. Macalister.

VIOLENT STORM AT BOMBAY.—A violent thunderstorm, accompanied with rain, passed over Bombay about three o'clock on the morning of June 7, and another storm of still greater violence the same afternoon, the fall of rain being unusually heavy. Both storms travelled from east to west. During the storm in the afternoon the ship *Theodor Knoop* was struck by lightning. The ball at the foremost head was split in half, and about ten feet of the spar carrying it was shattered. Fortunately the flash did no further damage; the chief officer observed it run down the mast, and rebound from a house on deck into the sea.—*Friend of India*.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustanee according to the Lower Standard:—Lieutenants Macintosh, R. A.; C. H. Dougherty, 26th Foot; F. H. Blanshard, 46th Foot; and Ensign S. U. Saulez, 103rd Foot. Hindustani—Higher Standard.—Ensign Ward, 1st Battalion 23rd Foot; Lieuts. Baddeley, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery; Mant, Royal Engineers; Neill, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse. Hindustani—Lower Standard.—Magazine Sergeant Penstone, Ordnance Department; Sergeant Bentley, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery. Gujarati.—Lieut. F. M. Hunter, 24th Regiment N.I.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 8. Str. Malacca, Tomlin, Hong Kong; Kenilworth, Johnson, Liverpool; British India, Wemyss, Liverpool; St. Bede, Hunter, Cardiff; Persia, Grant, Liverpool; Avabye, Holland, Annesley Bay;—9. Camperdown, Nattras, Annesley Bay; Aurebi, Ertad, Mauritius; str. Penang, Taunton, Bussorah.—10. M. A. Evans, Davies, London; Talisman, Whiteway, Aden; Anna Henderson, Henderson, Moulmein; Car Hillera, Berry, Liverpool; str. Catharine Apar, Annesley Bay; The main; Car Hillera, Berry, Liverpool; str. Catharine Apar, Annesley Bay; White, Craigs, Fleming, Liverpool; Kothley, Charley, Newcastle.—11. Gavin Steel, White, Annesley Bay; Irwell, Feran, Annesley Bay; Trafalgar, Staepoole, Annesley Bay;

Evelyn, Boag, Calcutta; Waterwitch, Annesley Bay; Fusil Currin, Nacoda, Annesley Bay; Atlet Rehmon, Nacoda, Aden.—12. Str. Scotia, Hamlin, Calcutta; str. Baroda, Haselwood, Suez; str. City of Manchester, Jones, Annesley Bay; Britia Sultan, Eyre, Annesley Bay; Red Jacket, Pope, Annesley Bay; North Wind, Princess, Stuart, Annesley Bay; Clarkson, Sunderland; Winchester, Annesley Bay; Currie, Annesley Bay; Caldew, Tower, Annesley Bay.—13. Str. Currie, Durham, Annesley Bay; Nile, Owen, Annesley Bay; Decision, Cummings, American, Baker, Annesley Bay; Star of the North, Annesley Bay; Sam Annesley Bay; Zulietta, Jones, Annesley Bay; British Nation, Rowe, Annesley Bay; Malabar, Pierce, Annesley Bay; Ann Millicent, Nash, Annesley Bay; Fazel Cur-Bay; Chambers, Annesley Bay; Alsager, Thomson, Annesley Bay; Michael Scott, Coarns, Nacoda, Annesley Bay; Commings, Liverpool; Malta, Corrigill, Liver-rim, Wright, Annesley Bay; Abrothos, Commings, Liverpool; Louica, pool.—14. Advance, Taylor, Liverpool; Legion of Honour, Philip, Annesley Bay; nental, Annesley Bay; Queen of Australia, Page, Annesley Bay; Canova, McNabb, Scowcroft, Annesley Bay; Annie Frost, Gregail, Annesley Bay; Canova, McNabb, Leston, Annesley Bay; Annie Frost, Gregail, Annesley Bay; Canova, McNabb, Annesley Bay; Caroline, Annesley Bay; Scuniter, Potts, Annesley Bay; Zoroaster, White, Annesley Bay; str. Vine, Annesley Bay; Glenora, Edward, London; City of Richmond, Hucker, London.—15. Sullamaty, Nacoda, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Baroda.—From Southampton.—Capt. G. Maule, Lieut. A. M. Bradshaw, Capt. J. W. Thomas, Miss Ellen Barber, Mrs. Rait and child, Mr. H. Baaset, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Perrie, Mr. J. Stevenson. From Marseilles.—Col. Aitken, Dr. R. Quinell, Mr. Siggy, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. Williams. From Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Deschamps, Capt. Griffith, Lieut. Jopp, Dr. Joynt. Per Camperdown.—Col. Comber, Capt. Griffith, Lieut. Jopp, Dr. Joynt. Per str. Penang.—Capt. and Mrs. Berthon and three children, Miss Goddard, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Chichester, Dr. Parry. Per str. Scotia.—Mrs. Adamson and two children, Mr. W. L. Bergers, Mr. J. Heddie, Capt. Cockburn, Mr. Corneo. Per Michael Scott.—Col. Manter, Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Reevys, Dr. Arnot. Per Star of the North.—Lieut. col. Loch, Lieut. Becher, Lieut. Willoughby, Asst. surg. McDowall. Per Legion of Honour.—Capt. Borham, Capt. Jameson. Per T. A. Gibb.—Major Griffin, Capt. Hooks, Lieut. Kyle, Lieut. Curtis, Dr. A. Wood, Ensign Skinner.

DEPARTURES.

3 June 8. Str. Martaban, Sharpe, Kurrachee; Mahabeshwar, Thomas, Liverpool; Hartfelt, Courtney, Liverpool; City of Vienna, McDonald, Havre; Princess Dag-mar, Lewis, Liverpool; Sarah, Armstrong, Liverpool; Seaforth, Woodward, Liverpool; Adler, Schmidt, Cadiz.—9. Str. Sumatra, Browne, Aden and Suez; Felicis, Mavor, Callio; Connemara, Hughes, Liverpool.—10. Vicksburg, Strachan, Prince Alfred, Therkell, Havre.—11. Castiglione, Sayers, Liverpool.—12. Str. Delhi, White, Hong Kong; Gatineau, Cumming, Liverpool.—14. Levanter, Line, Calcutta; Mongyne, Jenkins, Rangoon.—15. Str. Penang, Taunton, Persian Gulf; Sylvia, Peterson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Malta.—For Suva.—Mr. T. W. Foote, Mr. N. S. Symons. For Marseilles.—Messrs. J. Pickles, E. Eagleton, A. Chichester. For Southampton.—Mr. J. Smith, Capt. Cockburn.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

June 30.—For Marseilles.—Mr. E. H. W. Barry.

Commercial.

Bombay, June 16, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Docts.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	120 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	7 ds.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	16 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	Rs. 1400
Bank Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 7 ds.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	...	1100
Frere Land Company	...	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	60 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	61 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1180 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	680 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	10 pm.
(£20 paid up)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Cooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	Rs. 160 per share
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	740 per share old
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 95
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1833-33	...	" 93
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 93½
" " " 1842-43	...	" 100½
" " " 1854-55	...	" 114½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10.13-16
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 204
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106½
Sycee Silver	...	per Tolah. 164
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	167
Gold Bars, English	...	16-8
Ditto Pekin	...	...

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2; Seeds, 15s. per ton
To London—Cotton, £2; Seeds, 15s.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ATKINSON.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Ensign I. Atkinson, of the Orissa volunteer rifles, of his ensigncy, with effect from April 15 last.

CHRISTIE.—The Lieut. gov. makes the following prom., v. Mr. H. S. Nichollette, transf. to Berar:—Mr. J. S. Christie, asst. dist. supt. of police, from the 3rd to 2nd grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts., but to continue to draw Rs. 400 a month. Mr. Christie, asst. dist. supt. of police, Amritsur, to offic. as dist. supt. police, Jullundhur. May 28.

DALTON, Col. E. T., comr. of Chota Nagpore, with powers of supt. of Tributary Mehals in Keonjhar, is vested with the powers of a mag. in Keonjhar. June 8.

DARRAH, Capt., staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Central India, is perm. to resign his appt. in the P.W. dept. from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. W., dep. conservator of forests, northern div., availed himself of the 3 mo. priv. leave granted to him, dated May 22 last, on 25th idem, making over charge of his office to Mr. W. Jacob, dep. conservator of forests, eastern div.

EDWARDS.—Leave of absence on m.c. has been granted to Mr. W. Edwards, asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept., Mysore, fr. May 16 to June 16.

EVANS, J., clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, is transf. from 4th div., Baree Doab Canal, to the Lower Sirhind div., instead of the Jullundur div.

FOSTER, A. C., resumed charge of his duties as an officer of the 5th class of the financial dept., in the office of the compt. gen. of accts., May 4.

HERSCHEL, W. J., offic. comr. of Burdwan, has leave for 6 mo., and prep. leave for 8 days, from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Burdwan commissionership.

JONES, Major L. B., comdgt. 3rd Punjab cav., has ext. of priv. leave from July 13 to Oct. 1, to remain at Cashmere.

JONES, T., asst. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, has leave for 2 mo., from June 9.

KELLY, F., asst. dist. supt. of police, is transf. fr. the Kangra to Simla dist. June 5.

LACEY, D., to be a member of the local committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Pooree.

Low, M., offic. comr., Nagpore div., appt. to offic. as comr. of Nerbudda div., received charge of his office from Lieut. col. R. T. Snow, dep. comr. May 22. [of McDonell. June 3.]

LOWIS, J. M., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Nuddea, during leave of MACAULAY, Lieut. C. E., asst. comr., transf. from the Lahore to the Peshawur dist. June 3.

McDONELL, W. F., judge of Nuddea, has leave for 3 mo., from June 15.

MACDONNELL, A. P., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub. div. of Meherpore, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and dep. coll. in Nuddea.

MACKENZIE, Maj., comr., Nerbudda div., Central Provinces, will offic. as judicial comr. in those provinces. May 28. [Aug. 1.]

MANGES, offic. jun. sec. to the board of revenue, has leave for 3 mo., fr. MORRIS, J. H., settlement comr. in the Central Provinces, is appt. to be judicial comr. in those provinces, but he will continue to offic. as chief comr. during the absence of Campbell on leave. June 3.

MUSLEY, H., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Arrah.

OLDHAM, W. B., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub. div. of Chooadangah, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in Nuddea. This cancels Mr. Oldham's appt. to sub. div. of Meherpore. June 8.

PLAYFAIR, Major E. M., while offic. as dep. comr. of Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section I. of Act XV. of 1862. June 5.

PLowDEN, C., to be an asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, of the 3rd grade, 1st class, v. Christie. Mr. Plowden will draw Rs. 200 a month. June 2.

PURDON, W., suptg. engr. 3rd circle, Punjab, made over charge of his office on May 22, to Campbell, officg. suptg. engr. [grade.]

REILL, E. M., of the subord. executive service, is prom. from 6th to 5th St. GEORGE, Major E., took charge of the office of principal of the Calcutta Mudrussa from Major W. N. Lees on April 16.

THOMPSON, H. S., to be 1st subord. judge of Hooghly. June 6.

WALCOTT, Capt., asst. comr. of Hazareebagh, is vested with powers to try breaches of the rules and regs. in cant. of Hazareebagh. June 3.

WARD, W. E., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, during abs. on deputation of Lowis. June 8. [dep. coll. of Burdwan. June 3.]

WEBSTER, G. K., asst. mag. of Chooadangah, to offic. as joint mag. and WELLS, W. S., mag. and coll. of Rajahaybah, leave for 3 mo. July 20.

WILSON, C. W., asst. comr. of Rajmehal, prom. to 1st grade of the subord. exec. service, v. Syud Hossein, Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., dec. [dist.]

WHITE, P., asst. dist. supt. of police, is transf. fr. Mozuffergurh to Multon

MILITARY.

HEYLAND, Capt. A. S., joined his app. as offic. A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov. on May 13.

HUTCHINSON, Major A. B. E., Bengal staff corps, political agent, Gwalior, and offic. political agent, Meywar, has reported his return from England; date of arrival at Bombay, May 9.

LOGAN, Lieut. G., Bengal staff corps, doing duty with 9th N.I., is directed to do duty with 7th N.I. at Dacca, which corps he will join without delay.

MALING, Lieut. J. H., gen. list, inf., is admitted, from April 6 last, to a pension of 2s. 6d. per diem, in accordance with G.O. No. 586, dated May 22, 1855. This cancels G.O. No. 639, dated June 19, 1867.

MARSHALL, Lieut. C. H. T., gen. list, inf., asst. comr. 3rd class, Lahore, is admitted to Bengal staff corps, with effect from Oct. 19 last.

PATCH, Lieut. R., H.M.'s 55th foot, sub asst. comy. gen. 3rd class, is admitted to Bengal staff corps, with effect from Dec. 7, 1866. Lieut. Patch (2nd wing subaltern 34th N.I.), having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to army commissariat dept.

READE.—In G.O. No. 500, May 20, for "Captain," read "Lieutenant" B. E. Reade, late 67th N.I.

SAUNDERS, Offic. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals G., is, with reference to G.O. No. 328, posted to Dinapore circle of medical superintendence.

SEAGRIM, Capt. A., lately officg. in judge adv. gen.'s dept., having reverted to his app. as brigade major by return from m.c. to Europe of Browne, is posted to Bareilly; to join.

STEVENS, Lieut. col. H. B., inf., comdt. 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I., has reported his return from England; date of arrival at Fort William, May 26.

THEOBALD, Capt. C. E., 55th foot, having proceeded on leave to Europe, his app. to offic. as brig. major of Allahabad, announced May 13, is cancl.

WHITESIDE, Capt. F. J. S., 1st batt. 11th foot, is app. district inspector of musketry from date he may relieve, at Lucknow, Capt. Colquhoun, whose term of staff service has expired. Capt. Whiteside is temp. posted to 2nd div. Dated May 26.

WOOD, Asst. surg. J. J., medical dept., services placed temp. at disposal of Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

BEAUMONT, Assist. surg. T., residency surg. at Indore, having resu. ch. of his office on April 21, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him March 26 last is cancl. [of abs. for 40 days.]

DE FABECK, Assist. surg. F. W. A., of Deolce irreg. force, has priv. leave

ELLIOT, Dr. J., offic. civ. surg. of Kishnaghur, servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of India in military dept. June 5. [H.E. the C. in C.]

FITZGERALD, Surg. A., civil surg., Chumparun, servs. placed at disp. of

GRAY, Assist. surg. R., civil surg., Mooltan, is placed in exec. ch. of the jail at that station, with effect from May 6, on which date he assumed charge, and is invested with the powers of a mag. within the jail.

HOGAN, Mr. J., pensioned apothecary, is app. asst. to the civil surg. at Nagpore in the Central Provs.

HOWARD, Hony. Assist. surg. J. S., Madras subord. med. estab., is app. to the civil med. ch. of Omraotee in East Berar.

MACDONALD, Surg. maj. D., civil surg. of Loodianah, servs. placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C., with effect from April 23.

MACLEOD, Dr. R., to offic. as civil med. officer of Kishnaghur during leave of Surg. F. J. Earle. [ch. of 14th N.I.]

POWELL, Surg. F., M.B., garrison asst. surg., Fort William, is app. to med.

SMITH, Staff Asst. surg. C., assu. med. ch. of the civil station of Ferozepore on May 5, as a temp. arrangement.

WHITE, Surg. maj., M.D., 14th N.I., to be garrison surg., Fort William, in room of O'Callaghan, prom.

COURT-MARTIAL.

SURGEON J. H. WHITE, ATTACHED TO 6TH REGIMENT N.I.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 3.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 14th day of May, 1868, Asst. Surgeon J. H. White, attached to the 6th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Julpigoree, neglected to visit the regimental hospital from the 21st to the 26th February, 1868, both days inclusive.

2nd. In having, at Julpigoree, on the 26th February, 1868, been under the influence of intoxicating liquors, when visited officially by Assistant Surgeon R. G. Mathew.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge in both instances.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Assistant Surgeon James Henry White, attached to the 6th regiment of native infantry, to be severely reprimanded. (Signed) F. PALMER, Colonel, 2nd Batt. 60th R. Rifles, President.

Calcutta, May 14, 1868.

Confirmed.—The sentence is incommensurate with the grave offences of which the prisoner was convicted.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head-quarters, Simla, May 30, 1868.

The prisoner is hereby severely reprimanded in accordance with the sentence.—By order of H.E. the C. in C.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF H.M.'S INDIAN SERVICE.

June 5.—No. 550.—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to authorise certain modifications in the organisation of the subordinate medical department in H.M.'s Indian service, and to lay down a revised and enhanced scale of pay and pensions for that department.

2. The system heretofore existing in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, under which the purveying duties were performed by the medical subordinates, will cease; and these duties will be undertaken, as has heretofore been the practice in the Madras Presidency, by the commissariat department, through the agency of a body of hospital purveyors.

3. The grade of hospital steward, which was constituted for these purveying duties, will be abolished. All the existing members of that grade, who have passed or may be able within six months to pass the examination to qualify them for the grade of apothecary, will be admitted into the latter grade if they desire it.

4. Those who are unable to qualify themselves by passing the prescribed examination within the given time, or who may not desire to enter the apothecary grade, will be allowed the retiring pension of their grade, as hospital steward, without reference to their length of service; or if they have served fifteen years, the invalid pay of their grade, should they prefer remaining in India.

5. The body of hospital purveyors will be divided into three classes in the following proportions, and on the scale of pay specified:—

- The 1st class, one-eighth of the total number, at Rs. 45 per mensem.
- 2nd class, three-eighths of the total number, at Rs. 30 per mensem.
- 3rd class, one-half of the total number, at Rs. 20 per mensem.

6. The subordinate medical establishments at the three Presidencies will be divided into two classes—

The 1st to be designated the "apothecary" class for general employment with European troops, hospitals, depots, &c., including the subordinate medical department in Bengal, the corresponding portion of the medical establishment in Madras, and the warrant medical officers and apprentices in Bombay.

The 2nd to be designated the "hospital assistant" class for general duty with native troops and native civil hospitals, including the present "native doctors" in Bengal, "dressers" in Madras, and "hospital assistant" in Bombay.

7. The "apothecary" class will consist of—
Senior apothecaries (in the proportion of one-tenth of the effective establishment of apothecaries). But for the next ten years the number now allowed to each Presidency will not, under any circumstances, be reduced.

Apothecaries.—1st class (after 5 years' service as apothecary). 2nd class (below 5 years' service as apothecary).
Assistant Apothecaries.—1st class (after 5 years' service as assistant apothecary). 2nd class (below 5 years' service as assistant apothecary).

Passed Hospital Apprentices.
Hospital Apprentices.

8. All these grades, with the exception of the hospital apprentices, will hold the rank of warrant officers, and receive warrants, which will give them a rank above all non-commissioned officers.

9. Passed hospital apprentices, when in subordinate medical charge of a body of troops, will have temporary warrant rank as assistant apothecaries whilst so employed.

10. The grade of honorary assistant surgeon will form no portion of the regular medical subordinate establishment, but will continue to be given specially to those deemed worthy of the distinction as heretofore. When a medical warrant officer attains this honorary rank he will no longer be employed as a medical subordinate with a regiment, or corresponding body of European troops, and will be supernumerary to the fixed establishment.

11. The strength of the "apothecary" class at the several Presidencies will be fixed by the respective Governments, subject to the approval of the Government of India on the following basis.

12. The effective strength will comprise the numbers of the several grades actually necessary for the duties with European troops, regiments, and in station hospitals, with depots, sanitarium, and medical store depots, as also with the Indian marine and telegraph departments, together with an additional margin of 15 per cent. in each grade to provide for detachments and other temporary duties, and for absentees on general or sick leave.

13. All who may be employed in civil or miscellaneous duties, other than military or those above specified, will be extra to the regular establishment, and will be seconded, their names being borne in the Army Lists in italics. In the event of a senior apothecary being so seconded, a promotion will be made in his room.

14. The regimental and other military establishments in the three Presidencies will be the same, viz.:—

For a European regiment of cavalry or infantry, a brigade of artillery or a large depot, or sanitarium equal to a regiment,—1 apothecary, 1 assistant apothecary, 1 passed apprentice, 1 hospital apprentice at least, and more if available.

For a detached battery of artillery, or a small depot or sanitarium,—1 assistant apothecary.

For a garrison or cantonment hospital, or Presidency medical store depot,—1 apothecary, 1 assistant apothecary.

For the head quarters of the corps of sappers and miners,—1 apothecary or assistant apothecary.

For provincial medical store depots,—1 apothecary.

15. The grade of second apothecary at Madras will be abolished, the members being merged in that of apothecary.

16. The practice obtaining at Bombay of maintaining a separate establishment for the medical store depots, will also be discontinued, the members so employed joining the regular establishment according to their standing.

17. The future pay of the members of the "apothecary" class, will be a consolidated sum, to cover all expenses, except those specially noted below.

18. When on regimental or corresponding duty, all subordinates will be supplied with free quarters, or when marching, with camp equipage. Hospital apprentices will also receive a ration allowance of Rupees 10 per

mensem when not dieted in the hospital to which they may be attached, or in the Medical College. This latter grade will further be provided with the necessary barrack furniture, the usual allowance of bedding, and three suits of uniform clothing annually, one for cold weather, and two for summer wear, free of cost.

19. The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be:—

	Rs.
Senior Apothecary	400
Apothecary (Above 5 years' service in that grade)	200
Apothecary (Under 5 ditto)	150
Assistant (Above 5 years' service)	100
Assistant (Under 5 ditto)	75
Apothecary (Under 5 ditto)	50
Passed Hospital Apprentice	16
Hospital Apprentice, 1st year	20
Ditto ditto 2nd "	20
Ditto ditto when in College, 1st year	25
Ditto ditto 2nd year	30
Ditto ditto 3rd year	30

One-fourth of the above salaries to be forfeited during absence, whether on general leave or medical certificate.

20. In addition to the ordinary rates of pay a field allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem will be granted to all the Medical Warrant Grades, when marching or in the field.

21. A similar amount will be granted, as a staff or employed allowance, to those grades when senior with or in subordinate medical charge of the hospital of a British regiment or detachment of British troops, or of a battery of artillery, or a depot or sanitarium, or when attached to a general hospital or medical store depot.

22. The furlough pay, retiring, invalid and wound pensions of the several grades will be as follows:—

Grades.	Annual Furlough Pay and Retiring Pension.	Monthly Invalid Pension.	Annual Wound Pension.
Honorary assistant surgeon	£150	Rs. 175	£70
Senior apothecary	100	150	50
1st class do.	80	100	35
2nd class do.	60	85	35
Assistant apothecary	—	40	25

23. These retiring and invalid pensions are inclusive of any pension, which, as warrant officers, the recipients may be entitled to from Lord Clive's Fund.

24. Members of the "apothecary" class, who have completed 25 years' service, exclusive of the period passed in the grade of hospital apprentice, on retirement, be granted the honorary rank of assistant surgeon, if will, on retirement, be granted that distinction.

25. Medical warrant officers will not be entitled to retire until they have served 30 years in the department, exclusive of the period served as hospital apprentices, unless they are reported by a medical committee to be unfit for further effective duty.

26. If invalided in India they must have served 15 years, exclusive of the period passed as hospital apprentice, to entitle them to the benefits of the invalid pension, unless they are invalided in consequence of wounds or injuries received, or disorders contracted on service or in the execution of their duties, when their individual cases will be specially considered.

"If invalided in England they will receive invalid pensions in accordance with the G.G.O. No. 549 of June 5, at the following rates, should they have served 15 and less than 30 years:—

Honorary assistant surgeon	£120 per annum.
Senior apothecary	80 "
First-class apothecary	64 "
Second-class apothecary	48 "

"Should their services be under 15 years they will receive the English invalid pension of the next lower grade, a second-class apothecary in such case being allowed £36."

27. The following pensions will be granted to the widows of the medical subordinate department:—

	Annual in Europe.	Monthly in India.
Widows of honorary assistant surgeons	£30	Rs. 30
Do. senior apothecary	26	26
Do. apothecaries	20	20
Do. assistant apothecaries	15	15

28. Honorary assistant-surgeons and other members of the "apothecary" class, when employed in the independent medical charge of civil stations, will receive pay according to the scale laid down in financial department's notification No. 2,295, dated April 25, 1867, viz.:—

Under 5 years' service in independent civil charge, Rs. 350 per mensem.	450
From 5 to 10 years	550
From 10 to 15 years	700
Above 15 years	—

Length of service to count from the date of entry on the pay of such appointment.

29. No honorary assistant-surgeon or member of the "apothecary" class will hereafter be permanently appointed to the charge of a civil station who has not gone through the regulated course of study in a medical college.

30. In the event of an honorary assistant surgeon or member of the "apothecary" class being placed in temporary independent medical charge of a native regiment, or a detachment of European or native troops, constituting the ordinary charge of a covenanted medical officer, he will, if he holds a diploma, be entitled to a salary of Rs. 450 per mensem, or, if he has no diploma, to an addition of Rs. 50 per mensem to his departmental pay, together with any additional staff or marching allowance to which he may be entitled.

31. Should an honorary assistant surgeon or other member of the "apothecary" class holding a diploma be allowed to retain independent

medical charge of a native corps for upwards of five years, his salary will be increased to Rs. 600.

"Hospital Assistant" Class.

32. This branch of the subordinate medical department will consist of first, second, and third class hospital assistants, the classes being regulated by length of service, and of medical pupils.

33. The regular establishment will comprise the number requisite for, and employed on military duties, or on those connected with the Indian marine and telegraph departments, together with a margin of 15 per cent. to meet extra and temporary duties and absentees. All the members of this branch required for civil or miscellaneous duties will be extra to the regular establishment, and will be seconded, their names being in italics on the list.

34. The grade of sub assistant surgeon will not be considered as forming a portion of the regular establishment of the "hospital assistant" class; but when, by their conduct and attainments, they can prove themselves well qualified for advancement, a certain number of hospital assistants may, if specially recommended, be allowed—the exigencies of the service permitting—to attend the medical college of their Presidency for a period not exceeding two years, with a view to their qualifying for the grade of sub assistant surgeon. See paragraph 47.

35. The establishments requisite for military purposes will be as follows: For a native regiment of infantry or cavalry, or a native depot or detachment of greater numerical strength than a wing,—2 hospital assistants.

For a native battery of artillery, a detached company of sappers, or a detachment of native infantry or cavalry less than a wing,—1 hospital assistant.

For a station or detail native hospital or lock hospital,—1 hospital assistant.

For a regiment of British cavalry, a brigade or division of royal artillery, or a detached battery of horse, field, or heavy artillery,—1 hospital assistant.

36. The monthly pay of this branch will also be consolidated, and on the following scale:—

	For those qualified in the English language.	For those not qualified in the English language.
	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class Hospital Assistants of above 14 years' service	60	40
2nd Class ditto ditto of above 7 years' service	40	30
3rd Class ditto ditto under 7 years' service	25	20
Native Medical pupil, 1st year	7	5
Native Medical pupil, 2nd year	8	6
Native Medical pupil in College or Medical School, 1st year	9	7
Native Medical pupil in College or Medical School, 2nd year	10	8
Passed Medical pupils	16	12

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes ration money.

Hospital assistants will draw as field batta—those of the 1st class Rupees 10, and the rest Rupees 5 per mensem, when marching, in the field, or on foreign service. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

37. Accommodation will be furnished for medical pupils in hospital and also in college, if required. One suit of uniform clothing will likewise be supplied to them annually.

38. The scale of pensions for the hospital assistants will be:—

One-third of the average pay of preceding five years after fifteen years' service, and one-half after twenty-five years' service as hospital assistants if invalidated by a competent medical committee, counting from the date of their passing for the grade of hospital assistant.

After thirty years' service one-half of the average pay of preceding five years, without the necessity of producing a medical certificate.

If invalidated on account of wounds or injuries received on service, they will be allowed one-third of the average pay of preceding five years if under fifteen years' service; one-half if above fifteen years' service as hospital assistants; and the full amount after twenty-five years' service.

39. Hospital assistants who have been advanced to the grade of sub-assistant surgeon will be entitled to retire after completing the requisite service under the uncovenanted service rules, counting their service from the date of passing their examination as hospital assistants.

40. Hospital assistants will hold rank below all native commissioned and above all native non-commissioned officers.

Training and Education.

41. With a view to ensure a certain amount of professional training, independent of hospital practice, all hospital apprentices and native medical pupils will, subject to the exigencies of the service, be required to pass a given period at one of the medical colleges of their respective presidencies, and attend a regular course of lectures. They will, moreover, be required to pass a standard examination in such college, before they can obtain promotion to the grade of assistant apothecary, or hospital assistant, respectively.

42. Both classes will, as heretofore, be required to pass a preliminary examination prior to entrance into the service under the existing rules. Hospital apprentices will then join a European regimental hospital, and native medical pupils a native regimental hospital or civil dispensary. After two years' employment in these capacities, if favourably reported on, they will be allowed to join the medical college, where hospital apprentices will be required to serve three, and medical pupils two, years.

43. Hospital apprentices, after passing the requisite examination, will receive the designation and pay of passed hospital apprentice, and will revert to regimental employ, or join general or station hospitals, until promoted to the grade of assistant apothecary.

44. In like manner native medical pupils will, on completing their college career, and passing the prescribed examination, receive the designation and pay of "passed medical pupils," unless or until they are promoted to the grade of 3rd class hospital assistant. In such case they also will join a military or civil hospital as subordinates, until they receive promotion.

45. On proceeding to and from the Medical College, both classes will receive free passages or a travelling allowance.

46. In order to afford junior members of the "apothecary" class of undoubted ability and good character an opening to further advancement, a limited number of assistant apothecaries after having served five years in that grade may, if they are specially recommended as likely to profit by the measure, and if the exigencies of the service permit, be allowed to attend the Medical College for a further period not exceeding two years, to qualify themselves for the grade of sub-assistant surgeon. On appointment to that grade, they will be struck off the establishment of the hospital class, and join the civil body of sub-assistant surgeons under the usual conditions.

47. A limited number of hospital assistants will also be allowed to return to the Medical College for a like purpose. A previous service of seven years in the grade of hospital assistant is indispensable, as likewise is a competent practical knowledge of the English language. This opportunity of advancement will only be extended to such members of the service as are reported specially deserving by their general conduct and qualifications, and who have kept up their professional knowledge by the study of English works on medicine and surgery, and who are likely to be able to pass the requisite examination within the prescribed period of two years.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BROCK, Mr. S., acting controller of public works accounts, assumed charge of his office on June 3.

CROSTHWAIT, Mr. C. J., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the sub. mag. of 1st and 2nd class stationed within his div. June 5.

FRANCIS, S., manager and head acct. of his office, leave for 3 mo., from the date of leaving Madras.

GARRETT, T., postm., Madras, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of South Black Town, v. Mr. D'Rozario.

GOVER, Mr. C. E., to be a member of the commission for the 5th div. of the municipality, in the room of Mr. P. Orr, to England. [June 8.]

GREENFIELD, Mr. T. E., asst. pay examiner, has 6 weeks' priv. leave from HADDOCK, Supervisor J., in charge of Pullumpett Range, is granted leave on m.c. for 2 mo., from May 18.

MERRIMAN, J. H., to be a prob. asst. supt. in revenue survey dept. June 4.

LINCOLN, Sub asst. surg., dep. supt. of vaccination of the Madras circle, to be in temp. charge of the North Arcot circle.

MASKELL, J., mag. of the Vepery police court, resumed charge of the court from Capt. G. E. Borradaile. June 6.

ROBERTS, Mr. C. A., comr. for the examination and settlement of claims against H.H. Prince Azem Jah Bahadour, delivered over charge of the office to the manager on June 2.

ROCKE, Lieut. F. M., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Tanjore, during employ. of Trotman on other duty.

RUTHERFORD.—Consequent on the receipt of m.c. from Lieut. col. Clarke, acting paymr., Pres., Lieut. col. J. W. Rutherford will perform the duties of paymr. during Lieut. col. Clarke's illness. June 5.

SHEFFIELD, W. R., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Vizagapatnam, during leave of Ogilvie. June 5.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. F., 41st regt. N.I., asst. engr., is posted to Cumbum Range, Kurnool dist. June 1. [June 5.]

WALSH, P., sub. engr. of the 1st grade, has 2 mo. cumulative priv. leave.

MILITARY.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. W., asst. conservator of forests, Central Provs., who was granted a furl. to Eur. in G.O.G. Feb. 14, No. 62, having been detained on duty beyond 3 mo. from date of that order, is now allowed to avail himself of the leave from date of embark. from Bombay. June 5.

GOSLING, Lieut. col., royal (Madras) art., to be asst. adjt. gen. R.A., in succ. to Col. A. T. Cadell, whose appt. has expired. June 5.

HALEMAN, Lieut., staff corps, acting sub. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, serv. replaced at disposal of C. in C. June 5.

MEDICAL.

SUFFREIN, Asst. surg. B. T., in med. charge of the 26th N.I., services placed at disposal of Govt. of India, in home dept., for appt. to offic. as civil surg. of Moulmein. June 6.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CORKE, W. G., is apptd. 1st asst. master attendant, v. Mr. Price. June 10.

MILES, Lieut. S. B., to act as cantonment mag. at Aden during absence of Capt. Hawkins. June 8.

PYM, Capt. H., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Bombay defences, from Lieut. H. Doveton, R.E., on May 30.

SPENS.—Messrs. A. L. Spens and W. M. P. Coghlan respectively delivered over and received charge of the dist. court of Ahmedabad on June 4.

MILITARY.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. T. A., gen. list, is att. to the 22nd regt. N.I.
 CHAPMAN.—The undermen. officer, having completed 20 yrs. service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. I. F. Chapman, staff corps, May 27.
 CARNERY, Maj. A., staff corps, is app. to act as asst. adjt. gen. of the army, v. Lieut. col. Aitchison, appd. dep. adjt. gen. of the army. He is confirmed in this appt.
 DICK.—Order confirmed by the offic. comdt. Sind frontier field force, appg. Lieut. col. Dick to offic. as comdt., and Lieut. Hogg as 2nd in command of 2nd regt. Sind horse.
 HOGG, Lieut. A., 29th regt. N.I., qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, from June 16, v. Wood, on m.c. He will also offic. as wing officer from the above date, until the arrival of Capt. Smith.
 HUNTER, Lieut. F. M., 106 foot, wing subal. and offic. adjt. 24th regt. N.I., having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of para. of G.O.G.I. No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps from March 15, 1867.
 LAMPEN, Capt., 17th regt. Madras N.I., to act as staff officer and supt. of bazaars at Hyderabad, v. Capt. Plowden, res.
 LIDDELL.—Notification has been received of the undermen. officer having, on his recent prom., been posted to the batt. specified opposite his name:—Capt. Liddell, 23rd foot, to 1st batt.
 SCOTT, Lieut. W., staff corps (adj. 12th regt. N.I.), has qualified as a surveyor.
 THOMSON.—Order confirmed by the officer comdg. 2nd batt. 1st foot, appg. Lieut. Thomson, interpreter to the batt.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 14.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—2nd Capt. F. G. E. Warren to be capt., v. C. Hardy, seconded; Lieut. W. Scott to be 2nd capt., v. Warren; July 1. Lieut. H. I. E. Ford (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. C. E. Delafosse, dec.; May 25. The undermentioned gent. cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts., viz.:—E. T. D. Cotton, v. E. Broadrick, prom.; E. FitzG. Law, v. E. H. Thurlow, prom.; H. T. Curling, v. Hon. A. Stewart, prom.; S. M.K. Fulton, v. W. W. Murdoch, prom.; R. Purdy, v. E. Bradley, res.; R. A. Salmond, v. E. D. Tarleton, prom.; D. M.K. D. Waterfield, v. F. F. Barham, res.; W. J. Fowler, v. Hon. E. J. Hewett, dec.; E. F. Brackenbury, v. H. W. Dicken, dec.; P. Blackburn, v. H. P. Darwall, prom.; W. H. R. Rochfort, v. E. R. Cottingham, prom.; F. E. Walter, v. T. C. Penny, res.; H. W. Gataker, v. J. T. Barrington, prom.; F. J. Burridge, v. J. C. Auchinleck, prom.; T. H. Darton, v. G. S. Harvey, prom.; R. C. E. North, v. T. M. Crutwell, res.; J. F. G. Ross, of Bladensburg, v. C. R. Reeves, dec.; P. H. Hammond, v. E. R. St. G. Holbrook, dec.; J. R. C. Slater, v. S. C. Kyle, prom.; R. A. Montgomery, v. Hon. V. A. Yorke, dec.; A. J. Nixon, v. A. Bell, res.; H. S. Murray, v. W. S. Maunsell, prom.; B. A. Ogle, v. H. L. Mitchell, prom.; July 15.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—The following gent. cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be lieuts. with temp. rank, viz.:—G. S. Clarke, v. H. C. Smith (late Madras), dec.; G. W. Bartram, v. J. Eckford (late Bengal), prom.; J. C. MacGregor, v. E. P. Hardinge, prom.; G. A. Cockburn, v. A. J. Filgate (late Madras), seconded; W. W. B. Whiteford, v. G. W. Oldham (late Bombay), seconded; St. G. M. Kirke, v. J. R. Hogg, prom.; H. P. N. Nicholls, v. N. G. Sturt, prom.; M. H. G. Goldie, v. W. M. Ducat (late Bombay), prom.; A. W. Smart, v. T. T. White, prom.; A. Bogle, v. C. Warren, seconded; A. T. Preston, v. C. J. O'N. Ferguson, prom.; C. H. Brookes, v. G. H. Bolland, prom.; C. C. Rawson, v. A. M. Brandreth (late Bengal), prom.; A. R. F. Dorward, v. P. Montgomerie (late Madras), prom.; G. H. Turner, v. R. W. Stewart, prom.; F. N. Hassard, v. H. W. Garnault (late Bengal), prom.; C. F. Fuller, v. J. L. Morgan, dec.; J. R. M. Chard, v. J. C. Pottinger, res.; R. M. Hyslop, v. K. C. Pye, seconded, July 15. The temp. commission as lieut. of C. Birkbeck to be made permanent from Feb. 7, 1864. The second Christian name of Capt. Oliphant, prom. in the *Gazette* of the 19th inst., to the rank of lieut. col., is Stirling, and not Sterling, as therein stated.

7th Foot.—Lieut. H. F. Hurlock, from the 87th foot, to be lieut., v. Wilson, who exch.; July 15.

11th Foot.—Capt. W. P. Mortimer, from h.p., late 80th foot, to be capt., v. L. C. Brown, who ret. upon temp. h.p.; Ensign J. W. Andrews to be lieut., by purch., v. H. F. Burmester, who ret.; Ensign G. D. Stawell, from the 15th foot, to be ensign, v. Raikes, transf. to the 34th foot; N. A. Hurt, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Andrews; July 15.

12th Foot.—Lieut. T. H. Duncombe, from h.p., late 48th foot, to be lieut., v. C. E. Hurst, who ret. upon temp. h.p.; July 15.

36th Foot.—Capt. and brev. maj. R. Lloyd to be maj., without purch., v. Brevet lieut. col. E. C. Butler, dec.; May 22.

105th Foot.—Lieut. J. T. Hosken to be capt., v. H. Griffith, who ret. upon h.p.; Ensign H. C. Symons to be lieut., v. Hosken; July 15.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign R. E. Crompton to be lieut., by purch., v. the Hon. C. G. Legge, who ret.; Gent. cadet W. W. Hammond, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Crompton; July 15.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. R. D. Kemp, M.D., from the 33rd foot, to be Staff asst. surg., v. G. F. Adams, placed upon h.p.; July 15.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed five years' qualifying service in their present rank, to be colonels, under the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.:—

J. L. Elgee, R.A.; June 27.

C. V. Wilkinson, royal (late Madras) engr.; June 29.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces consequent on the deaths of Lieut. gen. H. Coningham, Madras cav., on April 21, 1868, and Major gen. E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps, on April 8:—

To be Lieut. general.—Major gen. Sir M. Stack, K.C.B., Bombay cav.; April 22.

To be Major generals.—Col. C. Birdwood, Bombay inf.; April 9. Col. G. W. Bishop, Bengal inf.; April 22.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels under the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. col. R. S. Wilson, Madras staff corps; Col. G. Harkness, Madras staff corps; Dec. 18, 1867.

Lieut. col. T. Clerk, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. J. H. M. Babington, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. C. C. McCallum, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. T. Greenaway, Madras staff corps; Jan. 10.

Lieut. col. C. M. Barrow, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. D. Boyd, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. W. Ashburner, Bombay staff corps; Jan. 19.

Lieut. col. F. Young, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. J. C. Houghton, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps; Feb. 15.

The undermentioned officers who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Colonels.—Lieut. col. W. M. Leckie, Bombay inf.; Lieut. col. J. C. Curtis, Bengal staff corps; July 14.

To be Lieut. colonels.—Major C. J. Symons, Bombay inf.; Major W. K. Horner, Madras staff corps; July 14.

To be Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals.—Surg. major C. W. Pickering, Madras estab.; July 14.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE.—At Bangalore, May 22, wife of W. A. Allardice, daughter.

ASHTON.—At Bhowanipore, May 30, wife of Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A., of the L.M.S., son. [Arey, son.]

AREY.—On board the ship *Duke of Newcastle*, June 6, wife of Capt. G. S. Barnett.—At Calcutta, May 26, wife of J. Barnett, daughter.

BARTON.—At Bangalore, May 30, wife of J. B. Barton, son.

Bews.—In the Red Sea, May 23, wife of J. H. Bews, Commander ship *Hippogriffe*, daughter.

BIDDOE.—At Howrah, June 8, Mrs. H. Biddoe, son.

BOYCOTT.—At Mussoorie, June 8, wife of R. Boycott, Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, daughter.

GRAHAM.—At Mussoorie, June 7, wife of Capt. A. W. Graham, 3rd Regt. Punjab Infantry, daughter.

GRAVES.—At Roorkee, June 5, wife of H. Graves, daughter.

KEAYS.—At Colaba, Bombay, June 8, wife of Capt. Keays, asst. coms. gen., son. [son.]

KETCHEN.—At Bombay, May 31, wife of Lieut. J. Ketchen, 22nd regt. N.I., son.

KINLOCH.—At Seetapore, June 5, wife of A. A. A. Kinloch, Esq., rifle brigade, son. [Magniac, daughter.]

MAONAC.—At Nagpore, Central Provinces, June 6, wife of Lieut. col. F. L. Moir, son.

MOIR.—At Meerut, wife of Dr. Moir, civil surgeon, son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON.—COSSERAT.—At Fyzabad, June 1, John W. Anderson, offic. Dist. Supt. of Police, Luckimpore, Oude, to Mary E., daughter of James Cosserat.

BAKER.—SMITH.—At Secunderabad, May 27, Asst. Apoth. D. T. Baker, D. D. Brigade R.H.A., to Eliza, daughter of Conductor Charles Smith, Commissariat Department.

INNES.—MARSHALL.—At the Cathedral, June 10, C. A. Innes, M.D., Surg., 16th Lancers, to Jessie M. A., daughter of Major Gen. H. Marshall, Military Secretary to Government.

REILLY.—STUBBS.—At St. John's, Calcutta, May 30, Edward M. Reilly, Esq., to Emma Mary, daughter of the late W. Stubbs.

DEATHS.

CAUTLEY.—At Jubbulpore, June 4, Lieut. col. R. Cautley, late Bengal Cavalry, aged 61.

CLERY.—At Secunderabad, June 4, Blanche Eleanor Lee, child of G. C. Clery, surgeon, 18th Hussars, aged 12 months.

COOKE.—At Cuddapah, May 30, Francis A. Cooke, C.E., Madras Railway.

COUTTO.—At Calcutta, June 10, Joakim R. Coutto, son of J. J. Coutto, aged 26. [Bengal Cavalry.]

CRACROFT.—At Murree, June 3, Constance H., child of Capt. Cracroft, 8rd Craen.

CRACROFT.—At Madras, June 4, John Wenceslaus, infant son of J. J. Craen.

GOWER.—June 9, A. Gower, district locomotive superintendent E.I.R., aged 52 years. [M.S.C., aged 22 years.]

KILGOUR.—At Ootacamund, June 2, Lucy I. C., wife of Lieut. F. Kilgour, METCALF.—At Delhi, June 8, Agnes Theresa, daughter of Capt. H. D. Metcalfe, 17th regt. N.I., aged 7 months. [aged 23 years.]

MOULTRE.—At Nagpore, May 31, Cecil B. Moultrie, of the Bank of Bengal, NOWELL.—June 9, son of T. Nowell, aged 10 months.

O'LOUGHLIN.—At Nubbee Ghat, near Durbhunga, Tirhoot, June 8, Alice, daughter of T. B. O'Loughlin, aged 17 years.

RICHARDSON.—At Comillah, Tipperah, June 1, George Dundas, son of H. Richardson, C.S.

ROWLANDSON.—At Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, May 31, Charles A. G., son of Capt. G. Rowlandson, Madras S.C. (10th M.N.I.), aged 2 years.

STREET.—At Landour, June 2, W. Street, 2nd Division, Oude Revenue Survey, aged 27 years. [Liquidator, Lahore Chronicle.]

THOMSON.—At Lahore, June 4, William McGregor Thomson, Official

Home.

DINNERS TO THE HERO OF MAGDALA.

Sir Robert Napier was entertained at the United Service Club on Saturday evening, July 11. The chair was taken by the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Wales was present as a member of the club. The guests included three Secretaries of State, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, and Sir Stafford Northcote.

On the evening of Monday last Sir Robert Napier was entertained by the members of the East India United Service Club, in St. James's-square. About one hundred gentlemen were present, Sir Bartle Frere presiding, and among those at the centre table were, besides the guest of the evening, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir J. Burgoyne, Lord William Hay, M.P., Sir Charles Staveley, Sir W. Wyllie, General Baker, &c. The health of Sir Robert Napier was drunk with great enthusiasm. Sir Robert Napier, in responding, said if any one had told him forty years ago when he arrived in Calcutta, a second lieutenant of Engineers, without a connection in the country, and without a friend except his contemporaries who went out with him, that he should receive from the Indian services the welcome which had been accorded him that night, he should have thought it a dream indeed. He had always felt it a high honour to be a member of the Indian service. It was a service which from small beginnings raised and preserved for England an empire which has been governed as no other empire or colony has ever yet been governed. The recent campaign had exhibited most completely the amalgamation of the Indian and the English services. During the entire expedition no one thought for a moment to which service he belonged. He (Sir Robert Napier) had been called upon to command a mixed force of English and Indian soldiers sent from the shores of India, and he was perhaps the first Indian soldier who, from a simple lieutenant, having nothing but his name and his sword to begin with, had won the high honour for which her Majesty had been pleased to designate him. He had thought seriously whether he should be wise in accepting the honour which he was informed was to be conferred upon him, and one great motive for his accepting of it was—that it was conferred upon him as a member of the Indian service. Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast of "the Lords and Commons." He said they had met to unite in as joyful a celebration as history can possibly record, for they had had a just cause, managed and conducted by men who knew its justice, and who were determined that it should not be sullied by the taint of cruelty or ambition. "Would to God," the right hon. gentleman added, "that but a small fraction of the wars that from time to time have stained the surface of the earth were attended with the same gratifying recollections as this." Sir Stafford Northcote, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said that his interest in India was not an interest of twelve months' standing only, because he was brought up in an Indian family. His mother was born in India, and he was brought up among those who had taken an active part in the campaigns of Lord Cornwallis, and who knew the Duke of Wellington when he was only Colonel Wellesley. Sir Stafford dwelt at some length on the assistance he had received in the management of the Abyssinian expedition from his Council, from the Admiralty, from the War Office, and especially from the Commander-in-Chief. From the very commencement of the expedition, the personal interest which his Royal Highness took in it was most remarkable, and his steady faith and confidence in the General selected was not less so. "It has sometimes been asked," Sir Stafford Northcote said, "'Who selected the commander-in-chief for this expedition?' Well, I might almost say that Sir Robert Napier was selected by acclamation. His nomination came from two wholly independent quarters and from different parts of the world—from Sir John Lawrence in India and from the Duke of Cambridge at home. Those recommendations entirely settled the question. It was Sir John Lawrence, too, who, in the first instance, suggested not only that Sir Robert Napier should command the expedition, but that all political authority should be intrusted to the same hands, and that we should put our entire trust in him. That principle was accepted at once by the Government, and it was the principle upon which this war has been carried on." Sir Robert Napier said it was impossible for any one in his position to have had more active and thorough support than he had received throughout his operations both from the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief. The toast of "the Army, Navy, and Volunteers" was acknowledged by Sir John Burgoyne.

A GRAND BANQUET will be given to General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., by the officers of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham garrison, on Friday, on which occasion several distinguished individuals will be present.

Miscellaneous.

ABYSSINIAN PAPERS.—The *Gazette* of July 10 publishes a despatch from Sir Robert Napier, dated Paris, July 1, containing a list of officers who have been recommended for their services during the Abyssinian campaign by the generals and other officers under whom they served. The names have already been mentioned in the despatches previously received.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The mail steamer which left Southampton on Saturday last took out £148,900 in specie, of which £73,500 is in dollars for Shanghai, £40,000 in gold for Bombay, and the remainder for distribution at some of the smaller ports of China.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, July 15, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £150,000, and to Madras £50,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on both Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 18 per cent.; those above that will be allotted in full. The result shows an advance of about 1 per cent., owing to an increased demand for remittances.

BARON NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—(*Whitehall, July 11.*)—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Cornelius Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bombay, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Napier of Magdala in Abyssinia, and of Caryngton, in the County Palatine of Chester.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.—The trustees of the Gilchrist Trust have proposed to establish two annual scholarships of £100 a-year, to be held by natives of India at the Universities of London and Edinburgh. All persons born in India, except those of pure European descent, will be permitted to compete, and the award will be by open competition, by examiners under the direction of the trustees. The scholarships are to be tenable for five years. The Secretary of State for India, with a view to encourage the scheme, has sanctioned the grant of £100 for passage to each scholar proceeding to England. The first examination is to be in January next.

SIR R. NAPIER'S POPULARITY.—Sir Robert Napier is probably a little surprised at his own popularity. Wherever he goes the public eagerly follow him, and they seem to have very good sources of information at their command with respect to his engagements. When he dined with Sir Stafford Northcote recently, Harley-street was blocked up by a dense gathering of people, and the cheers which saluted the general on his arrival and departure probably satisfied him that his work was fully appreciated by the humbler classes. A few nights ago a similar crowd waited for Sir Robert before the East India Club in St. James's-square—that paradise of the returned Indian.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE entertained the following gentlemen at the India-office at breakfast on Saturday morning:—The Earl of Kellie, Sir Charles Staveley, Sir William Hill, Sir Henry Green, Mr. Rissam, Mr. Flad, Colonel Thuillier, Mr. Schaleh, Colonel Dillon, Lieut. Pridaux, Dr. Blanc, Colonel Fraser, Major Roberts, Col. Milward, Colonel Thesiger, Captain Holland, Colonel Grant, General Chesney, Mr. Abbott, General van Cortlandt, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Ashley Eden, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Torrens, M.P., Mr. Robinson, Mr. Pridaux, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Marwood Tucker, Mr. Davison, General Pears, Mr. Markham, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Kaye, General Baker, Capt. Eastwick, and Mr. Northcote.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL MILWARD.—A public presentation of congratulatory addresses was made on Saturday evening to Colonel Milward, R.A., assistant director of ordnance, the officer who had charge of the Mountain Battery at the siege of Magdala, and who was subsequently the bearer of King Theodore's crown and official despatches to the Queen, and whose services her Majesty has graciously expressed an intention of noticing by some special mark of favour. The presentation took place at Colonel Milward's residence, Plumstead-common, in the presence of Mrs. Milward and family. The Rev. J. A. McAllister, Vicar of Plumstead, and Mr. W. P. Jackson, chairman of the Woolwich Local Board of Health, presented addresses from the parishes of Plumstead and Woolwich; which Colonel Milward acknowledged in suitable and soldierly terms. After the presentation Colonel Milward showed the gentlemen present (about thirty) several Abyssinian relics brought from Magdala.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The directors of the East Indian Railway Company have issued their report in anticipation of the meeting. The accounts show that the net earnings for the half-year ending 31st December last were £397,145. 3s. 10d., against £493,097 in the corresponding half-year, the difference being partly caused by the working expenses, which were 56·84 per cent., against 47·76 in the last half of 1866. The almost entire stagnation of trade in India during the whole period explains much of the falling off, and it is stated that for many months there was scarcely any through traffic, while the Jubulpore line is as yet unprofitable, there being no connection with the Bombay system. The board also state, as regards the revenue account, that they take exception to the sum disallowed by the Government for interest on revenue balances, and are in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject. It was anticipated in the last report that it would be necessary to raise £1,000,000 in the following six months, but finding that the expenditure might be met by a smaller sum, the amount was limited to £450,000, raised in debentures at 4½ per cent. During the next six months it is estimated that £1,000,000 will be required, and it will be proposed to raise this in shares or paid-up stock at a price agreed upon with the Secretary of State, and to be offered rateably to the shareholders. The directors then allude to a very able report, drawn

up by Mr. Rendel, on the question of the capital required to complete the works. The amount thus taken as necessary for the remaining works on the general scheme required by the Government of India, from the 1st of January, 1868, is £3,868,000, which, added to the expenditure to the 13th December last, would make the cost of the entire system £31,642,300. At this figure Mr. Rendel considered the capital account may be practically closed. The completion of these works, it is estimated, will occupy three years, and when the whole are finished the company will possess 936½ miles of single, and 563½ miles of double line, with rolling stock equal to a traffic of at least £60 per mile per week.

ARRIVAL OF THEODORE'S SON IN ENGLAND.—The *Urgent*, last from Malta on July 5, arrived at Plymouth on the 14th inst., with Prince Dejatch Alamayou (I have seen the world), the son of King Theodore, in charge of Captain Speedy, and attended by an Abyssinian man servant, Shellika Kassa. The Prince and Captain Speedy landed, and breakfasted with the Port Admiral, Sir W. F. Martin, visited General Spencer, the military Commander-in-Chief, and then went over the dockyard. Thence they proceeded up the Tamar in the steam-tug *Carron*, to view the Royal Albert Bridge, returning to the dockyard, lunching with Admiral Superintendent Drummond, and dining with the port admiral in the evening. No directions had been received up to a late hour as to the Prince's immediate movements. He is an interesting little lad, tall for his age (seven years last April), and is already much delighted with England, exclaiming, "Oh this beautiful country; I shall never go back." The servant, who is a very intelligent man, on going over the arsenal, observed, with regret, "Theodore should have seen!" The young prince will probably accompany Lord Napier to Osborne on Friday. A little Abyssinian slave girl, a protégée of Sir Robert Napier, was also brought by the *Urgent*.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.—SIR R. NAPIER.—The LORD CHANCELLOR read the following message from her Majesty:—

"Victoria Regina: Her Majesty, taking into consideration the important services rendered by Sir R. Napier, as Lieutenant-general in her Majesty's army and Commander-in-Chief of the army of Bombay, in the conduct of the recent expedition to Abyssinia, and being desirous to confer upon him a signal mark of her favour, recommends it to the House of Lords to concur in enabling her Majesty to make a provision for securing to Sir R. Napier and his next male heir a pension of £2,000 a-year."

The Earl of MALMESBURY gave notice that he should move that her Majesty's message should be taken into consideration on the following day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 9.—SIR ROBERT NAPIER.—MR. DISRAELI brought up a message under her Majesty's sign manual to the following effect:—

"Her Majesty, having taken into consideration the important services rendered by Sir Robert Napier, Lieutenant-general of her Majesty's army and Commander-in-Chief of the army of Bombay, in his conduct in the recent expedition to Abyssinia, and being desirous to confer some signal mark of her favour for these and other distinguished services of Sir Robert Napier, recommends it to the House of Commons to enable her Majesty to make provision for securing to the said Sir Robert Napier and the next surviving heir male of his body a pension of £2,000 per annum."

I shall move to-morrow, in committee, to take into consideration her Majesty's gracious message. (Cheers.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 10.—PEERAGE AND PENSION FOR SIR R. NAPIER.—On the motion of the Earl of MALMESBURY, an humble address was carried, assuring her Majesty of the hearty concurrence of that House in her Majesty's wish to bestow some signal mark of the royal approbation on Lieut.-general Sir Robert Napier.—Lord MELVILLE, before the question was put, objected that the pension proposed was contrary to precedent, being for two, instead of for three lives. He had never known a similar case in which the pension was not granted for three lives.—Lord RUSSELL fully concurred in the address.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 10.—PEERAGE AND PENSION TO SIR R. NAPIER.—The House having gone into committee upon the message from her Majesty respecting a pension of £2,000 per annum to be conferred upon Sir Robert Napier, Mr. DISRAELI rose and said: Sir, after the discussion which has taken place in this House, and the present state of public feeling in the country on this subject, it is wholly unnecessary to expatiate on the services of Sir R. Napier, great as those services have been, in Abyssinia and other portions of the world. (Hear, hear.) For a long period of years he has proved his loyalty to his sovereign and his country—(hear, hear) and I have the satisfaction to inform the House that her Majesty has conferred a peerage upon him, by the style and title of Lord Napier of Magdala—(cheers)—and it is to sustain the honour and great distinction of that title that her Majesty has now appealed to Parliament to assist her in the consummation which she desires. (Hear,

hear.) It is a part of the admirable combination of our constitutional forces that the sovereign and the nation unite together necessarily when there is a complete and perfect recognition of public services, and if the committee will pass the resolution which I am going to move we shall prove that in this country those who render great public services may depend upon a gracious sovereign and a grateful people. (Cheers.)—The resolution conferring a pension of £2,000 per annum upon Sir Robert Napier was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 13.—OVERLAND ROUTES FROM INDIA TO CHINA.—In answer to Mr. AKROYD, Sir S. NORTHCOTE said the survey of the direct route from Rangoon to Kianung, on the south-western frontier of China, has been suspended because it was apprehended that to continue it beyond British territory would lead to political complications. The survey of the route by Bhamo to Talifu, in the north-west of China, has been authorised without consulting the Secretary of State, no doubt because its continuance was not expected to lead to such political difficulties.

THE RAJAH OF KUPURTHULLA.—In answer to Lord W. HAY, Sir S. NORTHCOTE stated, that it is true that the decision of Lord Canning with respect to the will of the Rajah of Kupurthulla has been reversed by the Governor-general of India, but the decision has been suspended in order to give time for an appeal to the Home Government. No appeal has yet been received, and if, when the appeal arrives, it is found that six months is not sufficient for its consideration the time will be extended.

ANNUITY TO SIR ROBERT NAPIER.—The report of the resolution of the House founded on the message of her Majesty for granting an annuity of £2,000 a-year to Sir Robert Napier and his heir male was brought up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 14.—OFFICERS ON SICK LEAVE.—SIR R. ANSTRUTHER asked the Secretary for War whether the travelling allowances of officers invalided home from Abyssinia had been disallowed, and if so, why?—Sir J. PAKINGTON complained that the form of the question was likely to convey the impression that the treatment of these officers differed from that of other invalided officers, and that the War Office has discretion in such matters. All the expenses of such officers are paid, except accidental detention on the way, and land travelling after their arrival in England. The rule bears hardly upon officers, and the Government are considering and will shortly issue a new rule, by which all the expenses shall be allowed. He could not say whether that will be retrospective.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 15.—THE INVESTMENT OF TRUSTS FUNDS SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (which stood for committee) was thrown out by a majority of 17—33 to 16. The object of the Bill was to extend the provisions of a former Act to certain railway stock absolutely guaranteed by the Government.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER'S ANNUITY BILL.—The House having gone into Committee on this Bill, Mr. Serjeant GASELEE said he desired to place on record his opinion that it would be more useful to Sir Robert Napier and his family to give him a lump sum of £50,000 instead of the proposed annuity. Besides, the giving of a lump sum would be to throw all the burthen on ourselves, whereas this pension would throw a burthen on posterity. He would also suggest that Sir R. Napier should be made a peer for life as a preferable course to conferring upon him a hereditary dignity. The Bill then passed through committee.

India Office.

July 15, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. P. Palmer, Staff Corps; Lieut. S. Hotham, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. L. Darrah, Engrs.; Lieut. C. B. Smith, Inf.; Lieut. F. M. Onslow, Cav.; Capt. C. J. Bell, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. J. Holland, Staff Corps; Capt. J. G. Watts, Staff Corps; Major R. Baigrie, Staff Corps; Surg. G. Maitland, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. G. Hogg, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. J. Lalor, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. A. Barrie, Med. Estab.; Surg. H. C. Thorold, Med. Estab.; Lieut. J. J. Fletcher, Inf.; Lieut. W. S. Hore, Inf.; Surg. R. P. Burrows, Med. Estab.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

AMES—The wife of C. H. Ames, Esq., late Madras C.S., of a son, at Remenham-hill, near Henley-on-Thames, July 8.

DE VITRE—The wife of Henry D. De Vitre, Esq., of a daughter, at Charlton-house, Wantage, Berks, July 3.

DICK—The wife of Lieut. colonel Dick, Madras Army, Retired List, of a son, at Ramsgate, July 8.

KINDERSLEY—The wife of F. M. Kindersley, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter, July 9.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—MADELEY.—Edward S., son of George Adams, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Hannah, daughter of the late George E. Madeley, Esq., of Kensington, at Broadwater Church, Sussex, July 6.

BLUMFIELD—BARNES.—The Rev. Alfred Blumfield, youngest son of the late Lord Bishop of London, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of W. E. R. Barnes, Esq., of 39, Brunswick-square, late Captain 3rd Light Dragoons, at St. Matthew's, City-road, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, July 9.

CONSTABLE—OLDERSHAW.—Edwin T. Constable, Esq., M.A., of Bareilly, India, to Eliza P., daughter of the late Robert Oldershaw, Esq., at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, July 7.

MACAULAY—MARTIN.—Major G. W. Macaulay, Commandant 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, to Nina, daughter of the late Capt. G. Bohun Martin, C.B., B.N., of East Bridgend, Notts, and Crab Abbey, Norfolk, at St. James's Church, Paddington, July 7.

RIDEOUT—GREENWOOD.—Joseph, son of the late Joseph Rideout, Esq., Surgeon Hon. E.I. Company's Service, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Greenwood, Esq., at St. Mary's, Henley-on-Thames, July 7.

SALMON—HILL.—The Rev. Robert I. Salmon, M.A., to Emma C., daughter of the late Charles T. Hill, Lieut. colonel Madras Army, at Paddington, July 7.

SEATON—WISEMAN.—Captain Francis Seaton, of the Bengal Army, to Mary Caroline, daughter of H. R. Wiseman, at Cambridge, July 9.

SAUNDERS—HORSLEY.—George Sharp, son of W. Wilson Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., of Hillfield, Reigate, Surrey, to Mary, daughter of Colonel W. H. Horsley, Royal Madras Engineers, at St. Stephen's Church, Canterbury, July 9.

TAYLOR—LYDIARD.—Richard H. Taylor, Esq., to Dona Eliza, daughter of Colonel W. Lydiard, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, at the British Legation, Florence, July 8.

TONKS—DAVIDS.—Anthony, son of the late P. Tonks, Esq., of Bombay, to Blanche H. A., daughter of the late W. H. Davids, Esq., Surgeon Madras Army, at St. Thomas's Church, Camden-square, July 9.

DEATHS.

FRASER—Margaret I., daughter of James Fraser, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at Muirfield-cottage, Inverness, July 11.

GOMPERTZ—Mrs. Charlotte Florence Gompertz, widow of the late Isaac Gompertz, Esq., at 111, Ebury-street, Chester-square, aged 73, July 8.

HUSSEY—Anna Maria, widow of William Hussey, Esq., and daughter of the late Charles Law, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Sandhurst-lodge, Tunbridge-wells, aged 78, July 10.

PHILLIPS—Hugh R., infant son of Capt. R. Hoskyns Phillips, Madras Staff Corps, at Weymouth, aged 6 months, July 7.

POLLOK—William D., the son of Capt. F. S. Pollok, H.M.'s Indian Army, accidentally drowned at Barnes, July 7.

RAMSAY—Anne Maria, relict of the late D. C. Ramsay, Esq., and also of J. J. Sparrow, Esq., both of the Bombay Civil Service, at 32, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, July 8.

YOUNG—Sarah Louisa, relict of the late Thomas John Young, M.D., Bombay Medical Service, at 10, Peel-road, Kilburn-park, aged 45, July 8.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 8. Dodo, Penang; Rathern, Calcutta.—9. Goldfinder, Rangoon; Brookiebank, Calcutta; Pride of the Port, Bombay; Stratton Audley, Calcutta.—Tennasserim, Calcutta.—15. Khandeish, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July 14. Kate Darton, Bombay; Marlborough, Calcutta; Landwurststein, Calcutta; Bogota, Penang; Sumatra, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

From Marseilles.—For Bombay.—Mr. Fendell Thompson.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

PORT ELIZABETH, May 30.—The Annie Lee, Mauritius to Liverpool, which put in here leaky May 18, had experienced a succession of very heavy south-east gales. On May 13 and 14 she encountered a very heavy south-west gale off Port Natal. She is now discharging her cargo, a portion of which is damaged, and has been sold. The Tri Wave sailed from Rangoon for Queenstown or Falmouth on Nov. 29 last, and has not since been heard of.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith, Mr. Johnstone, Asst. Surg. Wilson, and Mr. Donogh.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Bivar, Miss Bivar, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. G. Shallow, and Miss Shallow.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Egan, Major and Mrs. Daunt.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hooper.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Martin and Lieut. col. Etheridge.

SURE to BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. L. Marryat.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Capt. Baby.

AUGUST 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, and Capt. and Mrs. Strickland.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Keay.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Swetenham, and Mr. and Mrs. Still.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Sim.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Farie.

AUGUST 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major D. Hay.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Thornhill.

AUGUST 23.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Parsons.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Miss Bertrapp.

Indian Government Loans.

	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	...	93½	
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sioca)	...	93	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1828-29	...	93	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33	...		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...		
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...		
3½ per Cent. 1843-44	...		
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...		
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5½ per Cent. of 1856-60	...		
		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	91½ 91½ 105 105½ 106½

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 10½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½ d.
Madras	1s. 10½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½ d.
Bombay	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½ d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½ d. to 4s. 11½ d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½ d. to 4s. 11½ d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock		214
	India 5 per cent.		116½ to 115
	India 4 per cent.		105½
	India 4 per cent., 1868		105½ to 105
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.		91
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1873		105½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		105½
	India Stock Debentures, 1868		
	" " " 1869		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		106½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100
	India 5 per cent. for account		
	India 5 per cent., 1870		104
	India 4 per cent., 1868		104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		105½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864		
	India Bonds (£1,000)		
	Do. (under £1,000)		27s. to 30s. pm.
			25s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 104½ xd
20	Ditto F Shares	16	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	East Indian	100	105 to 110
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (new)	8	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	1 to 1½
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	101½ to 102½
20	Ditto	2	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	101½ to 102½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	9½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19 to 20
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	28 to 29
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	79 to 83
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
5	New	3	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 3 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	18	2 to 1 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	2 to 1½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	4	6 to 4 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	1 to 2 dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	55 to 56
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	1 to 1½

LEAD IN CENTRAL INDIA.—During the progress of public works on the Eastern road some excavations for road metal were being made in the neighbourhood of Chicholee, near Raipore, and the character of the metal having attracted the scientific eye of Mr. Robert Smart, Revenue Surveyor, we have, it appears, stumbled on a mine of wealth in the shape of a lead mine. The rock is so closely veined with the ore (*galena*) as to yield on analysis above 80 per cent. of pure lead.—*Central India Times*.

Advertisements.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO.'S
CYLINDER FLUTES, with Carte's system, Boehm's system, or old system of fingering, are made in solid silver or cocoa wood, 25, 28, and 30 guineas; in gold and silver, 90 and 90 guineas; or in solid 18 carat gold, superbly finished, 150 and 170 guineas. These flutes, adopted by the most eminent professors and amateurs of the day, can be seen, and their principles explained, at the Manufactory, 20, Charing-cross.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO.'S
CORNETS, with patent slide action, as used by Mr. T. Harper, Royal Italian Opera. This action is now applied to French horns (as used by Mr. Catchpole, Royal Italian Opera) and all brass instruments. May be seen at the Manufactory, 20, Charing-cross, S.W.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO.'S
CONCERT HORN in C, with patent slide action. This new instrument, made specially for drawing-room use, of a rich, free, yet soft tone, may be seen at the Manufactory, 20, Charing-cross. All music can be played on it without transposition, and tenor songs with piano accompaniment are peculiarly suited to the instrument.

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GRAIN, and AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

"SOORKEY" MILLS.

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CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, & Co.

At the Triennial Trials of THE ROYAL AGRICUL-
TURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, held at Bury St.
Edmunds, July, 1867, received the following Awards:—

For Single Cylinder Portable Steam Engine,
THE FIRST PRIZE OF £25.

For Double Cylinder Portable Steam Engine,
THE FIRST PRIZE OF £25.

For Horizontal Cylinder Fixed Engine,
THE FIRST PRIZE OF £20.

For Double Blast Finishing Threshing Machine,
THE PRIZE OF £15.

ALSO

THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDAL FOR ADJUSTING
BLOCKS for MACHINES.

The duty performed by all C. S. and Co.'s Engines on
this occasion considerably exceeded that of any others.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 23; Agra, June 20; Calcutta and Madras, June 18.

While we in England are in despair at a state of heat and drought unparalleled here since 1834, some parts of India are rejoicing in a temperature unusually low for the season. Thanks to the unusual fall of rain the thermometer at Calcutta in June was content with a maximum of 78 degs. in the shade. The rainfall there from the 8th to the 14th June was as much as 15.29 inches, or about six times the average of the same week in the last fourteen years. From the 1st of January to the 14th June there had fallen 32.86 inches of rain, or more than double the average of the last fourteen years—namely, 15.37 inches. In Madras too "the weather continues very cool." Heavy showers had been falling for some days, until the tanks were almost brimful, and the face of the earth had once more become a rich green. So cool was the weather in consequence, that one of the Madras papers grudges Lord Napier any credit for staying on at Madras instead of retiring to the Hills.

IN Sindh, on the other hand, the heat seems to have been unusually severe. In the course of a few days no fewer than nineteen persons connected with the European troops died at Kurrachee, and six at Hyderabad, not to speak of many natives in both places. Sunstroke and heat-apoplexy were the causes of all these deaths, most of which were fearfully sudden. From the latter cause also died at Jacobabad Colonel Dennis, of the 2nd Sindh Horse, Political Superintendent of the Sindh Frontier. Among the victims at Kurrachee was Mr. Malvery, owner and editor of *Our Paper*, formerly head assistant to the Chief

Engineer in Sindh. During the mutinies he was specially useful to the Government from his varied local experience; but soon afterwards he fell blind. In spite of that misfortune he succeeded in starting a journal, which he conducted with much ability to the day of his death. Owing to the heat, 108 degs. in the shade, the public offices at Kurrachee were opened at 6 A.M. and closed at 11.

WE have all heard of Dr. Boustead and his wonderful feats of elephant-shooting in Abyssinia. Well, he seems to have become the hero of two quite opposite stories regarding another matter, which occurred at Sooroo in January last, when Dr. Boustead belonged to the 1st Belooch Regiment. There was a squabble between him and a brother officer. The matter was reported to the major commanding, who made the needful inquiry, and sent on the papers to the brigadier. According to one version the doctor came off with flying colours, and promotion to the post of sanitary officer to the force. Another version, which declares itself the only true one, is, that the doctor was released from arrest on technical grounds, and punished for his quarrelsome behaviour by an order to remain behind at Zoolla as sanitary officer, on a salary if anything lower than that he drew with his regiment. It seems the doctor's fate to be always a mystery.

AT Poonah a court-martial has been held on Captain J. E. Cameron, of the Madras Staff Corps, for drunkenness and neglect of duty. The verdict is still unknown. The captain seems to have admitted his fault, but pleaded exhaustion from the intense heat and hard work as the real cause of his seeming offence. His past character was also brought forward in his defence.

LEGISLATION at Simlah seems to flag. Two meetings of the Council in June came to nothing for want of a quorum. On the 15th however the new furlough rules were discussed, and subsequently passed to something like the following effect:—The distinction between furlough on sick certificate and on private affairs is nearly abolished. Officers may obtain leave on an allowance of 50 per cent. of their pay and allowances, up to a maximum of £1,200 per annum, the minimum being £250 per annum. Furlough for two years will be allowed without forfeiture of appointment. Officers will be eligible for two years' furlough after eight years' service; a third year after fourteen years' service; and a fourth, after twenty years' service. The aggregate amount of furlough, with pay and retention of appointment, is limited to eight years. Sick leave in India, not exceeding one year, will be granted on half staff salary. Privilege leave will be allowed for sixty days in each year without deduction of pay, and the officer will be allowed to proceed where he pleases. All general leave granted in India is to count against service. The Civil rules are favourable to the service. Assistants, acting for collectors, will get two-thirds of the difference. The military rules have been passed without further reference home; but it is said that such a reference has been made in the case of the civil rules.

THE Bombay papers mention the death at Zoolla of Surgeon-major J. G. Nicolson, of the Marine Battalion. He had joined Sir R. Napier's force as Superintendent of Hospitals at Zoolla, where he died of liver disease, brought on by the tremendous heat. About a hundred transports from Abyssinia had arrived at Bombay, and as many more were daily expected. The last

regiment to leave Annesly Bay was the 25th B.N.I., whose departure was fixed for the 11th June. There is some misunderstanding between the Commissariat and the contractor who had agreed to land all the Commissariat stores. He was bound, it seems, to land no more than 20,000 tons per annum, and the Commissariat officers want him to land the whole amount within a few weeks at the original rates. This he declined in the existing state of the market. The Commissariat refuses to pay a higher rate, and so the Government is saddled with a daily expenditure of about half a lakh of rupees.

Most of the elephants have arrived safe in Bombay harbour. They seem to have fared much better than their humbler companions, the mules. Out of forty-five which left Bombay only six have died. Some of the survivors however returned in very poor condition.

THE *Times of India* still hammers away at the new mail contract. It asserts the difficulty of conveying to the English mind a true idea of the indignation which the terms of that contract have aroused in India; terms sanctioned by Parliament "with indecent haste," before the public at large knew what they meant. As one proof of the mistake thus made, the *Times* asserts that mail after mail reaches Bombay two or three days before the time specified, so hard is it to keep down the speed of the steamers employed. One captain is said to have received a "a sharp wiggling" for bringing his ship in eleven days from Bombay to Suez. The *Times* should remember that coals are dear and harbour expenses unprofitable.

THE ruined Mowkee-Mullee Viaduct on the Bhoore-Ghaut portion of the Indian Peninsular Railway has at length been replaced by an iron structure, so that the railway communication between Poonah and Bombay is once more complete. It is to be hoped that the damage done to this line by last year's rains has opened the eyes of the directors to the ruinous costliness of cheap, but ill-constructed works.

WE seem to be as far as ever from the truth regarding the reported battle at Samarkhand and the death of the Ameer. At any rate, according to the Indian papers, the Ameer is not only alive, but he never, at least on this occasion, measured swords with the Russian commander. He seems, on the contrary, to have carefully avoided giving his white neighbours any cause for offence. When his moollahs urged him to lead a crescentade against the Kaffirs he gave them an evasive answer, and caused one of their leading fanatics, the Chief Judge of Bokhara, to be put to death. The Ameer's nephew however did lead a mob of fanatics against some Russian troops outside Samarkhand, and got well beaten for his pains. The Ameer's eldest son was commanding at Samarkhand. The Ameer himself was about to accept the Russian terms regarding the construction of military cantonments at various places along the line of the Oxus. The people of Noorattah, to the north-west of Bokhara, on the caravan road thence to Orenburg, are said to have made terms with the Russians, who now occupy the whole of that district. In the more settled parts of Turkistan we are told that "great confusion and disorder now prevail."

THE *Englishman* throws a gleam of light on the present complications in Afghanistan. Its reading of events, *se non è vero, è ben trovato*, and we may accept it in default of any likelier. Shere Ali, as we know, lately got possession of Maimanah, a stronghold commanding the road from Herat to Balkh. Holding Abdurrahman Khan thus in check, he went off to capture Kandahar. That done, the way seemed open to Cabul. After the defeat of Surwur Khan at Mokur, Azim Khan's fate seemed imminent, when news came of his nephew's advance from Turkistan. Leaving his main army, Shere Ali hurried off to Herat. Abdurrahman Khan made a dash at Maimanah, but being caught at disadvantage on the march had to retire to Balkh. He again advanced in the same direction, but finding the enemy too strong for him, sent some of his troops to aid in the defence of Cabul, and with the rest has since been hanging about Maimanah in hopes of a favourable opportunity. Shere Ali being then ill at Herat, Sirdar Yakooob Khan hurried off to defend Maimanah and look after Abdurrahman Khan. The latter is a very able commander, but the chiefs in his rear are hostile, his enemies are everywhere numerous, and his own soldiers badly off for supplies. Neither general cares to force a

battle, but the odds are said to be daily heavier against the Ameer's nephew. Meanwhile Azim Khan has so little hope of ultimate success, that he has written to the Akhoond of Swat for an asylum in the event of his having to leave Cabul.

It is rumoured in Bombay that Sir R. Napier—we beg his pardon, Lord Napier of Magdala—is likely to become the next Commander-in-Chief of Bengal. There is nothing at all improbable in such a notion. As a peer of the realm, Lord Napier may well look for some higher command than the post from which he was called at Bombay. If proven merit were sure of its reward, no fitter successor to Sir W. Mansfield and Lord Strathnairn could easily be found. Lord Napier would certainly be the most popular Commander-in-Chief since Lord Gough, and as fit for the post as the ablest of his predecessors, Lord Strathnairn not excepted.

THE Bhamo Expedition, if not quite at a stand-still, is advancing slower than could be wished. Shortness of funds had caused two of Sladen's comrades to return to Rangoon, Sladen himself having held out very small hopes of piercing further eastward this season than Momein. Money however was on its way to Captain Sladen, who was still at Pansee, amidst friendly natives, and resolute by all accounts to make his way, with or without baggage, to the Chinese frontier. Mr. Gordon, Executive Engineer at Prome, had started off at Colonel Fyche's request to join Sladen's party. It is said that most of the Burmese officials accompanying the party have been recalled in disgrace by the King for neglecting to give due aid to his friend Sladen.

THE Indian papers are discussing the case of the ex-Nawab of Tonk from various points of view. On the whole however opinion sides with the course taken by Government against the dethroned ruffian, or suffering innocent, whichever he be. The evidence in favour of the latter version is altogether outweighed by that on which he was condemned; and Mr. Pritchard's visit to England is not very likely, we think, to end in a reversal of his client's sentence. According to one paper, his deposition "is known to have had a most beneficial effect throughout Rajpootana."

THE neighbourhood of Rumpah, in the Godavery district, is said to be overrun with tigers. Every village there has suffered more or less from the ravages of those unwelcome beasts, whose attacks are not confined to lonely wayfarers or quiet hours. On one occasion a tiger charged a body of villagers within a few hundred yards of Khondada station. Some of the smaller villages have been deserted by their occupants, and the people of Khondada told Captain Robertson that but for the neighbourhood of the police-station they, too, would have gone off to some other part of the hills. If Government would offer a fair reward for all tigers actually killed in Godavery this new plague would soon be abated. Such a measure has been sanctioned for a term of two years in the Vizagapatam district, and why not in others equally infested? We are told that this nuisance has greatly increased since the general disarming of the natives during the Mutiny. If so, is it not time to reconsider that arrangement?

ACCORDING to the *Madras Times*, Mr. G. Duncan's appointment as secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination is the first instance of such a reward being bestowed on an outsider. Mr. Duncan, we learn, has for many years done excellent service in the lower grades of the Educational Department, besides producing the best work on geography circulated in India. His experience as an examiner in his own department has doubtless justified Lord Napier in raising him to the higher and more lucrative post.

THE Rev. James Long has at length published, according to the *Friend of India*, his long promised volume of Bengallie Proverbs, illustrating native life and feeling. The collecting of these has been a work of several years and of no small difficulty, most of them having been gleaned from behind the Purdah. With the help however of "an intelligent Pundit," who coaxed the women to yield up their literary treasures, Mr. Long has brought his labours to a successful close. It remains to publish a translation of the work in accordance with the

prayer of the Royal Asiatic Society of London. Such a collection will be full of fresh interest for English readers.

On Tuesday Lord Napier of Magdala was duly presented with the freedom of the City and the inevitable sword. In the evening he was loudly cheered by the 200 persons who shared with him the feast at Guildhall. In his speech he once more enumerated the services of all concerned in the late campaign.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. Burridge, 4th King's Own Regt., Abyssinia, May 20. Lieut. J. P. Trevanion, 1st N.I., at Dum Dum, June 8. Lieut. col. A. E. V. Ponsonby, 12th Regt., at Jubbulpore, June 16.
MADRAS.—Capt. G. C. M. Martin, Madras Art., at Kamptee, May 27. Ensign H. E. Knox, 2-12th Regt., Jubbulpore, June 5, aged 19.
BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Davies, Bombay Medical Establishment, at Cheltenham, July 11, aged 51. Col. J. H. B. Dennis, Commandant 2nd Scinde Horse, Acting Political Superintendent of the Scinde Frontier, at Jacobabad, June 9. Lieut. E. G. Serie, 46th Regt., at Poona, June 20, aged 23. Colonel Cooper, Bombay Engineers, at Simla, June 16.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per Poona, July 17.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Gardiner, Major Pearson, Lieut. col. Kinloch, Mr. Binks, Lieut. Rudkin, Mr. Monckton. From SYDNEY.—Mr. Henderson. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Worsley, Rev. E. Hankinson. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Allen. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Tremearne. From CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Morris. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Andres, Mrs. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. Tynebas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lane.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, July 23, 1868.

INDIAN HEAT.

THERE is no mistake about the heat in England this year. A foreigner who had come over here for the first time in March or April last would by this time be apt to wonder if the sun ever ceased shining here. So hot a summer and so long a drought are not to be remembered, we believe, by middle-aged men. The heat has been quite against all English use and wont. Three hot days and a thunderstorm is the proverbial description of an English summer; whereas this year the storms are rare and the hot days continue for weeks together. Thunderstorms are fondly believed to cool the air; but this year they have done nothing but intensify the heat. Clouds of a certain density gathering over the sky were once thought to mean rain; but this season the most formidable mass of clouds seems to mean nothing.

So excessive has the heat been all this month that some people, old Indians of course, have been heard to wish themselves back in India, with punkah going overhead, tatties and thermantidotes keeping the air cool around them, and all the other appliances for conquering heat or inducing cold. A great many people who have never been in India are finding a sort of dreary consolation in the thought that this must really be Indian heat; that now, if never before, they know what Indian heat is. Well, if that will satisfy them, they are welcome to believe that the temperature of the last ten days or so has been no bad imitation of the genuine thing. Eighty in the shade is considered hot for an English summer, and in an ordinary season few days reach that mark. But this summer the quicksilver scorns to fall so low as eighty during the midmost hours of the day, and rather makes a point of touching ninety as often as possible. And this unusual heat has been heightened by the sultriness that usually foreruns a thunder-storm. It is all the more trying, too, in a country where all the means and appliances of living are absurdly unsuited for so hot a summer. But the unusual severity of the season need not tempt us into halting comparisons. The heat is ungodly, but it is not really Indian heat, such as one feels in the plains of Upper India or in the sandy wastes of Sindh. Think of Agra for instance in May or September, when the temperature for days and weeks together in the shade never falls below 90 degs., except where tatties and punkahs may now and then bring it down to 85 degs. In June there, before the rains, the thermometer in the shade ranges from 95 degs. to more than 100 degs. Tropical Bombay in early March is at least as

hot as London has been these ten days past. What is 100 degs. in a small tent at Wimbledon compared to 110 degs. in a good Indian "singlepoled" tent in the month of October, on the road from Umballa to Ferozepore? Even in the hill-station of Subathoo the thermometer in June often marked 93 or 94 degs. at morning gunfire. In tropical India the fierce heat is just now tempered by the rains, but no one who had lately spent April or September in Calcutta would seriously call this Indian heat. As for Sukkur, we are afraid to say how high the thermometer rises in that worst of Indian furnace-holes. But the latest accounts from Kurrachee tell us of Europeans and natives dying off there apace from heat-apoplexy, with a temperature of 108 degs. in the shade, which means about 150 degs. in the sun. If the present heat lasts many days longer, homebred Britons may yet know what Indian weather is like during several months of the year. But that knowledge is still to come, except perhaps for stokers and puddlers.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—IV.

THE Lieutenant-governor of Bengal begins his minute on the questions raised by Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of January by pleading the necessity of discussing those questions from a standpoint outside Bengal. From the suggestion that all legislation for Bengal Proper should be entrusted to the Supreme Government, he "unhesitatingly dissents." Such a course would be "a very startling example of the vacillating policy" often charged against Indian statesmen. Where is the mischief of letting two legislative bodies sit in one place, with jurisdiction over the same class of subjects? Anomalous it may be, but the mischief of it Mr. Grey can never understand. The local legislature has in six years got through a great deal of useful work. Besides, the time has really come for admitting the native and English residents in Bengal to a larger share in the framing of their own laws. For such an end the general legislature is utterly inadequate, unless it were enormously enlarged and swamped with Bengal representatives. Under existing circumstances no central legislature could fitly represent the numerous provinces and peoples of British India; and therefore the Supreme Council should restrict itself to legislating on purely imperial matters. All new taxation for local purposes should be imposed by local legislatures, that being the one subject about which the people feel a genuine interest. A local legislature could at least be made to represent the leading interests, such as land and trade, on which the new imposts would have to fall.

The anomaly in the present system consists in this. The Central Government has a share in the local legislation for the North-West Provinces. Hence it has come to encroach on the domain of the Bengal Legislature, which is further hampered by its want of power over the high courts of judicature, and its dependence on the Supreme Government in questions bearing on Acts passed by the Viceroy in Council, or on old Acts of Parliament. These restrictions should be largely modified, and the number of local legislatures should be increased in accordance with the tenour of the Indian Council's Act of 1861. That Act has hitherto been more or less disregarded; and yet there can be no difficulty in forming in any province a legislative body fit to deal with all local questions. On any law, passed by such a body, the Viceroy's final decision, if adverse, should not be pronounced until the local government had had time to clear up his doubts and answer as far as they could his objections.

Even in non-regulation provinces like the Punjab Mr. Grey would strengthen the Executive by an admixture of official and non-official councillors. In the case of Bengal itself, he sees no reason for divorcing the so-called non-regulation provinces of Assam and Chota Nagpore from the Bengal Government. In every Government, indeed, he would have a local legislature, "separate from, though of course comprising, the executive authority."

Mr. Grey goes on to describe the extent and character of the work devolving on the Government of Bengal—that is, of pro-

vinces containing between forty and fifty millions of people within a space of more than 240,000 square miles. His survey brings him to the conclusion that it is "simply impossible for any one man, with such a staff as has hitherto been allotted to the Government of Bengal, to do tolerable justice to the enormous mass of work, and to the important and varied interests which the head of the Bengal Government has to deal with." In fact, the amount of work now thrown upon his hands is greater than that which devolved on the Supreme Government at the time when Lord Dalhousie first proposed to divide it between the Governor-general and the members of his Council. In 1853 he was helped by a staff of four chief and four under-secretaries, besides three members of Council; whereas in 1867 the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal had a staff of one secretary, two under-secretaries, and a Public Works' Secretariat. Again, the civil staff of the Madras Government comprises two members of Council, two chief and two under-secretaries, besides a Public Works' Secretariat, whose work must be half as heavy as that of the Bengal Government. The only wonder is "that the Lieutenant-governor and his Secretariat have not long ago broken down."

How is this to be remedied? Certainly not by placing Bengal once more under the Governor-general, who ought, as Lord Dalhousie declared, "to be what his title imports, the Governor-general of India," and to be "relieved altogether from the labour of administering the details of a local government." The business of the central government has increased immensely since 1853; and that of the two governments is now three or four times greater than it was when Lord Dalhousie held that the same man could not properly discharge the twofold functions of Governor-general and Governor of Bengal. Moreover, his lordship never thought that the local business which still remained in the Viceroy's hands would remain there for ever after, when the new provinces had become ripe for governments of their own.

The true policy should be a forward one. Place Bengal on the same footing as Bombay and Madras: "A Governor in Council will have more weight with the public, and more weight with the Government of India, than a Lieutenant-governor can ever have." He will be stronger to govern, stronger to secure full justice for his people: the business of government will be better done, on the principle of a formal division of labour between the members of the Council, a principle which has worked well in the case of the Supreme Government. Raise the status of the Local Government, and the administrative machinery would work more smoothly, while the line between the two governments would be at once more clearly seen and more carefully respected.

With regard to Assam, Mr. Grey would link it to Bengal by the same kind of tie that unites Sindh to Bombay. The Commissioner of Assam should be subject to no control but that of the Bengal Government, with which Assam is naturally connected both by position and commercial interests; the latter depending on Calcutta for all present and future advantage. There is nothing which the Supreme Government can fairly do for Assam which the Bengal Government cannot do as well, and there are some things which the latter could do better. European enterprise in Assam being for the most part conducted from Calcutta, the transfer of that province to the Central Government would cause needless inconvenience to the European planters and their friends. What Assam wants is a labouring population, and that once obtained, her material prosperity would advance at the same pace under any form of government.

Touching the seat of supreme government, Mr. Grey holds that the two governments should not always be together in Bengal; in other words, that the Government of India should not be tied down to Calcutta. He also strongly insists on the advantage of letting the Council accompany the Viceroy on his travels. In practice Bengal Proper has already a separate Civil Service. She should also have a separate Medical Department, and a separate Department of Public Works. The Army would remain under the Central Government, but it is a question whether the whole of the Indian Army might not be centralised

under one head, with provincial commanders amenable in the long run to that head, but for local purposes subordinate to the Local Governments.

Mr. Grey appends to his own minute a note by Mr. Dampier on Mr. George Campbell's proposed amendments in the Executive machinery of Bengal. The Lieutenant-governor agrees in all the writer's suggestions touching the Secretariat, the Revenue Board, and the Police of Bengal. Mr. Dampier would divide the executive business of Bengal among the members of Council, as is done already in the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Board of Revenue should be abolished, and its duties shared between a member of Council, a Revenue Secretary, and a Chief Commissioner, with some increase of power for the divisional Commissioners. The Secretariat would comprise three departments, each under its own Secretary; namely, the Judicial, the Revenue, and the Miscellaneous. The control of the Police should be restored to the Commissioners of Divisions, whose number should be raised to eleven, three of them for non-regulation districts. The present magistrates should become deputy commissioners, taking charge of the police and other executive business, while their judicial functions would be transferred to a separate department.

Sir H. Durand's supplementary minute demurs to Mr. Maine's praise of Simlah, insists that Calcutta is the true centre of European opinion, and maintains against Mr. Grey the need of strengthening the central authority rather than that of the local governments. Instead of giving Bengal a council, he would take theirs away from Bombay and Madras. He would not encourage the local governments "to assume the position of independent, or at best loosely Confederate States."

Next comes one more minute from the pen of Sir J. Lawrence. In spite of the majority against him, he adheres to his own opinion on the proper government for Bengal, endorsed as that opinion is by his late colleague, Sir W. Muir. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has, in fact, more weight than the other governors, through the support he gains from "the immediate presence of the Government of India." If the work now thrown on the Lieutenant-governor be as heavy as he asserts, of which the Viceroy is not at all certain, a Council would increase instead of lessening it. This Sir J. Lawrence attests from his own experience. The true remedy lies in relieving the Lieutenant-governor of some part of his "very extensive territories;" Assam, for instance, and perhaps Behar, with part of the province of Benares. Sir J. Lawrence denies that his Government has ever unduly interfered with the Government of Bengal. Mr. Grey's reasoning "amounts to a claim that he should say which are the matters wherein the Government of India may legitimately interfere." The latter might just as reasonably urge the same claim against the Home Government.

Sir J. Lawrence foresees grave difficulties in the way of a full government for Bengal. The High Court would have to be modified. The Public Works Department needs better supervision than that of a local governor. All large questions which arise in Bengal have to be referred to the Governor-general. "Complications and discussions" would surely arise from having two governments with councils at the same place. The pay of the Lieutenant-governor ought however to be raised "nearly on a par" with that of a governor. Sir John flatly dissents from Sir H. Durand's suggestions that lieutenant-governors should be appointed from home, and that Madras and Bombay should lose their councils. He brings forward fresh arguments for abolishing the Local Legislature of Bengal, some of its work being best done by the Lieutenant-governor, and the rest by the Supreme Government. Mr. Maine's arguments in favour of summary legislation for the less advanced provinces meet with the Viceroy's entire approval. Not so does it fare with Mr. Grey's proposals to extend to the whole Government the power of veto on Local Legislatures now wielded by the Viceroy alone. As the appointed representative of the Queen, Sir John utterly objects to such an idea. He next takes pains to show how little time is really wasted on the journeys to and from Simlah, and defends the choice of that place as a good political centre, close

to Umballa, whose eminent claims in that respect are "too well known to require explanation." He agrees however with all Sir H. Durand has written in favour of Calcutta, as against any of the old capitals like Agra, Allahabad, or Delhi. And he concludes with a grave warning against the tendency to subject the viceregal authority "to processes which might induce weakness and decay." He believes that there is "as strong a necessity as there ever was, as strong a necessity as there could possibly be, for one central, absolute authority in India"—namely, the Governor-general in Council, and in extreme cases the Governor-general himself. For grave financial reasons, and in view of possible dangers and complications, "widely different from those of 1857, but equally formidable," Sir John earnestly pleads for the continued maintenance of the powers which he hopes his successor will receive from himself entirely unimpaired.

Further papers are contributed by Mr. Bayley, Mr. J. Strachey, and Sir H. Durand. The first-named allows that the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal is overburdened with work, but sees no remedy for that in making him a Governor. He holds that the Viceroy in Council should have power to amend as well as veto provincial Acts. Mr. John Strachey would not assimilate the Government of Bengal to that of Madras, nor would he detach Assam from the former, nor would he abolish the Bengal Legislative Council. But he would ease the hands of the Lieutenant-governor by a system of departments with a minister at the head of each. He agrees with the Viceroy in retaining Calcutta as the nominal seat of Government, and preferring Simlah as a retreat for the hot weather. Summary powers of legislation should be confined, he thinks, to the Indian Government. Sir H. Durand's short minute merely aims to show that the journey to Simlah causes a month's delay in public business.

Two more memoranda close the volume. The first, contributed by Mr. Mangles, defends the position taken up by himself and the majority of last year's Committee on the question of the proper government for Bengal. He protests against bringing forward the Orissa disaster as a reason for a sudden change in a system hitherto worked successfully by men of tried worth like Sir F. Halliday and Sir C. Beadon, and by one man of "surpassing ability"—Sir John Peter Grant. Sir John's successor, Sir C. Beadon, may have been "tempted to remain in harness too long," and to struggle with a burden beyond his failing powers; but after all no human efforts could have saved the "dense cottier population" of Orissa from the extreme results of a famine so widespread and so long foreshadowed. The people of Bengal are very easy to govern. The Lieutenant-governor called by another name would be no abler or stronger than he is now. Give him a larger staff of secretaries who would relieve him from "all labour but that of the mind;" and entrust civil officers of all grades with "larger powers for the definitive disposal of business."

Sir Erskine also defends his former position, by arguing that two full Governments could not live in peace at one capital, and that the Special Committee were all of one mind in retaining Calcutta for the seat of the Supreme Government. Bengal now spends but £5,000,000 on itself out of a revenue of £16,000,000. Under a quasi-independent rule, would not an able governor succeed with the help of Press, bar, and land-owners, in raising a formidable cry of Bengal for the Bengalis? The problem of the day, how best to combine local efforts and local administration under a strong central authority, is only to be solved by limiting the Lieutenant-governor's sphere of action and strengthening his connection with the Government of India. With regard to the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Erskine justifies the Committee's proposal to abolish it, as a step not really retrograde, but demanded by the conditions of a country still unfit for representative rule. Of the two main classes of laws now needed for India, the first pertaining to broad general principles can best be framed, amended, or digested in England, while the second class naturally falls under the care of an Indian Government. The subordinate governments should have power to make rules and ordinances at their own

pleasure, checked by that public opinion which can always express itself through an open durbar. As for the English in Bengal, they have plenty of ways of making their voice heard.

Thus far have spoken the various authorities consulted by Sir S. Northcote. Amidst their conflicting opinions it is easy to see which way sets the tide of contemporary thought regarding the future of the supreme and local governments of India. In spite of the recommendations of the Select Committee we may with good reason predict that Calcutta will not be severed from Bengal, that the latter will be placed on the same administrative footing as Madras and Bombay, that the centre of the Viceregal Government will not long remain in Calcutta, that the Viceroy and his Council will be allowed or required to go on circuit at pretty frequent, if not regular intervals, that Simlah will not be abandoned yet awhile of its viceregal visitors and their train. We should not be greatly surprised to see the North-Western Provinces raised into a full Government, and perhaps incorporated with Oudh. Sindh is possibly ripe for incorporation with Bombay; and some years hence we may expect to see the Punjab ready for a full-blown Governor with a Council. As fast as each "territory"—to use an American equivalent for a like state of things—can be made fit for a separate government, it should pass from under the viceregal sceptre; and so in due time the Viceroy's Government would be recognised as wielding powers akin to those of the American Congress and its President. For all truly imperial purposes he would reign supreme over a cluster of co-equal States.

Notices of Books.

Macmillan's Magazine for July. *The Fortnightly Review* for July.

In the former of these serials Mr. Clement Markham, Geographer to the Abyssinian Expedition, gives an interesting account of the fall of Magdala, with some noticeable remarks on Theodore himself. That prince himself, we are told, was his own chief engineer. The road across the great Jiddah ravine, a work of vast difficulty, all things considered, was built indeed with the aid of German artisans, who directed the details of blasting and revetting. But it was Theodore alone who traced out the road and organised the labour. Every morning too he himself "commenced work with his own hands." Mr. Markham shares the belief of those who look on Theodore as the victim of some misunderstanding with regard to the surrender of his prisoners and the supposed acceptance of his offered cattle. Be that as it may, it was not Sir R. Napier who deceived the King. The writer closes a spirited account of Theodore's last stand at the gate and his crowning act of suicide, with a description of the dead man's appearance:—

The body was that of a man of medium stature, well built, with broad chest, small waist, and muscular limbs. The hair was much dishevelled, crisp and coarse, and done in three high plaits, with little stumpy tails behind. The complexion was dark for an Abyssinian, but the features showed no trace of negro blood. The eyebrows had a peculiar curve downwards and over the nose, and there was a deep curved furrow in the centre of the forehead. The nose was aquiline and finely cut, with a low bridge; the lips thin and cruel; the face, though thin, rather round than oval. The once changeful eyes had lost their meaning—one closed, the other staring. The scanty beard and moustache contained many grey hairs. Teodoros was born in 1818, and was consequently in his fiftieth year.

Mr. Giffen's paper in the *Fortnightly* on the "Question of Central Asia," is the work of a man who has made Russian politics a special study for some time past, and in so doing has not learned to exaggerate the strength of Russia or to under-rate that of England. There is nothing of the alarmist in the following sentences:—"Indian politicians, coolly taking stock of what is occurring, cannot but observe that, empire for empire, India is stronger than Russia. This may not be the Russian belief, but it is the fact nevertheless. The Indian revenue is nearly as large as the Russian, though Indian taxes are very much lighter; the population is larger than that of Russia, including millions of warlike tribes as effective at least as the Cossacks, which form so large a part of the Russian army; and India is backed by England, the strongest State in the world in an economical view, which means the strongest

State for any material contest. The question, then, is hardly one on which the existence of the Indian Empire need depend, provided due care be taken. Indian politicians likewise do not fail to observe that if India is exposed to a new danger, Russia is also exposed. By creating within our reach a new and important province of the empire, Russia has given a hostage to England of no little value." But in going on to recommend the conquest of Afghanistan as "a new means of exercising pressure" on the conquerors of Turkistan, the essayist seems to lose his moral and intellectual footing. To say nothing of the sheer injustice of such a measure, we are utterly blind to its usefulness, whether from the strategical or the political point of view. We hold that nothing could be more insane than to waste time and strength in annexing a country which can be turned to far better account in other ways. We can at any moment keep Russia at a distance by enabling the Affghans to bar her advance. We might even at the last pinch hold Affghanistan ourselves. But to go and take the country now on the mere chance of a Russian invasion to come, would certainly increase the chances of Russian success by adding one more conquered people to the list of our probable foes. If we are stronger than Russia, that is no reasoning for wantonly weakening ourselves by taking up a position so far in advance of our natural base. What safer policy can there be than to hold the line of the Indus, and keep on good terms with those small frontier States that ought to serve as buffers against the shock of an inroad from Central Asia, if ever that shock should come. It is not at all likely to come during the next hundred years, and meanwhile India would be paying a pretty penny for the possession of a post which, in time of need, would prove to us a more fatal snare than Sebastopol did to Russia in the Crimean war.

British India Classics. Edited by W. J. Jeaffreson, M.A., Oxon. Vol. I.—Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. (Cantos I. and II.) Vol. II.—Gray's *Poems*.

Here we have the first two volumes, handy of size and neatly printed, of a series of class-books meant primarily for native students in Indian schools and colleges, but available also, it may be, for English scholars at home. The editor, formerly Principal of the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay, seems to have discharged his share of the undertaking with much care and skill in the conveying of needful knowledge and the suggesting of just ideas. The notes are perhaps a little overdone, as such things are apt to be, but they are almost always pertinent, clear in meaning, and betray a considerable amount of philological learning and critical insight. They are excellently adapted for home students. For native Indian learners we should have liked to see more frequent reference made to points of analogy in some at least of the Indian languages. Many of the words and idioms, might surely have been illustrated, by means of Sanskrit, for instance, and its modern offshoots. In some cases indeed this has been done, but might not the practice have been carried further? On the other hand, the references to Latin and Teutonic sources are very full and appropriate. In the notes on the "*Lady of the Lake*," a useful analysis of the story is interwoven—a great help to the foreign learner. Gray's *Poems* are carefully arranged in the order of their composition, and a concise biography is followed by a critical estimate, which helps the student to draw his own conclusions from the opposite opinions of former critics, and Mr. Jeaffreson's own remarks thereon. On the whole his estimate of Gray does far more justice to that exquisite lyric poet than his estimate of Scott does to him whom Byron called "the Ariosto of the North." In the latter instance he leans too much on Mr. Carlyle's one-sided rules of criticism. If Scott, as he implies, was not a genuine poet, because he expressed too little of his own inner thoughts and deeper feelings, showed "no consciousness of a high message to his fellow men," and gave up writing verse when it ceased to sell, what are we to say of Homer, Shakespeare, and other poets, who painted life as objectively as Scott himself? Mr. Palgrave's praise of Scott may be extravagant, but we should have thought that no impartial reader would have denied the author of *Marmion* a high place among genuine poets. It is too much the fashion in these days to look for profound thought, minute realism, and scientific dissection of self, in poetry, as well as in other walks of Art. But they who regard the poet, as above all things an artist, clothing his ideas in beautiful shapes, will find room in the

same Valhalla for Scott and Wordsworth, Byron and Shelley, Moore and Tennyson. One star may differ from another star in glory; but they are all stars notwithstanding.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE GOVERNMENT STUD DEPARTMENT.

The *Englishman* understands that the Government are about to appoint a commission to inquire into and report upon the Government Stud Department. Considering the complaints that have for years been made by commanding officers of cavalry regiments and batteries of artillery of the impossibility of procuring the stamp of horse they require from the Government studs, we trust that the very important question of entirely doing away with the present expensive establishments will not be passed over by the committee. The present Stud Department has been confessedly a failure; it becomes then a matter of necessity to consider in what way the supply of horses required for the Indian Army can be most easily and economically furnished. A century ago the Punjab, Rajpootana, Central India, the Deccan, and other districts in the North-West furnished quantities of animals with sufficient breeding and bone for remount purposes, whilst Cabul and Turkistan annually contributed a considerable supply of horses good enough for native cavalry remounts. As the exportation of horses from Cabul has been almost put a stop to by the prohibition lately issued by Azim Khan, and as the Russians are not likely to allow the further export of horses from Turkistan and Central Asia, these sources of supply may be at once dismissed from the calculation. When at the commencement of the late Abyssinian Expedition the Government ordered an increase of thirty-six men to every regiment of native cavalry it was found in many instances impossible to obtain satisfactory remounts either amongst the studs or country breeds for this comparatively small body of men. We may conclude, therefore, that these sources of supply are also at present inadequate, and the question therefore resolves itself into either importation from England, the Cape, or Australia, or the encouragement of the breeding of a better description of animal by the native breeders. That this latter plan is the most desirable, if properly carried out, we think few would deny, for the immediate benefit of having a supply in the country itself in case of any emergent demand, is self-evident, to say nothing of the risks of importation and the length of time that it takes to get an imported horse into working condition after a bad passage. But to encourage native breeders Government must be prepared to go to some considerable immediate expense, which would, however, be gradually recouped by the abolition of the present expensive studs. The first expense necessary would be to import from England annually for several years about twenty stud horses, but of a superior description to those now imported, and which should cost on an average nearly one thousand pounds each. These should not be selected at present by a London horse-dealer, but by a committee at the different sales and shows of thoroughbred stock throughout the United Kingdom, or from private persons, and after being passed as sound by a veterinary surgeon, should be forwarded with as little delay as possible overland to this country. These horses should then be located in different parts of the country where the best mares are to be found, care being taken to select the stallion for each district most likely to nick with the breed of mares in it. They should travel round the district at the proper season, a small fee only being charged for the services of the horse, the Government having the option of purchasing the produce at a fixed price when three years old. To encourage the breeders to take better care of the mares and foals, annual shows should be held, at which really good prizes should be awarded to those whose animals were in the best condition, and showed evidence of most attention having been bestowed upon them. The districts of the stallions should from time to time be changed, and the best filly foals should be selected as future breeding mares. To produce a sufficient supply of remounts under these circumstances must at any rate be a work of time, and as the demands are immediate we must at present look to importation. It seems to us that a new field of importation has been opened up by the establishment of the present line of large transports, which during that part of the year when they are not employed in conveying troops might be very advantageously used for the conveyance of horses from England to this country. It is well known that cavalry remounts can be purchased in almost any quantity in England and Ireland on an average of from twenty to twenty-five pounds each, the latter being the price allowed by Government, and as one of the transports should be able to carry three hundred horses, or even more, the cost of transport to this country should not exceed ten pounds per horse. According to the rates at present charged for horses for the Indian market in Australia and at the Cape, the price of each animal landed in India averages fully forty pounds, exclusive of the risk of loss on the voyage, which would be comparatively small by the transport and overland route. It seems to us, therefore, that until the system of breeding in the country as recommended above is thoroughly established, the cheapest and best market for Indian remounts is to be found in England.

TEA IN THE NEILGHERRIES.

The *Madras Times* holds it for certain that had the Neilgherries had the advantage of a commissioner, who would have made it his business to do for the planters there what Mr. Jacobson did for Java, we have no doubt that great losses, especially in tea seed, would have been avoided; and the results of the cultivation up to the present time would have been much more satisfactory than they are. The Government appear to have given no assistance to the Neilgherry planters, and whatever success has been achieved is due entirely to private enterprise. In Java, however, we find Mr. Jacobson was encouraged and assisted in every way by the local Government. He says "the third circumstance which came most powerfully to my aid" (in the introduction of tea into Java) "was the unceasing kind and benevolent support and treatment that I had the honour to experience from his Excellency the Commissary-General, Viscount Du Bus de Gisignies. This gave me the opportunity annually of experimenting upon the before-mentioned 500 tea plants, from month to month, placing them out in various directions in the Preanger Government gardens, and in this manner making observations upon them every year. I shall always bring to my recollection the name of this nobleman with the highest esteem, and the most sincere gratitude. By his assistance I was enabled to bear up against the difficulties and oppositions wherewith I so immediately had to contend, and already in 1829 to produce both green and black tea—yes, and even Souchong and Pekoe." The Governor-General of Java also gave every assistance. A most interesting fact is that in February, 1839, Mr. Jacobson brought a number of genuine Fokeen tea plants from China to Java. We do not think any of these have reached the Neilgherries. In Java they were a great success; they were planted at a place called Tjis-roopen, and from the abundance of seed they produced were the origin of hundreds of thousands of the choicest tea plants. At Ootacamund and Coonoor the China plant is, we believe, considered the worst of all; whereas these Fokeen tea plants, although it was at first asserted on their arrival in Java that they were exactly the same as the Japan plants, very soon showed their superiority. This is an important circumstance, because if the Fokeen plant is really so valuable for seeding, the sooner it is introduced on the Neilgherries the better. The difficulty appears at present to be the want of fresh seed. After Mr. Jacobson had succeeded in introducing the cultivation, he began to look about him for manipulators. He very soon found that in Java the search for Chinese who understood both the culture and manufacture of tea was fruitless; only here and there could he find a man who could pluck, roll, and dry the leaves, and then the produce did not pay. He says, "It is worthy of remark that now no more than then, notwithstanding every encouragement, no Chinese who had come direct from China were to be found in Java, who knew how to make merchantable tea, or, rather, tea merchantable, which is a different thing. The only cause probably that can be assigned for this is, that proper and qualified tea makers have seldom or ever from the first betaken themselves out of the country." The Government of Java therefore directed him to do the best thing possible, viz., to go to China and bring everything—seeds, planters, manufacturers, and chest makers. It must be borne in mind that this was not only a difficult but a dangerous affair; but he had the good fortune in two years to transport hundreds of seeds and plants, and eventually, in 1832, all the workmen, planters, and manipulators that were required, and hundreds of thousands of tea plants to Wanajassa. The Chinamen he brought were quiet, industrious, and respectable people. Mr. Jacobson repeated this expedition in 1833, and with such fortunate results that he arrived again in February of that year with another set of workmen and with millions of seeds from China. Tea planters on the Neilgherries will be glad to know how far the transit of so much tea seed was successful so many years ago, and it would be well to inquire how it is so much seed is at present rendered perfectly useless by the operation of "sweating" during the journey from Calcutta to Madras and on to the hills. The reason is that sufficient care is not exercised. The bags of seed should be constantly turned and the air allowed to get at them. They should never be heaped up in a mass. Mr. Jacobson reports that, notwithstanding the dangers and difficulties of every kind, thirty-five years ago the greater part of the seeds taken to Java from China lived, and the workman, each in his own department, became skilled, and a healthy state of affairs by energy and perseverance was established. Let us hope that similar good fortune may attend the efforts of the Neilgherry tea planters.

THE BHAMO EXPEDITION.—The *Rangoon Gazette* hears that the King of Burmah has ordered the whole of the Bhamo officials, except the new Governor, to be sent to Mandalay in chains at once. The official who accompanied Captain Sladen to Bhamo, and who proved himself most useful to the party on the voyage up, has been promoted by the King, who is sparing no pains to show that he is friendly to British interests, however much his officials may be inclined to oppose the expedition. The same paper states that Mr. Gordon, Executive Engineer at Prome, has been directed by telegraph from Rangoon to join Captain Sladen, to supply, we presume, the place of Captain Williams.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, June 11.—It is at it again. I mean the rain, which came pouring down in grand style the night before last, continued to pour all night, and kept on pouring until late yesterday afternoon, when there was a clearance up, which however seems, from the dense white mist now enveloping this place, likely to be but a very temporary clearance. The Abyssinian expedition is considered to have redounded to the credit of the native troops sent from this side of India. None of the Bombay regular native regiments were sent to the front, but positioned along the line of route, and the so-called Beloochees happen to be mostly Pathans from Kohat and the other Punjab districts west of the Indus. The only tidings your correspondent has heard from Bunnoo are that Dr. Mackertich is out of all danger, and doing well. The "Doctor" from Kohat, and another Medico from some other neighbouring station, were affording the necessary medical aid, but as yet none of the assassins—for the belief is there were more than one—have been arrested or traced out. The strange story told by the *Central Indian Times*, "on the most unexceptionable authority," that Sir Richard Temple is to return to the Central Provinces as Lieutenant-Governor, as soon as the Supreme Government shall have matured a scheme for the annexation of the Berars (Hyderabad) and their amalgamation, as also that of the southern Mahratta country, with the Central Provinces, in order to give Sir Richard Temple a dominion worthy of his sway, is perfectly true. But as Government has not yet completed a scheme for the annexation of the Berars, or any other portion of the Nizam's dominions, nor conceived a notion of doing anything of the kind, your Central India contemporary will have to wait some time before he sees Sir Richard Temple re-translated to the Central Provinces, or those provinces erected into a Lieutenant-Governorship. And now for a short pregnant paragraph. There is no doubt that if the Disraeli Ministry remains in Sir Stafford Northcote will come out as Viceroy. Colonel Herbert left this a fortnight ago for Bombay *en route* to Bagdad, and I have not heard that there has been any message sent after him to stop him on the way. I mention the Colonel's departure, for I have seen it stated that the Hon. Mr. Elliot, British Ambassador at Constantinople, intimated that Sir Arnold Kemball's departure for England just now would be incompatible with the interests of the public service. But whether incompatible or not, Sir Arnold Kemball requires to go home through ill-health, and the ambassador's opinion, therefore, is not likely to keep him in Turkish Arabia. The question of a gold currency—ay, that's the question! "Whether it's better"—but the subject is not one for parody. Your correspondent was under the impression that by this time everything would have been settled; but all he can learn is that there is to be no hurry, no incontinent haste, no reckless interference with the present state of currency matters; and that if, after the most mature deliberation, it should appear desirable to take any steps towards the admission of gold, they will be taken cautiously and in a manner to, if possible, preclude any evil results. You will have heard ere this that though the Ameer of Bokhara may—it is possible—be dead, the latest authentic intelligence from Bokhara (dated 11th May) represents him as alive, in active health, and anything but disposed to enter on fatal hostilities with the Russians, who were represented to have slain him in battle. He appears to be, with relation to existing circumstances, the wisest man in Bokhara; for the whole of his fanatic subjects seem bent on exposing themselves to defeats by civilised and disciplined forces they make no suitable effort to fit themselves to encounter. All that Russia seems to want from them at present is consent to a line of posts on the Oxus, intended in all probability to be extended to a point on the Turkoman shore of the Caspian. This would hem in and restrain the worst of the tribes dealing in human flesh and blood, and so far the march of Russia would be that of humanity; but, despite this, Russia's movements are exciting great apprehension in Persia (notwithstanding it is from Persia the tribes mostly wrest their captives), and may eventually lead to results there. The "news" that the Ameer of Bokhara had been killed in battle, and replaced by the Russians putting his nephew on the musnud, was probably concocted in Cabul, where, though they wear long beards, there are excellent hands at a "shave."—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

BAREILLY, June 14.—I beg to bring to your notice for the good of the Indian public and English gunsmiths that in this city in broad daylight English gunsmiths' names are engraved on Monghyr fowling-pieces, nicely done up, much after the English finish, but of the worst iron; these guns are often known to burst and cause damage to the unfortunate beings firing them (I have seen one burst myself). The public ought to be warned against purchasing such weapons, and soldiers in India ought in like manner to be cautioned. It is a gross injustice to the English gun makers, who may have taken out patents for expensive guns. How has this escaped the notice of the police authorities of the place? But what else can be expected from the class of subordinate inspectors that are now in the police? scarcely

a dozen English, Irish or Scotchmen in the subordinate grades of the North-West police force. From the 26th ultimo to the present moment we have had very hot weather; the intervening showers of rain have stirred up a breeze and cooled the air for the time being, but towards evening it is exceedingly hot.

NYNEE TAL, June 15.—Some three months ago I remember having seen some correspondence in the *Delhi Gazette* regarding native attempts at English letter writing, and some rather odd specimens were given. Perhaps the following attempt may not be altogether uninteresting to some of your readers, especially to the baboo who so warmly advocated the cause of his countrymen:—"Honoured sir,—In reply to your letter Dated 7th March 1868, with enclose an order on Agra Rs. 25. Sir wrote me those word you get first in my under Rs. 40 therefore I humbly beg to say before I am only *one* man, now I am *two* man, because I have been marriage, therefore I have great expence more than before. Sir, I am present in your Honour [Heaven forbid that this should be true] at Railway station on the 20th instant *with my wife*. I am *very sorry to say* that I keep my house on 200, and I shall ever pray for your long life and prosperity." Judging from the length of time which this effusion took to reach me it would seem that its composition must have cost the writer a terrible effort of genius. He certainly puts forth a very novel principle—namely, that when a man gets married his employer must maintain his wife by immediately raising the pay of the husband, on the ground that he has now become "two man" instead of only one. I fear the writer will get but few to sympathise with him in the deep regret which he expresses at having been unfortunate enough to be obliged to keep his two hundred rupee house, instead of having been compelled to sell it, the more especially as the misfortune was the consequence of his having received an increase of pay and an advance of twenty-five rupees.

SAHARUNPORE, June 17.—After a fortnight's hot and sultry weather we were at last favoured with a pretty good shower on Monday night, but as it did not last long, the weather has become hotter and more disagreeable. The clouds however still hover over our heads and predict more rain, which will be highly acceptable. The good news of the opening of the Railway from Meerut to Umballa at one stretch in January next communicated by you the other day is corroborated by the railway officials here. It is also added, and by those whose word ought to be relied on, that the engine will commence running as early as October next, and that the Viceroy when returning from Simla in next November will proceed down by rail through this, but from what we see here we can hardly believe that the contractors can be as good as their word. How far they will fulfil this promise, which some consider to be a mere excuse to postpone the opening of the line into Saharunpore in next October, time only can show. The East India Railway Company opened their line by small sections, but why the Delhi Railway authorities do not pursue the same course is a mystery that cannot be easily got at. The meeting "to give the natives the first lesson in the art of self-government," I mean the meeting of the municipality, about the constitution of which so much has already been said in your correspondence columns, has not as yet been held. I hope to give you some particulars of it when it takes place. It is rumoured that the Archdeacon of Calcutta will pay us a visit shortly.

Miscellaneous.

ILLNESS OF MR. TREVOR.—The *Indian Daily News* regrets to hear that Mr. Trevor, member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, has been suffering from palsy for the last few days.

OPIMUM.—At the opium sale on 10th June 2,300 chests Behar opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,439, and 1,700 Benares at Rs. 1,412.

OUTRAGES IN JEHANABAD.—The sub-division of Jehanabad has lately been the scene of three or four dacoities, the perpetrators of which have baffled the police.

RAILWAY POLICE.—The Supreme Government we hear have sanctioned the formation of a separate railway police force for the line of railway from Ghazeeabad to Meerut, as recommended by the Government of the North-West Provinces.

THE REBEL PRINCE OF BURMAH.—The *Englishman* hears from Burmah that the Meingoon Mengtha has succeeded in collecting a force of 8,000 Shan and Karens on the frontier, and that the Royal Council have been called upon to devise measures of defence.

THE EX-NAWAB OF TONK.—Mr. I. T. Pritchard, barrister-at-law and editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, has been retained by the ex-Nawab of Tonk to plead his cause before the public. Mr. Pritchard apparently charges all the political officers with having been bribed, and the young Thakoor of Lawa with plotting against the ex-Nawab.

GRANT TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We hear that the Government of India has authorised the grant of Rs. 12,000 as compensation to the Agricultural Society, Calcutta, for the value of the improvements made in the land in the Government Botanical Gardens, which has been resumed by Government from the occupation of the said society.

MR. G. W. KELLNER, Inspector-general of Accounts, will, it is said, soon take up the accounts of the Bengal Presidency and the North-Western Provinces for inspection.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Major C. F. Browne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 16. Capt. H. Macdonald has furnished a report of his arrival at Bombay on May 9.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen have been elected by the householders of Dalhousie to serve as the Municipal Committee of that station for the years 1868-69:—Capt. R. Home, R.E., and Mr. R. Gereson. Capt. H. R. Worsley to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Dacca.

ABSCONDING MEDICAL SERVANTS.—The undermentioned hospital apprentices, having absconded, are struck off the establishment of the subordinate medical department, from the dates specified:—William Davenport, Oct., 1864; John Gleeson, Jan., 1867; John Blackburn, Aug., 1866; Fred. Augustus Catania, May 5, 1867; Wm. Bernard Law Good, April 11, 1867; and Wm. Henn, Jan. 1867.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO DARJEELING.—The question of a railway to Darjeeling is likely to remain somewhat longer in abeyance. The Secretary of State has declined to come to a decision as to the advisability of guaranteeing the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills, pending a further report on the whole subject. This report was called for in January last.

CURATORS OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—We (*Indian Daily News*) understand that Dr. Stoliczka, Palæontologist of the Geological Survey, and Mr. V. Ball, also of the same department, have been both appointed joint officiating curators of the Indian Museum, in the place of Dr. Colles, resigned. The salary of the abovementioned officers has been fixed at Rs. 500 for the former, and Rs. 250 for the latter, Dr. Stoliczka being the responsible curator.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR GRANT.—The following notification appears in general orders dated Simla, June 9:—Major James Augustus Grant, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in command, wing officer 4th Goorkha Regiment, lately attached to the Intelligence Department with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a captain, with effect from the date of his departure from Zoulla.

THE QUEEN OF BHOPAL'S PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY.—The Secretary of State intimates her Majesty's acceptance of the two fans presented to the Queen and Princess of Wales by her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. The fan for the Queen was worked by the Begum's own hands; and the one designed for the Princess Alexandra by the girls of the Victoria school, which the Begum has established for female education in her territories.

A CAUTION.—The following notification appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—"Intending pilgrims and other persons going to Pooree are hereby warned that the number of pilgrims already at that place is in excess of the accommodation available, and those who go now will encounter great hardships, will probably be subjected to extortionate charges, and be exposed to the danger of an outbreak of cholera."

EARNINGS OF THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—The earnings for the past week ending June 7, 1868, on 1,131 miles open, amounted to £36,741. 4s. 7d., or £32. 9s. 9d. per mile open, showing an increase of £525. 14s. 10d., or 9s. 4d. per mile open more than the corresponding week of last year. The returns for the first twenty-three weeks of 1868 show a decrease of £148,695. 14s. 2d. as compared with the corresponding period of 1867.

A COOL NOTION.—The latest thing out in American enterprise is a scheme for supplying London with country air by means of gutta-percha tubes, through which the fresh air from the Surrey Hills is to be sucked by steam power. We fear the project will hardly bear extension to India; but fancy the luxury of turning on a supply of mountain breeze, fresh from Kussowlie or Darjeeling according to choice, a constant supply of each being always on tap on the premises!—*Pioneer*.

POLITICS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—Fresh complications seem likely to arise in Central Asia, all tending to confirm the position which recent events have given the Russians. The Meer of Shehr-i-Subz, the birth-place of Timoorleng, desirous of taking advantage of the quarrel between the Russians and the Bokhariots, ordered a levy *en masse*, and marched on Samarcand with a force reported to amount to 40,000 horsemen and footmen. Should this rumour prove true, we shall probably hear in a few weeks of Shehr-i-Subz having been occupied by a Russian brigade.

SALES OF INDIAN TEA.—At the sales of Indian tea on the 12th and 13th May, 2,665 packages were disposed of, 354 of which comprised teas from the gardens of the Assam Company. Former rates were maintained. Fine teas were firmer than at the previous sale, and the common descriptions were in strong demand. The next sales were to have been held on 9th June. We take these particulars from the circular of Messrs. William, James, and Henry Thomson, to which we are also indebted for the following figures:—During 1867 the imports of Indian tea into the United Kingdom amounted to 7,094,400 lbs.; deliveries, 6,223,040 lbs.; stock on December 31, 2,852,880 lbs. Compared with previous years, the imports from

Jan. 1 to April 30 are given as under :—1866, 2,100,647 lbs.; 1867, 2,401,680 lbs.; 1868, 2,793,280 lbs. From 1st to 13th May six vessels had arrived at London and one at Liverpool, with cargoes aggregating 318,102 lbs. Up to April 3, thirty-seven vessels were reported at sea with 2,159,072 lbs. of Indian tea.

TALK OF A FAREWELL DURBAR AT LAHORE.—We hear from Lahore that several of the native chiefs of the Punjab have submitted a proposal to the Viceroy to hold a durbar at Lahore, or at one of the Sikh cities on his Excellency's return from Simla in October next. We have not heard what decision the Governor-general has come to, but it would seem to be the object of the chiefs to pay a farewell tribute of respect and affection to a ruler in whom they profess to feel a pride.

ATTEMPTED SUTTEE.—A correspondent writes us that about the middle of last month a Sutte was attempted at Bicaner. Arrangements had been made secretly, the funeral pile was ready, and the woman was marching out of one of the city gates to offer herself up to the devouring flames, when the Rajah received information and immediately issued orders for the prevention of the sacrifice. "Bicaner has managed better than Cawnpore, and indeed great credit is due to the Rajah for the active steps taken by him in the matter."

MAGISTERIAL POWERS: NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a magistrate, and with those of a deputy collector :—Messrs. F. W. Porter, W. H. Hudson, and G. R. C. Williams. The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a sub-magistrate of the 1st class :—Messrs. T. F. Harkness, W. T. Martin, and G. E. Knox, extra assistant-commissioner, Mr. E. P. Finn. The undermentioned officer is invested with the powers of a deputy collector for the trial and decision of cases :—Mr. A. Robinson. The powers conferred by the notification from this department, No. 187, dated Feb. 28, 1868, on Mr. F. Kilvert, officiating deputy collector of Gurhwal, subject to the result of this year's examination, are withdrawn.

CHOLERA IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The *Central India Times* says the cholera wave has at last swept into the military cantonment of Kamptee, and has already gathered to itself a number of victims. In one day there were as many as ten men of a native infantry corps brought into hospital, of whom three died within twelve hours. As yet we have not heard that it has appeared among the Europeans. In the cantonment and station of Jubbulpore, however, it has affected both European and native alike, but the cases are not many. In the Seonce district, where it first broke out, among the gangs of coolies working on the trunk road, it is spreading daily in a wider and wider circle, and there panic is at present master of the situation.

ALLOWANCES TO SOLDIERS' WIVES, &c.—The following notification has appeared, dated Simla, June 9 last :—With reference to the limit assigned by G.O.P.C. No. 667, dated Dec. 31, 1850, which renders subsistence allowance for wives or children inadmissible to non-commissioned officers and soldiers whose allowances, consolidated or otherwise, exceed a given amount, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to extend that limit from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem. This decision will have retrospective effect as regards any non-commissioned officers or soldiers whose aggregate pay and allowances were raised above the former limit of Rs. 75 by the additional pay sanctioned in G.G.O. No. 1,035 of Nov. 1 last, but in no other cases. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SAMNUGGUR.—The committee of investigation on the late railway accident at Samnuggur held another sitting this day at the reasonable hour of 11 A.M. Some persons able and willing to furnish evidence attended. Mr. Prestage and his attorney were present. A certain old native gentleman, who enjoys some reputation as a babbler, and holds the somewhat objectionable position of Government contractor, was set to interpret the Bengalee part of the evidence. As another native gentleman was in attendance, we wish the former had been spared his trouble, because his way of doing the work is not very much liked by the community. But we are happy to state the committee behaved, as it should have done, with politeness and discretion.—*Indian Mirror*, June 15.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta and chaplain arrived at Peshawur from Murree on June 13. As soon as the Bishop learnt that the Peshawur garrison was entirely without a clergyman, he hastened himself to fill the post the late chaplain left "at his own request." We are at a loss to understand why the garrison at Peshawur should be more objectionable for a chaplain of the Church of England to serve in than for any of the other servants of the State, whose duty compels them, in turn with others, to serve there. We learn that the Bishop intends to remain at Peshawur over two if not three Sundays; and, by taking the course he has in the difficulty into which he has been thrown, we feel assured his Lordship will gain the high esteem and sympathy of the whole garrison.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE RAINS IN BENGAL.—It is many years since, according to the oldest inhabitant, the rains came in so early or so heavily. Up to the end of May nearly twice as much rain had fallen as fell in the same period of last year. This made the month comparatively cool and pleasant, the temperature only reaching a maximum of ten

degrees below the highest point of last year. Hot weather, properly speaking, we have had none this year. The cool and showery May was of the greatest assistance to the crops. Planters anticipated a bumper season of indigo, and ryots an unexampled rice harvest. A few showers at the beginning of the month were looked for as necessary to prepare the crops for the fortnight of excessive heat which usually precedes the rains. The showers came, but only as the precursor of a fall of rain, which lasted with but slight intermissions from the 6th inst. up to last evening, when the weather seemed to break. So heavy and continuous a downpour has not been known for many years. Its effects on the crops will, it is feared, prove most disastrous. At the Sandheads and along the coast the weather has been rough and stormy.—*Englishman*, June 15.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.—The following despatch on a matter of some interest to the Civil Service of India is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* :—India-office, London, April 8, 1868. To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council. Sir,—I have considered in Council your financial letter, dated Feb. 20, 1868, No. 46, recommending the adoption of the following revised rates of subsistence allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants throughout India, viz. :—Twelve or more years' standing, Rs. 400 per mensem; more than eight but less than twelve years' standing, 320 ditto; not more than eight years' standing, 250 ditto; and I have to convey to you my approval of your proposition.—I have, &c. (signed)—STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

THE PUNJAB.—The agricultural prospects of the Punjab are this season, up to the latest dates, very favourable. In the Umballa, Sealkot, and Huzara districts harvest operations were completed, and the returns were pronounced to be favourable. In Gurgaon preparations were being made for sowing the autumn crops, and in Rawalpindi and Bunioo the Khureef crops were being sown. The only complaint is from Peshawur, where the crops had been slightly injured by hail. The rainfall had been heaviest in the Simla district, where twenty-three, twenty-two, and fourteen inches were registered respectively at the stations of Kotguri, Kotkhai, and Simla between the 1st April and the 11th June. Prices were highest in the Rawalpindi and Sirsa districts, rising in the former as high as eight and a-half seers of flour of the first sort per rupee.

INTESTATE PROPERTY.—The following notices appear in the *Calcutta Gazette* :—Notice is hereby given that certain effects belonging to the late Mrs. Elizabeth Augusta Amelia King, who died intestate at Toolseepore, in the town of Cuttack, on April 28 last, are under this Court, and will be made over to any person legally authorised to receive the same. E. W. Molony, Officiating Judge; Judge's Office, Cuttack, June 4. Certain effects belonging to the estate of Mr. H. Walsh, sub assistant surveyor attached to revenue survey, fifth division, and British subject, who died intestate, are in the custody of this Court, and will be made over to any party legally authorised to receive them. All claimants to the estate of the deceased account-holders in or against the favour of the deceased should file complaints within one year from this date to this Court. A. K. Comber, Deputy Commissioner; Gawalparah, May 29.

EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. E. J. Martin, C.E., Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, passed the Examination in the Native Language in June last, according to the Departmental Standard, as laid down in Government of India Circular No. 62, dated the 4th of July, 1867. Lieutenant Whitmore, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. W. F. Heath, both of the Raneekhet Division, P. W., N. W. Provinces, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustanee on the 23rd of May. The undermentioned officers of the Mysore and Coorg Commission have passed the examination prescribed for assistants in those provinces :—By the Higher Standard.—Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Lieuts. E. S. Ludlow, H. M. S. Magrath, Messrs. E. Shunmoogavaloo Pille, V. Krishnasawmy Moodeliar, and Chuppadhi Soobiah. Mr. J. Beglar, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to Burrakur Division, passed in Colloquial Hindustanee on the 26th of May; Mr. E. S. B. Pereira, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, attached to the Rajshahy Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 21st of April, 1868.

THE ATTOCK TUNNEL.—Many of our readers will learn with interest that the Attock Tunnel is a *fait accompli* thus far at least, that the two parties which have been boring beneath the Indus from opposite sides met on the 5th inst. so nearly that a crowbar in the hand of a man belonging to one party could be grasped by one of the other. These long perforations are now made with such certainty that no precision astonishes us. It is said that the central axes of the Mont Cenis perforations, if produced, would coincide within five-eighths of an inch. Nevertheless there are some feats of science at which no familiarity preserves us from surprise. Whatever may, or may not, be the future utility of the Indus Tunnel, as an engineering *tour de force* it is undoubtedly honourable to the country. There is something, too, in the circumstances of the work which strikes the imagination. To think of men boring away for years just beneath a furious and mighty river, from whose invasion they were protected only by a thin barrier of more or less porous and friable rock, which barrier every stroke of their pickaxes tended to weaken! It is one thing for a man to walk 300 yards on a tight-rope at a moderate elevation above dry land, and another for him to go the same distance in the same manner over Niagara.—*Pioneer*, June 12.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—In modification of the separate orders, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 10, the following gentlemen are appointed to officiate as assistant superintendents of police in the districts mentioned, viz.:—Mr. Beadon, Burdwan; Mr. Burtleson, Gya. Mr. Forbes, assistant superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Hooghly. Mr. Patch, assistant superintendent of police, Moorsheadabad, is to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rajshahye, during the absence on leave of Mr. Reilly. Dr. Fensworth to be medical officer with the military and police force assembled in Keonjhar. Mr. Farquharson, sub-registrar of Monghyr, to officiate as an assistant superintendent of police in Hazareebaugh. Mr. Fendall to officiate as an assistant superintendent of police in Lohardugga.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—The relief movements of the Punjab Frontier Force for the ensuing cold season have now been made public. No. 1 Battery Artillery will move from Dera Ismael Khan to Kohat, No. 2 from Kohat to Bunnoo, and No. 3 from Bunnoo to Dera Ismael Khan. The 1st Punjab Cavalry will march under orders of the Brigadier Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force from Dera Ismael Khan to Bunnoo, the 2nd from Dera Gahzee Khan to Dera Ismael Khan, the 3rd from Kohat to Rajanpore, the 4th from Bunnoo to Kohat, and the 5th from Rajanpore to Dera Gahzee Khan. The 1st Sikh Infantry will move from Kohat to Dera Ismael Khan, and the 2nd from Dera Gahzee Khan to Bunnoo. The 3rd Sikh Infantry will march from Peshawur to Dera Gahzee Khan, whenever the regiment can be spared from that division. The 4th will remove from Dera Gahzee Khan to Bunnoo, when relieved by the 3rd Sikhs. Among the Punjab Infantry Regiments the 1st will move from Dera Ismael Khan to Kohat, the 2nd from Abottobad to Kohat, 3rd from Kohat to Abottabad, the 4th from Dera Ismael Khan to Kohat, the 5th from Bunnoo to Dera Ismael Khan and the 6th from Kohat to Dera Gahzee Khan.

THE WEATHER IN BENGAL.—The weather still continues showery and unsettled. The country presents an appearance which is only seen in ordinary years at the end of July. Wherever the eye turns it is met by wide sheets of water. This of course is most injurious to the crops, and already we are beginning to receive letters from various parts of the country, stating that the crops are "drowned." From the meteorological return issued by the office of the surveyor-general we find that the maximum temperature for the seven days ended June 14 was 87 deg., against 95 deg. last year. The highest point was reached on the 11th inst., but on the 8th the highest reading was only 81 deg. 4 sec., and on the 14th 80 deg. The lowest reading was on the 13th, when the thermometer marked 77 deg. The barometer stood at 29.647 on the 8th, and fell steadily to 29.361 on the 13th. It had risen next day to 29.416. The rain has been excessive, and although we have not yet reached the usual period of the setting-in of the rains, the fall has been up to date nearly half of that for the whole of last year, 32.86 inches, against a total for last year of 72.73 inches. Compared with the average of the last fourteen years, the rainfall to date is even more striking—average to June 14, 15.37 inches; Jan. 1 to June 14, 1868, 32.86 inches.—*Englishman*, June 18.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The *Englishman* cannot agree with the decision of the Government of India regarding the custody of Dr. Forbes Watson's work on the "Textile Manufactures and Costumes of the People of India." We cannot understand on what principle the Governor-general in Council consulted the trustees of the Museum upon the request of the Chamber of Commerce. They were interested parties, and it was naturally to be expected that they would insist on the superiority of their own claim. It will not be contended that the collection could be more safely lodged than in the Museum, but we really see very little practical use in providing for the safety of the work in a place where no one will go to look at it. The interest of the mercantile community in the work is superior to that of the general public. The work is obviously calculated to benefit them directly, and the public rather indirectly through them. But the interests of the public, whatever they may be, are not consulted by placing the work in the Museum. The only ground the Government urged for departing from the course followed in England has been abandoned; and the Governor-general in Council does not in his present communication show any other reason for departing from the express intention of the donors of the collection.

NATIVE OFFICIALS IN THE PUNJAB.—A scheme for improving the position and prospects of native officials in the Punjab has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The number of assistant commissioners is to be reduced from fifty-eight effective officers to forty-eight, and the number of extra assistant commissioners will be gradually increased by ten, and divided into classes and grades. The first class will be divided into three grades, of which the first will include three officers on Rs. 800 a month, the second four officers on Rs. 700 a month, and the third six officers on Rs. 600 a month. The second class will contain only two grades, the first consisting of seven officers on Rs. 500, and the second of ten on Rs. 400 a month. The third class likewise contains two grades, the first including sixteen officers on Rs. 300, and the second ten on Rs. 250 a month. The ranks of the extra assistant commissioners will be filled in accordance with the above scheme, as vacancies occur among the as-

sistant commissioners. The offices of Small Cause Court Judge of Hoshiarpore and Peshawur are now declared open to natives; and natives duly qualified by position, character, and attainments are further declared eligible for appointment in special cases to the rank and emolument of assistant commissioners. The scheme, however, requires to be confirmed by the Secretary of State, but there are no just grounds for believing that in this case such confirmation will be withheld.

LATEST NEWS OF MR. COOPER.—Mr. Cooper, who conceived the bold idea of a journey across China, was last heard of at the city of Ching-tu, which is situated about 30 degs. north and 105 degs. east. Mr. Cooper speaks well of this town; he says that for size and appearance it excels any China city he has yet seen. The *North China Daily News*, among other particulars, furnishes the following:—At Ching-tu Mr. Cooper found the Nepaulesse embassy, whose cavalier treatment by the Emperor has so enraged Sir Jung Bahadur. Its members intended to set out homeward on the 25th March, and Mr. Cooper looked forward to accompanying them, as a forlorn hope, if his journey across Thibet to Sudya should be hindered. We have already mentioned his abandonment of the route he had first marked out across the Koking pass into the Shan territory—a change rendered necessary, it seems, by the disturbed state of that neighbourhood. His present scheme is to cross the south-east portion of Thibet, from the frontier town of Bathang, striking the Brahmaputra in the north-east corner of Assam at Sudya. That town, it will be remembered, was always his intended destination. Only he now intends trying to reach it by a more northerly route than he had at first contemplated. In either case his worst difficulties would begin directly he crossed the frontier—in the former, from the semi-barbarous tribes who dwell between China and Burmah; in the latter from probable official hindrance. After some delay and difficulty he has obtained from the Viceroy a passport through Thibet, which may tend to smooth away obstacles.—*Indian Daily News*.

PROPOSED CANAL AT RANGOON.—The communication by water between the towns of Rangoon and Tonghoo, along the Pegu and Sittang rivers, is annually interrupted during the hot season, for some months, by the drying up of the Kyatsoo creek connecting these two rivers. As the Government despatch troops by this route, and the principal trade is carried on by it, considerable inconvenience has been frequently caused by the stoppage of the communicating link, and the estimates have, we understand, already been prepared by the public works department for making a canal between the two rivers, navigable by boats at all seasons of the year. The public works department proposed to carry the canal through a line of country which is under water for many months in the year, which is little more than a jungle, and which contains neither towns nor villages. The proposed canal is to be over twenty-two miles in length, and would join the Sittang river at a point where it is still affected by the tidal wave. Luckily, the expense of making this canal has not been as yet incurred, for Captain Lloyd, the deputy commissioner of Rangoon, has just discovered a natural route, by which, at an outlay of about Rs. 20,000, the two rivers can be united, the only cutting required being for about six or seven miles, which can be finished in one season. This new route has the further advantages of passing through a country already studded with villages, and by draining a considerable quantity of land in the neighbourhood of Palgine, would enable about 70,000 acres to be brought into cultivation, thereby causing a large increase in the Government revenue of the district. It would, in addition, again open up the trade with the town of Pegu, which has, owing to the absence of proper communication, almost dwindled into the condition of a village.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

A BRIDGE OVER THE HOOGHLY.—An ordinary meeting of the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta was held on the 11th June, Mr. Stuart Hogg in the chair. The business commenced with the discussion of the question of bridging the Hooghly. The chairman stated that the thing to be considered was not whether a bridge was desirable, but whether or not it was feasible. The chief difficulty was that if a road bridge were constructed, the traffic would be so immense that it could not be opened in the centre without great inconvenience to the public; and if a bridge were built that did not open in the centre, the whole of the valuable docks to the north of the bridge would be rendered worthless, and the traffic of steamers and up-country boats would be obstructed. Mr. J. B. Roberts disputed the propriety of discussing such a subject at an ordinary meeting. His opinion was that there should be a bridge across the river at Armenian Ghaut, and that it should be a double bridge, one for the ordinary traffic and one for the railway bridge. With regard to stopping the shipping of the port Mr. Roberts stated that there were only about ten Arab ships, and one or two English ships with broken backs, that ever lay above the Armenian Ghaut; and as for the docks he thought the land there would become so very valuable to the railway company that it might be worth while to afford to throw away the value of the docks in order to hold possession of the land. An objection, however, might be lodged against the bridge, that it would tend to depreciate the value of property in Calcutta, as many people would prefer living in Howrah to Calcutta. He repeated that Calcutta would never be a city worthy of the name until it was extended further to the west. It was now

choked and crammed up with narrow lanes and gullies, huts, and other abominations, and the railway would open a new outlet for their overflowing population. On the motion of Mr. Roberts the consideration of the subject was deferred to a special meeting. The Salt Lake scheme was then brought forward, and after considerable discussion it was resolved to grant to the proposed Salt-water Lake Company the concession demanded on the conditions that the company should pay the total expenses incurred upon the conceded portion of the Salt-water Lake up to the date of transfer, that the grant should be brought into cultivation within a specified time, and that the concession should be limited to a period of fifty years.

INCENDIARISM AT CHITTAGONG.—On the 4th June the bungalow of Mr. Carter, the manager of the Chandpore Tea Plantation near Chittagong, was burnt by an incendiary under peculiarly atrocious circumstances. Whoever did the act chose an evening when every servant was out of the place—they having all obtained leave to go to some festival—and fired the thatch at midnight, when he knew Mr. Carter and his assistant, Mr. Simmonds, were in bed, and perhaps asleep. A number of dogs in the house probably saved the lives of these gentlemen, for the barking awoke Mr. Carter, who, getting up and going outside, saw the cook-room, some sixty yards distant, on fire. No sooner had he reached it than he perceived a glimmering light at the further corner of the dwelling-house, as also the shadow of a man on the road. Another moment and the glimmering light became a bright flame, as the fire ran up the roof, but the incendiary had disappeared in the jungle. Mat buildings like these are rapidly consumed, and in less than five minutes nothing but a smoking heap showed where the house had stood. It did not take long for Mr. Carter to rush back to the bungalow to awake Mr. Simmonds and get him outside, but by the time this was done neither could enter the flaming pile again. Not a thing was saved, and barefooted and half-naked these poor fellows, when daylight came, sought refuge in a neighbouring planter's house some two miles off. We hear that the Commissioner, Lord Ulick Browne, is acting with his usual energy, and through the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. King, is trying hard to gain some clue to the outrage. A more diabolical attempt to roast Englishmen alive we never heard of, for the night chosen, when there was no one to give an alarm, shows pretty clearly the intention. A reward of Rs. 1,000, half by Mr. Carter and half by the Government, has been offered, but we fear it is not probable the incendiaries—there were certainly more than one—will be discovered. However, measures may be taken to quarter police on the suspected locality. That measure is all the more necessary because this is not by several the first, though the worst case of incendiaryism directed against the planters in the Chittagong district.—*Englishman*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence for the season:—Lieut. Tyrwhitt, 36th Foot, from May 9 to November 9, to Murree, on medical certificate; Capt. Russell, 60th Foot, in extension, from July 15 to October 15, to remain in Cashmere; Lieut. Bowman, 90th Foot, to Calcutta, for one month, from May 4, for medical certificate; Ensign Gordon, 92nd Foot, to Simla, from April 29 to October 14, on medical certificate; Lieut. Welch, 93rd Foot, in extension, from April 15 to May 26, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate; Lieut. Wood, 103rd Foot, to Madras and the Neilgherries, on medical certificate, from May 11 to November 10; Lieut.-Colonel Alexander (Commandant 1st Bengal Cavalry), Staff Corps, in extension of privilege leave, from June 7 to October 7, to remain at Landour; Capt. Inglis (doing duty 38th Native Infantry) from June 24 to October 15, in extension of privilege leave, to Mussoorie; Lieut.-Colonel Irwin of the Bengal Staff Corps Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for four months from June 15, to Mussoorie; Mr. Jerdon, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Patna, for three months; Mr. Jennings, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahy, for three months, from June 15; Lieut. Riddell, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from such date, after August 5, as he may avail himself of the same; Mr. Bulman, Assist.-Commissioner, Amritsar, has leave for five months on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Major Birch, Assistant-Commissioner, Amritsar, has leave for five months on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Captain Ravenhill, A Battery, A brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, from June 2nd to October 15th, to remain at Landour, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave; Lieutenant Taylor, B Battery, F Brigade, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from June 25th to October 15th, in extension of privilege leave; 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon Hulse (attached to F Battery, C Brigade), from May 15th to October 15th, to Mussoorie, m.c.; Major Thomson, 85th Foot, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from June 15th to August 15th; Captain Hallows, to Cashmere, from May 1st to October 15th; Lieut. Ravenhill, to Cashmere, from June 15th to October 15th. Surgeon Kellett, 101st Foot, to Simla and Cashmere, from May 10th to November 10th. Ensign Wyllie, 106th Foot, to Simla, from September 11th to October 24th, 1867. Captain Foot (Wing Office and Officiating 2nd in Command 16th Native Infantry), from June 15th to August 15th, to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs. Captain Williams (Adjutant 6th Bengal Cavalry), to Landour, on private affairs, from June 14th to October 14th, in extension of privilege leave.

FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe in June last:—Major Jepson, 102nd Foot, from May 5 to June 4, on m.c., to Calcutta, to appear before a final medical board, in view to being sent to England; Major Jepson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, m.c.; Lieutenant Scott, Royal Engineers (Seconded List), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, for m.c.; Colonel Brougham, Royal Artillery (19th Brigade, commanding Royal Artillery, Peshawur Division), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, for m.c.; Captain and Brevet Major Gray (A Battery 2nd Brigade), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, for m.c.; Veterinary Surgeon Russell (A Battery, 22nd Brigade), to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Chichester, 5th Lancers, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. J. H. Kean, 2nd Batt. 24th Foot, to England, via the Cape, from April 18 or date of departure; Captain Phillips, formerly of the late 40th N.I., now of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, under the old regulations, with effect from January 26, 1866, the date of his departure from Kurachee on the ship *Dilbhur*; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Sutherland, M.D., of the Medical Department; Lieut. C. D. G. Newington, of the General List, Infantry, for twenty months, under the new regulations. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite his name:—Captain Evans, of the late 15th Regiment N.I., G.G.O. No. 309 of 1868, steam ship *Australian*, May 23rd, 1868. The leave granted to Mr. O'Connor under orders of May 7 is cancelled. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Captain Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in command and Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for six months, from Bombay, with effect from June 9, 1868; Captain and Brevet-Major LePelley, 5th Foot (1st Battalion), overland, from date of embarkation; Paymaster Manning, 38th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Baird, 88th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Bowman, 90th Foot, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Mr. R. C. Tulloh, Examiner of Claims, Calcutta, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for six months on m.c.; Lieut. L. K. Scott, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Barrackpore Division, has leave for ten days from the date of his availing himself of it, preparatory to proceeding to Europe; leave for six months, on m.c., has been granted to Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in extension of the leave for twenty months granted March 2, 1867.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. John O'Gaunt, Gould, Liverpool; Alum Ghier, Williams, Mauritius; Chanticleer, Jenkins, Bombay; Henry Reed, Blackmore, London; str. Simla, Gabby, Suez.—16. John Masterman.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. Apcar, Asst. surg. Corbett, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Reid. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. O. Paterson, Mr. A. E. Reade, Asst. surg. Heather, Mr. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Teare, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Halliday, Mr. J. R. Baker, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. John Syrett. From GALLI.—Mr. Toomey, Mr. McRae, Mr. Lobb, Mr. Macdonald, Capt. Camperio, Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Hall, Mr. Rosette. From ADEN.—Capt. Beaumish. From MADRAS.—Mr. Fagan, Mr. Croft, Mr. Satchiffe, Mr. Beebie, Mr. Ezekiel, Capt. Shaw, Mr. Kennedy.

Per Alum Ghier.—Mr. W. H. T. Ayres, Dr. Ayres, Mr. Cronin.
Per Chanticleer.—Mrs. Jenkins and child.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 17, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
per Cent. Sn.	Sn. Rs. 92½	Rs. 92 8 to 92 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sn. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 12 to 95 0
5 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 108	105 14 to 106 0
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 14 to 115 0
6 per Cent., 50-57	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 14 to 110 0

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 1-16 to 1 11½	
	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½ to 1 11 5-16	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	109 to 110
Assam Tea Company ...	200	240 to 250
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	178½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	6 to 7½pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	500 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	75 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	610 to 616
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	88 to 90
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	225 to 230
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	42 to 45
East Indian Railway Company ...	250 or 218	226 to 228
East India Tea Company ...	100	42 to 45
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218	226 to 228
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	180 to 185

Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	120 to 125
Howrah Docking Company	500	340 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	540 to 550
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	120 to 130
New Fort Gloster Company	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	10½ to 11
Peoples Bank of India	100	28 to 30
Port Canning Land Company	1300	345 to —
Punjab Bank	100	55 to 60
Screwing Company (Limited)	200	150 to —
Simla Bank	500	600 to 610
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	82½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200	75 to 80
Union Steam Tug Company	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	10	90 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£1 10 0 to £20 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	2 2 6 to 2 5 0	Nominal.
Seeds	3 0 0 to 3 2 6	Nominal.
Jute	3 0 0 to 3 2 6	Nominal.
Cotton	3 10 0 to 0 0 0	£1 15 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

RETIREMENT.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has intimated that Captain R. W. Duff, Madras Staff Corps, having been declared unfit for further service, has been placed on the retired list, on the half-pay of his rank, from February 7, 1868.

ADVANCES FOR BUILDING HOUSES.—It is stated that the benefit of the general order, granting advances for the purpose of building houses, has been extended by the Government to military chaplains, on the terms allowed to combatant officers.

ABOLITION OF THE MADRAS MOUNTED POLICE.—We are informed that the commissioner of police contemplates abolishing this force shortly. The force consists of about twenty-six men. The men will receive a gratuity of one month's pay. They will be provided for as vacancies occur in the foot police.

IMPORTATION OF GRAIN.—We learn that the quantity of food-grain imported into Madras in the week ending June 6 was 2,981 cwt., against 3,032 cwt. for the same period in 1867, 3,046 cwt. in 1866, and 2,236 cwt. in 1865. 3,084 cwts. of food grain were exported last week from Madras.

EMBARKATION OF INVALIDS.—On the morning of the 13th June twenty-eight invalids, two women, and three children of her Majesty's service were to embark from the Custom-house beach, Black Town, on the British ship *Copenhagen*, for England. Lieut. Agnew, of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, commands the party during the voyage.

BREVET.—Major Keys, 17th Regiment N.I., Major Dixon, 22nd Regiment N.I., Captain (Brevet Major) Hutchison, 20th Regiment N.I., to be Lieutenant-colonels, from June 11, 1868, having completed twenty-six years' service. Captain Buttler, 23rd Regiment L.I., having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, from June 10.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending May 2, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 652-2-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 4,450-13-4, making together, Rs. 13,102-15-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 77-15-11. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 11,169-9-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 87-15-0.

RICE IN ORISSA.—Rice is now so abundant in Orissa that the rate at which it has hitherto been retailed from the Government stores—viz., a rupee a maund (for common Calcutta rice)—is too high any longer to attract purchasers. Government has, accordingly, sanctioned a reduction to 12 annas a maund for common, and to Rs. 1-8 a maund for the finest rice.—*Pioneer*, June 3.

TESTIMONIALS TO MR. C. B. SAUNDERS.—Mr. C. B. Saunders, the new Resident of Hyderabad, has been presented with a valedictory address in English, Hindustani, and Canarese by the native and European community of Bangalore. Mr. Saunders was also entertained at a farewell dinner by Mr. Bowring and the other officers of the Mysore Commission.

THE REVISION OF THE REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MADRAS.—The Government of India has sanctioned Mr. Pelly's scheme for revising the revenue and magisterial establishments in Madras, and has recommended to the Home Government his proposal for the increase of salary of the Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue at that Presidency from Rs. 800 to 1,000 a month after five years' approved service.

NEWS FROM HYDERABAD.—We hear from Hyderabad that it was expected Mr. Saunders, C.B., the newly-appointed Resident, would assume charge of his new office on the 8th June. One of the first disputes he will be called upon to settle will be a quarrel between the chaplain and organist. The chaplain, who has been supported by the officiating resident, wishes to have the organ and choir removed from the gallery and set up near the pulpit. The subscribers—the late Sir George Yule contributed Rs. 5,000—wish to have the organ in the gallery. It is rumoured that Sir Salar Jung has ordered the collection of a tax on cotton in the Mofussil towns and villages. This tax is most unpopular. It is evident the native rulers are taking lessons from the systems adopted by the English.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—The *Madras Athenæum* is glad to learn that an attack has been made on that illogical ruling of the Secretary of State on annuities to the daughters of subscribers to the Military Fund, which has been condemned in that journal, not only on account of its absurdity, but also on account of its unfairness to daughters born before a date arbitrarily fixed upon. Three major generals, nine colonels and lieutenant-colonels, five majors, and four captains have sent up petitions to Government praying that all daughters of subscribers may be put on the same footing as those born subsequently to the 7th of June, 1867. The prayer has been recommended by the local Government for favourable consideration, and the supreme Government hopes that it will meet with such favourable consideration as the Secretary of State can bestow upon it.

THE WRECK OF THE "SAINT BERNARD."—On Saturday morning last an attempt was made by Mr. F. Doderet, mathematical instrument maker of the public works department workshop, Chepauk, to blast the hull of the French barque *Saint Bernard*, lying between the piles of the Madras Pier, by means of an electric battery. A small canister of gunpowder, containing about thirty-two pounds, was placed in the sea with two copper wires connecting themselves with the electric battery, about a foot and a half in length, and one foot in breadth and height. The battery was placed in one of the pier carriages. The operations commenced at six o'clock, at which time Lord Napier arrived to witness the explosion, but his Lordship was disappointed at the complete failure of the attempt. Mr. Doderet and his assistant tried their experiment up to two o'clock in the afternoon, but without the least success. We recollect that about the latter end of 1866, when the British barque *Eva* was wrecked in the roads, Captain Goddard blasted her hull with gunpowder by means of a galvanic battery.—*Madras Times*, June 12.

COCHIN.—The monsoon broke in upon us on the 2nd inst., and since then it has been raining cats and dogs. We have had strong gales, with terrific squalls on the 3rd and 4th, and the sea has encroached considerably with the setting in of the bad weather. There can be no doubt that the groynes which the master attendant is constructing will tend to arrest the encroachment, whatever the cynical and captious may say against the work. One groyne, which has already been extended nearly 70 or 80 feet, and which is thrown out on the Southern side of the ramparts, succeeded in checking the progress of the sea at first, and there is good cause for the belief that as the work of the groynes proceeds their effects will be more and more perceptible. The groyne at Vypeen shows unmistakable signs of success, for to the south of it a great extent of space has silted up, and a small beach has been formed. The effect of the groynes, either on the Vypeen side or at Cochin, should be the diversion of the current and the consequent silting up, and these results I should think may be expected. The groynes are now being thrown out at nearly right angles with the current; their ultimate success may be reckoned upon if they are carried our some 300 feet. I shall inform you of further results as they may occur.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, June 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence:—Lieutenant-colonel Hicks, R.A., from April 20 to October 20, 1868, on medical certificate; Captain Manderson, R.A., from April 21, 1868, to Jan. 21, 1869, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Macdonell, R.A., from April 1 to July 31, 1868, on completion of course of instruction in School of Gunnery; Major Burn, 13th N.I., from June 7, 1868, for four months, in extension—Neilgherries; Lieutenant-colonel Gosling, R.A., Assistant Adjutant General, R.A., for sixty days, from June 5, 1868—privilege leave; Lieutenant Ranking, Adjutant 34th L.I., from date of departure, for four months—Presidency; Lieutenant Tyzack, R.A., from date of departure—Madras, to appear before a medical board; Assistant-surgeon Lewer, R.A., from date of departure—Madras, to appear before a medical board; Mr. A. C. Burnell, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, three months' cumulative privilege leave; Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, three months' cumulative privilege leave; Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, privilege leave for three months; Mr. J. George, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, two months' leave on medical certificate.

THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.—The acting collector of Cuddapah reported as follows on the 27th May:—"There was a fall of rain over a large part of the district on the 20th instant. The rain-gauge at Voilpaud showed one and a-half inch, and the Tahsildar reports that he thinks the rain was general over his talook. At Royachoty only one-tenth was gauged, but in the villages to the west of the talook it seems to have been much heavier, and sufficient to put a small supply in some of the tanks. The Tahsildar of Muddenpully does not report any rain in his talook, but I hear from other sources that the talook has had some good showers. There has also been rain in parts of the Kadiri talook, and in the talooks of Cuddapah, Pulivendala, and Budwail. Prices are much the same as at the date of my last report. There is a good deal of small-pox in the district, and cattle disease is very prevalent. The relief works in the Kadiri talook are being pushed on, and we are now only waiting for the arrival of a large supply of tools, which are expected from Cuddapah, for them to be in full operation. There are 590 labourers at work on the road from Kadiri towards Pulivendala, and smaller numbers

on the Poolicoonta and Balasamudrum road, the Poolicoonta tanks, and the Charpully tank. A great number of wells are in hand all over the talook, as also in other talooks where they are required, giving a large amount of employment. Considerable numbers attend the relief-houses. Distribution of raw grain is being made at present every morning to the helpless part of the population. These relief-houses will require some modification, which I shall effect after consultations with Mr. Clarke, whom I expect here this evening. I regret to have to report a frightful catastrophe that has occurred in the Budwail talook."

MYSORE.—Under Mr. Bowring's vigorous administration Mysore is, we learn, making very satisfactory progress. The revenue survey on the Bombay principle has been introduced with marked success, to the great satisfaction of the people and benefit to the Government. One of the most experienced officers of the late commission, Colonel Clerk (whose discriminating remarks in favour of native administration have been quoted in both Houses of Parliament), has been selected as Inam Commissioner, and by the time the young Rajah assumes the reins of Government all vexed and difficult questions regarding the land tenure will have been settled by the Survey and Inam Commission. Some of the best roads and finest bridges in India are to be found in Mysore; and the splendid lakes of that province, as in many parts of the Nizam's territory, are the admiration of all travellers. The irrigation from the canals of the River Cauvery would make the whole of the southern portion of Mysore a smiling garden, almost as productive as Bengal, if the works had not been neglected under our administration until very recently. It will not be the fault of Mr. Bowring if the Public Works Department of the province fail to restore and repair the all but unexampled system of water conservancy left to Mysore by its native rulers. The last *Mysore Gazette* contains the form of "guarantee" by the Mysore Government of the permanency of the survey rates for the next thirty years, and we heartily congratulate the people that thereby the influence of British rule will be felt in Mysore long after British officers may have consigned its destinies to a native administration.—*Times of India*, June 10.

FURLONGS.—Captain R. Beatty, Acting Superintendent of Police, Bellary District, has leave for the prescribed period, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough. The following officers obtained furloughs in June last:—Lieutenant Huddart, R.A., to England, overland, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation—unfit to do duty with troops; Lieutenant Agnew, 16th Lancers, to England, *via* the Cape, for seventeen months, from date of embarkation—to do duty with troops on the voyage; Assistant-surgeon Lower, R.A., to England, by the overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation—unfit to do duty with troops; Lieutenant Stokes, 19th Foot, from date of departure, for six months—England, on urgent private affairs; Lieutenant Agnew, 16th Lancers, will proceed to England in command of invalids, &c., returning per ship *Copenhagen*; Major Bowen, Staff Corps, from July 20, or date of departure, for one month—Madras, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Lieutenant Coningham, 26th N.I., in continuation for fifteen days—preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary Edginton is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of 2s. 6d. per day; Major Mackeson, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd in command Meywar Bheel Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; Captain Johnson, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe, for twenty months, on medical certificate. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieutenant W. Coningham, Staff Corps, Adjutant 26th Regiment N.I., on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officer have passed in Hindustanee by the Lower Standard:—Captain Cherry, 4th Light Cavalry; Captain Alexander, Cadre 8th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Burr, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot; Lieutenant Talbot, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Brereton, Staff Corps; Quartermaster Sergeant McManus, 4th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Corfe, Royal Artillery, Madras, passed the Higher Standard in Tamil on May 23, 1868. The undermentioned officers passed the Elementary Test in Tamil on May 23, 1868:—Major Cooke, Staff Corps, Bellary; Captain Orr, Staff Corps, Madras; Captain McMullin, Probationer, Staff Corps, Madras; Lieutenant Robinson, Staff Corps, Madras; Lieutenant McIver, General List, Madras; Ensign Cooke, Probationer, Staff Corps, Madras; Ensign Proudfoot, Probationer, Staff Corps, Kurnool. The undermentioned officers passed the Elementary Test in Telugu on May 23, 1868:—Major Deey, Staff Corps, Mangalore; Captain Ellis, Staff Corps, Madras; Captain Muir, Staff Corps, Bangalore; Captain Kerr, Cadre 3rd L. C., Bangalore; Lieutenant Ward, Staff Corps, Kurnool; Lieutenant Powlett, Royal Artillery, Bangalore; Lieutenant Cambier, Royal Artillery, Kurnool; Lieutenant Bagshawe, General List, Madras; Lieutenant Whyte, General List, Mangalore; Lieutenant Warner, General List, Kurnool; Lieutenant Shelley, General List, Kurnool; Lieutenant Neill, Royal Artillery, Ganjam; Ensign Robertson, Probationer, Staff Corps, Kurnool. The undermentioned officers have passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustanee:—Lieutenant-Colonel Gosling, Royal Artillery; Major Forster, Royal Artillery, and Military Secretary to the Commander-

in-Chief; Lieutenant Thorp, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot; Lieutenant Alexander, 76th Foot. The undermentioned officers have passed by the Lower Standard in Hindustanee:—Lieutenant Palmer, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Creswell, Royal Artillery, passed the Hindoo portion of the examination for Hindustanee; Ensign Chick, Staff Corps, Bombay, passed on May 20, 1868.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 12. Str. Busheer, Lewis, Southern Ports; Peeress, Tilmouth, Mauritius.—13. Eastern Empire, Wilson, Galle; str. Mooltan, Beasley, Calcutta; str. Orissa, Hibbert, Bombay.—15. Barzillai, Borkwood, Shields; Labourdonnaix, Rapatel, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For GALLÉ.—Messrs. Winter, Henry, R. Leing, For Hong Kong.—Mr. R. Burgoyne, For Suva.—Mr. J. Dillon, daughter and child, Mr. H. Eglington, Mr. Braddon, Mr. B. Dickenson, Mr. Tye. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Thurburn, Lieut. Vivyan, Col. Troyden, Mr. Power. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Trebett, Mr. D. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. J. Moody and child, Lieut. Newington, Mr. Galhouse, Mr. J. McConnachie, Mr. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman and child, Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Mr. McMaster, Major and Mrs. Siru, Mr. Paterson, Lieut. Warde, Dr. Sandiford, Mr. J. Willoughby, Mr. J. Archer, Mr. Newbery.

DEPARTURES.

June 11. Farningham, Swan, London; Ida, Tatlock, Gopulpore.—12. M. A. Forbes, Gunning, Akyab.—13. Wolverain, Coconada; str. Busheer, Northern Ports.—15. Copenhagen, Cowie, London; str. Labourdonnaix, Rapatel, Calcutta; Electric, Lowtharee, Coconada; Britannia, Elsdon, Coconada.—17. Dupuy de Lome, Aubert, Havre.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Labourdonnaix.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Barton, Mr. Biscardi. Per str. Busheer.—For BENCIPATAM.—Mr. J. H. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. West. For COCANADA.—Mr. Abel, Mr. L. Simson, Mrs. Heng. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. Bowers. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. George Simons, Mr. O. K. Dinger, Mr. Lumsdale and child, Mr. S. W. Clerk, Mrs. Clerk and two children, Dr. A. Lower, Mrs. Lower and child. For MARSEILLES.—Major T. Austin, Capt. A. C. Forth, Mrs. Forth and child, Capt. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. W. C. Kaldock. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. col. Hight, Mrs. Hight and three children. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Watt and child, Mr. George Short, Mr. Dallas Hill.

Bombay.

THE HEAT IN KURRACHEE AND THE DEATHS IT HAS CAUSED.

Such deadly weather as we have suffered since Thursday last is not within the memory of the oldest resident of Kurrachee. The heat is no doubt more intense in Upper Sind and stations in the Punjab, such as Meean Meer and Peshawur, but, unprepared as we were for it here, the casualties it has occasioned can scarcely be wondered at. On Sunday the temperature rose to a terrific degree, and strong men fell under it—it is not too much to say—"right and left." The mortuary return which we have procured, the whole of it traceable more or less directly to the fatal effects of the heat, is as follows:—

- June 3. Mrs. Buckley, A-18 R.A.
- " 5. Serg. Westley, A-18 R.A.
- " 7. Serg. Rampling, A-18 R.A.
- " " Serg. Cornelius, A-18 R.A.
- " " Corporal Litch, A-18 R.A.
- " " Mrs. Brookes (attached to the depot).
- " " Private Wm. Thomas (depot), 104th Regt.
- " " Gunner John Boothroyd (depot), 19th Brigade R.A.
- " " Private Edward Payne (depot), 7th Hussars.
- " " Mr. Barends (depot), 104th Regt.
- " " Mrs. McCartney, 106th Regt.
- " " Boy J. R. McCartney (son of the above).
- " " Boy Robert Gibbie, depot, 7th Hussars.
- " 8. Serg. W. H. Tall, 86th Regt.
- " " Private Grimes, 82nd Regt.
- " 9. Serg. Ross, 82nd Regt.
- " " Mrs. Kennedy, R.A.

Serg. Ross was married as late as Thursday last, the 4th. He commanded one of the parties which escorted the dead from the depot to their graves on Monday evening, was taken ill at the burying ground, and died at half-past one yesterday morning. At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon Serg. Leslie, of the Commissariat department, died very suddenly.

Among the civilians of Kurrachee death was also busy, especially among the debilitated and sickly. At about four o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday Mr. Malvery, editor and proprietor of *Our Paper*, who had been long ailing, was prostrated and died quietly in less than one hour. Mrs. Beck, the wife of our respected librarian, succumbed in the course of the night. But the saddest of these mournful events is the death of a lady of the convent—Sister Louisa—who expired on Monday. She had devoted herself to the care of another lady who, we regret to say, is still seriously ill, and being in delicate health herself, was stricken between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. She was buried yesterday morning within the body of the chapel.

The first victim was a man named John Lane, formerly a sailor, who fell near the Magazine Guard on Saturday and died whilst some

European constables were carrying him to the civil hospital. Mr. Gillart, employed at the railway workshops, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning.

Death has been at work on the rail as well. Last Saturday, Mr. Newby, the driver of the 6.30 A.M. goods train—a powerfully built man—took sick and had to be sent back from Jempeer. He died at Kotree at 8.40 P.M. We have protested several times against the running of day trains on the Sind Railway, and correspondents have united their voice with ours, but to no avail. Poor Newby's is, we have ascertained, the third casualty to be traced directly to the plying of trains in the daytime during the hot season. Six years ago, driver Pearson died on his engine, which the unfortunate man had the presence of mind at the last—the heroism, we should say—to place upon a "siding" to avert any accident which might occur from its standing on the line. About one year later a "guard" died in his van. Last year another driver, whose name we forget, died under similar circumstances almost as Newby. And three years ago, another driver, named Jackson, would have perished also, but for the care Col. Southey, who was then deputy collector of Jerruck, and another gentleman, bestowed upon him. We hear that on the representation of Colonel Crawford, Superintendent of Police at Hyderabad, the Commissioner in Sind has taken upon himself to order the night passenger trains. The responsibility not to kill people! What if the responsibility for killing them were enforced? Colonel Ross, who commands at Hyderabad, also had to remonstrate against the running of day trains. He wrote on the 4th instant that he had frequently to send sick men from Hyderabad to the Ghizree Sanatorium, but as the train left Kotree at 2 P.M., when the heat was so intense that men in robust health avoided going, he therefore considered it his duty to bring the matter to notice, in order to avoid the loss of valuable lives. Colonel Ross particularises the cases of a corporal of the 38th, and of two privates of another regiment, who a few days since arrived at Kotree on their way from Hyderabad to the Ghizree Sanatorium in a fainting state in consequence of the heat. It is also added that the heat from Kotree to Joongshahie is most exhausting and without a parallel. It is due to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general, Captain Campbell, to say that he at once placed himself in communication with the Deputy Consulting Engineer for the Sind Railway, who replied the day before yesterday that arrangements, as we have intimated already, had been made for the running of night trains to and from Kotree.

In Hyderabad the heat has been severe also. Seven or eight cases of sun-stroke and apoplexy are mentioned, four of which proved fatal. Staff Surgeon Littigow, attached to the Kurrachee depot, was ordered, on the recommendation of the Staff Surgeon Major British Forces, to proceed to Hyderabad at once, and left this by the night train on the 8th instant to afford temporary medical aid to the troops quartered at that station.

We regret to hear of the death of several natives from the heat also. A *dhobie* fell down dead whilst ironing some clothes at the Dhobie Ghaut on Monday, and two men died in a small tenement in Gharee Khata. Akhoond Gholam Hoosain, at one time Kardar of Kurrachee, expired on Saturday on his return to Kurrachee from Tatta, where he had gone to plead a case. The heat is said to have been felt chiefly from Joongshahie to this station.

The weather took a favourable turn yesterday, when cool breezes set in; and we are glad to say that the numerous sick who were driven into the military hospitals by the heat are recovering.—*Sindian*, June 10.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India on June 5:—Lieut. Grierson, Staff Corps.

DEATH OF COLONEL COOPER.—We regret to have to announce the death at Simla of Colonel Cooper, of the Bombay Engineers, which took place on the 16th of June. The deceased was buried the same evening with military honours, the Viceroy's band and a funeral party of Ghoorkas being in attendance.

SALE OF ARMS.—Messrs. Trevor and Nugent, Magistrates F. P. in the district of Tanna, are specially authorised to grant licenses within their respective charges under the Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The undermentioned engineers of the Bombay Marine are promoted to fill existing vacancies from the dates specified opposite their names: Mr. Singster, 2nd Class, to be 1st Class Engineer (provisional), vice Greig, resigned, November 15, 1867; Mr. Driver, 2nd Class, to be 1st Class Engineer, vice Moritz, resigned, March 8, 1868.

RETIREMENTS.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of the undermentioned officers:—Lieutenant Shaw, 95th Foot, May 26, 1868; Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary Eljinton is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of two shillings and sixpence per diem.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE GAIKWAR.—We learn that the Bombay Government have been instructed to inquire into the charges of misrule preferred against the Gaikwar. We trust the matter will be fully investigated by unprejudiced officers on the spot, and that the evidence of the British officials at the Gaikwar's Court will be received with due caution.

CUSTOMS.—The following arrangements have been made during the absence on sick leave of Mr. Taylor, 1st Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium:—Mr. Pratt to act as 1st Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium; Mr. Joshee to act as 2nd Class Assistant Commissioner of ditto; Mr. Cameron to act as 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner of ditto; Mr. Payne to act as 4th Class Assistant Commissioner of ditto.

OFFICIAL.—The *Poona Observer* understands that Captain Clarke, the Assistant Commissary General, will proceed to Aden, and that Major J. Mignon has been appointed Assistant Commissary General, Poona division of the army; further, that the Commissary General, Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, will shortly proceed to England, and that Colonel H. W. Holland will be appointed Commissary General of the army, while Colonel Lucas will be appointed Deputy Commissary General.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.—The *Times of India* is glad to state that the present unsatisfactory state of telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee is not likely to be of long duration. The single wire between Hyderabad and Deesa is being doubled, and will be completed in a week or two. What has always been the weak link in the Kurrachee line, the portion across the run of Cutch, which was liable to be submerged during the monsoon season, will be immediately abandoned.

THE "JUMNA" TROOP SHIP.—H. M.'s Indian troop ship *Jumna* left Bombay on Wednesday, June 17, for Suez, where her machinery is to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the makers. We hear that the Secretary of State for India in Council has decided on adding two more ships of the *Jumna* class to the fleet of five Indian troop ships now existing. One of these is to be employed east, and one west of Suez. There will then be four ships on this side, and three in Europe.

MR. MAINE'S RETIREMENT.—According to the *Times of India* the Honourable Mr. Maine, it is probable, though not at all certain, will quit India for good next spring. When we say that, notwithstanding this, it is not improbable the honourable gentleman may be found in India late in 1869, our readers will know what value to attach to the statements which have appeared regarding the party most likely to succeed Mr. Maine as Law Member of the Executive Council of India.

BOMBAY MARINE.—Mr. Eusa, 3rd officer of the *Lord Elphinstone*, was promoted to 1st officer of that vessel from April 6, vice H. Phillips, resigned. Mr. H. Jabers was appointed 3rd officer of the *Lord Elphinstone* April 16. Commander Robinson, Indian Navy, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Marine, from the date of Captain Young's death. Commander G. T. Robinson, Officiating Superintendent of Marine, is appointed to act as a member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Captain Young, C.B., deceased.

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.—Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, 3rd Grade Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Mahratta Country, having completed three years' service in charge of a Native Establishment on the 7th of March last, is promoted to 2nd Grade Assistant from that date. Lieutenant Sartorius, 4th Grade Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Mahratta Country, having completed a year's service in charge of a Native Establishment on the 5th of June, 1868, is from that date promoted to 3rd Grade Assistant.

THE GYMNASIAC SCHOOL.—The Government of India having sanctioned for this Presidency an Assistant Instructor of Gymnastics, the staff pay of this appointment will be Rs. 300 per mensem with the Staff Corps pay of rank. With reference to the foregoing, Lieut. Daubeney, her Majesty's 109th Regiment, is appointed Assistant Instructor of Gymnastics, with effect from the 20th April last. One sergeant and two corporal instructors are also allowed on staff pay, of, for the former, 1s. 6d. a day, and the latter, 1s. a day, for six days in the week, in addition to regimental pay and allowances. These non-commissioned officers are not to be in excess of the establishment of their respective ranks in their own regiment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following leaves have been granted:—Lieut. Wetherall, 2nd battalion 1st Foot, from June 15, to Oct. 31; Ensign Ward, 1st battalion 23rd Foot, from June 6 to Aug. 4; Capt. Shaw, 108th Foot, from June 2 to Nov. 2, on private affairs. Lieut. Lonsdale, 49th Foot, six months from date of departure, under the provisions of G.O.O. No. 705 of 1865. Lieut. Sandwith, 15th Regt. N.I., thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate. Lieut. Sandys, 18th Brigade R.A., from April 21 to Oct. 21; Surgeon Chapple, 18th Brigade R.A., from April 15 to Aug. 24; Lieut. Downing, 21st Brigade R.A., from April 24 to July 24, on the recommendation of a medical board. Lieut. Day, 18th Brigade R.A., from April 1 to July 31, on private affairs. Capt. Shaw, 108th Foot, six months from date of departure, to proceed to Madras, on medical certificate. (This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O.C. of June 3.)

EXAMINATION.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed an examination in Hindee according to the higher standard. Ensign Chick, 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

PRINTED LITERATURE IN BOMBAY.—The Government catalogue of books printed in the Bombay presidency for the past quarter of 1856 comprises eighty-six publications in the various languages of that presidency. The Sanskrit language is represented by five works; the first is the celebrated astrological manual the *Laghu Jataka*; the second is the *Shrimat Bhagvat*, one of the eighteen Puranas; the third is a list of the one thousand epithets of Siva; the fourth is a book of pious precepts; and the fifth is another edition of the *Bhagvat*, one of the Puranas. Among the vernacular languages, Gujarati is represented by 29 works, or nearly one-third of the whole publications during the quarter; Marathi by 20 works; Hindustani by only 2; Canarese by 1; and Sindhi by 1. There are twenty publications in English, 1 in Portuguese, and 1 in Zend, 1 in Gujarati and Hindustani, 1 in Sanskrit and English, 1 in English and Gujarati, and 1 in Sanskrit and Marathi.

ILLNESS OF COLONEL DUNSTERVILLE.—The *Times of India* regrets to hear that another head of a department has succumbed to the pressure of work and anxiety. We allude to Colonel Dunsterville, the Bombay Commissary General, who, after long struggling with ill health, has been obliged to lay aside his active duties; but though this is as much, as in Captain Young's case, the result of the labour brought on the department by the Abyssinian Expedition, we trust there is nothing in Colonel Dunsterville's illness which forbids hopes of improvement as soon as he is relieved from official anxieties. But we understand by the technical rules of the Service the Commissary General will have to forego his appointment, because three years have not elapsed since his last return from England. On the other hand, his time in England should not count against him, his return being as much in consequence of war necessities as that of any other officer who has in former times been allowed to count sick leave as service.

DEATH OF MR. COBB.—We regret to announce the death, at Bhosawul, on Monday last, of Mr. Inspector Cobb, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, from the effects of a mauling received from a tiger while shooting in the Asseerghur jungles a few days previously. Full particulars have not yet been received, but as far as we can learn it appears that the unfortunate gentleman had wounded a tiger, and was following him up on foot the next day with his Bheel shikaree, when the animal rushed on him, and would have killed him but for the bravery of his shikaree, who fired at the animal, and, for the time, saved his master. By the death of Mr. Cobb the railway police has lost the services of one of the best officers in the force. Mr. Cobb formerly belonged to the 33rd Foot, but joined the G. I. P. Railway some years ago. On the reorganisation of the railway police, he was appointed Inspector at Bhosawul, and has since performed excellent services as a detective. It was only a few days before his death that he was strongly recommended to receive a pecuniary reward for detecting, during this season, five cases of theft of cotton bales from railway trains while in transit, and bringing to justice twenty-three persons. His death will be a great loss to the department, and it will be difficult to find an officer to fill his place.—*Times of India*.

THE MOWKEE MOOLLA VIADUCT.—We have much pleasure (says the *Bombay Guardian*) in announcing the completion of the new Mowkee Moolla viaduct on the Bhoze Ghaut, and the restoration of direct communication with Poona. Our readers will be interested in the following communication from our friend, Mr. A. R. Terry, the engineer to whom we owe (under Providence) the accomplishment of this important work:—"It may interest some of your readers to know that the last of the girders of the Mowkee Moolla viaduct, on the Bhoze Ghaut incline of the G. I. P. Railway, has this day (18th June) been safely transferred from the platform on which it was built to its permanent bed on the masonry, a lift of 63 feet, and that the line across this unfortunate gap will be fit again for traffic about the end of this month, which is less than a twelvemonth after the fall of the old bridge. I subjoin a few details of the girders employed. The length is 202 feet between the outer piers, perpendicular depth 20 feet; they weigh together 800 tons. To four of them a completed portion of the platform was attached and raised with them, the whole, that is, each girder and platform, weighing about 112 tons; the other four were lifted singly, and weighed each 88 tons. The hoisting machine, which rested on powerful scaffolding on the top of the masonry, was on the hydraulic principle—the pump worked by sixty men. The speed of actual lift averaged, including the stoppages for lifting the links of the chain, ten feet an hour. The operations were commenced on the 1st instant. It took about five days to shift the machinery from one span to the other, and much of the time was lost through the very heavy rains we have experienced here since the beginning of the month."

FURLONGS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs:—Assistant Surgeon Johnson is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; Captain Hoskins, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance Grand Arsenal, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; Captain (Local Major) Macfarlane, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 27th May, 1868, to 10th June, 1869, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Surgeon

Birnie, 2nd battalion 12th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board (this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards). The following officers obtained furlough on June last. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has granted leave of absence as follows:—Second Captain Theobald, E brigade R.H.A., from 21st May, 1868, to 21st August, 1868, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board; Captain Harris, E brigade R.H.A., from 5th May, 1868, to 5th May, 1869, on the recommendation of a medical board; Captain Stone, 21st brigade R.A., from 5th May, 1868, to 5th November, 1868, on the recommendation of a medical board; Assistant Surgeon Mackay, M.D., E brigade R.H.A., from date of embarkation, to England, via Egypt, to appear before a medical board; Second Captain Candy, 18th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, via Egypt, to appear before a medical board; Captain Macfarlane, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to proceed to Europe, by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board (this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards); Conductor Jacka, of the Naval Storekeeper's Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate; Major Mackeson, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd in Command Meywar Bheel Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; Captain Johnson, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Dudgeon, 2nd battalion 1st Foot, from 2nd June, 1868, to 2nd July, 1868, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. The undermentioned to have charge of invalids proceeding, per *Corona*, to England on June 1:—Major Lindsay, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Staff Surgeon McMaster; Lieutenant-colonel Kinloch, 21st brigade R.A., will proceed to England and join the portion of his brigade stationed at Woolwich; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals McKee, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, from the 25th April last; Messrs. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, and Wilkinson, Inspector Cotton Department, Khandeish, have each been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave of absence, on medical certificate.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 14. Glenora, Edward, London; City of Richmond, Hucker, London.—15. Sullamaty, Nacoda, Aden; Lady Macdonald, Kennedy, London; Humber, Bell, Annesley Bay; Arundel, Symms, Annesley Bay; Bruce, Lyle, Annesley Bay; Bohomany, Nacoda, Annesley Bay; Underley, Rands, Annesley Bay; str. Mula, Child Annesley Bay.—16. Str. Martaban, Sharp, Kurrachee; Mirella, Bruce, London; Edmond Hammond, Brookes, Boston; Ticonderoga, Rice, Annesley Bay; Hanneman, Pennington, Annesley Bay; Kingston, Emerson, Annesley Bay; Sunbeam, Jordan, Annesley Bay; Bacchante, McLeod, Annesley Bay; Morning Star, Annesley Bay; Cutch Merchant, Annesley Bay.—17. Aleppo, Fleming, Greenock; Franewell, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Fithool Munna, Nacoda, Jeddah; str. Kaugaroo, Annesley Bay; str. Far West, Annesley Bay; Albertine, Annesley Bay; Geraint, Annesley Bay; Glendevon, Annesley Bay; Janet Mitchell, Annesley Bay; Dilwar, Balfie, Annesley Bay; Sydney Dagers, Annesley Bay; Howrah, Annesley Bay; Pride of the Ganges, Annesley Bay; Ethereal, Annesley Bay; Nelson, Annesley Bay; Athenic, Annesley Bay; Empire of Peace, Annesley Bay.—18. Str. Columbian, Lobintz, Annesley Bay; str. Carnatic, Jones, Suez; Compta, Kingcome, Annesley Bay; Ophir, Annesley Bay; Knighton, Stewart, Annesley Bay; Pasha Shaw Allam, Grant, Mauritius; Bsworth, Nicholls, Annesley Bay; Lion, Opdell, Calcutta; Western Star, Dubern, Annesley Bay; Bates Family, Hogg, Liverpool; Ceylon, Leech, Annesley Bay; Howden, Bell, Annesley Bay.—19. Melnarby, Hughes, Annesley Bay; May Bloom, Macaulay, Annesley Bay; Agri, Annesley Bay; Teazer, Grant, Annesley Bay; Beaumaris Castle, Gardner, Annesley Bay.—20. George Penbody, Churchill, London; Mailbuna, Berryman, Annesley Bay; Minnihaha, Calder, Glasgow; Deliance, Symms, Annesley Bay; Hippogriffe, Annesley Bay; str. Enicu, Hong Kong; str. City of Dublin, Eynon, Annesley Bay.—21. Str. Viscount Canning, Annesley Bay; Stag, Ellis, Annesley Bay; Mary Ann, Annesley Bay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From Southampton.—Mr. H. Kruse, Mr. J. Eakins, Mr. F. Freeborough, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Warneford, Mr. Jesse, Mr. Condon, Mr. D. McKay, Mr. T. Oxford. From Marseilles.—Capt. Finch, From Suez.—Mr. R. Andrews, Mr. Pratt. From Aden.—Brig. gen. Llorente, Lieut. col. Count Miraval.

DEPARTURES.

15. Str. Penang, Taunton, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Sylvia, Peterson, Liverpool.—16. Str. Malta, Hyde, Aden and Suez; str. Scotia, Hamlin, Coast and Calcutta; Hurricane, Johnston, Liverpool; Catharine Rankin, Davies, Liverpool; Her Majesty's, Downie, Liverpool; Grant Northern, Earl, Liverpool; Kohinoor, Desborough, Kurrachee.—17. Blenheim, Dudley, London; Maritima, Gordon, Liverpool. 18. Fatho Salem, Mosey, Calcutta; Adriana, Davies, Callio; Royal Alfred, Whiting, Liverpool; Western Belle, Montgomery, Calcutta; Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, Liverpool; Pickforton Castle, Guthrie, Liverpool.—19. Lottio Warren, Lucas, Liverpool.—20. Str. Krishna, Child, Aden and Suez; Robert Seddon, French, Liverpool.—22. Galloway, Palmer, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—For Southampton.—Mr. J. Smith, Mr. G. Alexander, Mr. Thomas Banks, Mr. Richard Porter, Capt. Cockburn, Mrs. Emmett and child. For Marseilles.—Major Mackeson, Capt. A. A. Johnson, Capt. C. E. Stewart.

Per str. Krishna.—Mr. and Mrs. Denton and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Stretton and two children, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Braxham, Mr. White, Mr. Housylon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Robert Scott, Mr. Lewis and child, Miss Lloyd, Rabi Isaac of Jerusalem, Mr. Garlio, Mr. Fernley, Mr. Hemmingway, Mr. Reid, Mr. Slater, Mr. Morton, Mr. Thompson, Capt. Le Messurier, Mr. Malcolm McCulloch, Capt. Beck, Mr. James Robson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Goleconda.—For Marseilles.—Lieut. col. D. J. Kinloch. For Southampton.—Mrs. Leach and three children, Col. and Mrs. Dunsterville, Mr. J. W. Gardner, Mrs. Champion and five children.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

June 30.—For Marseilles.—Mr. E. H. W. Barry and Mr. J. R. Sandford.



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CIVIL.

BECKETT, Dr. G. M., is placed in ch. of the jail at Etah, and is inv. with powers of a mag. for the punishment of offences committed by prisoners confined within the jail under his charge. June 2.

BERNARD, C., sec. to chief comr., to be offic. comr. of Nagpore div. P.W. BRANSON, J. H. A., mag. of police, S. div., Calcutta, to offic. as professor of English law in the Presy. College, dur. abs., on deputation, of Mr. H. C. Marindin. June 13.

BRITTS, Mr., insp., to offic. as dist. superint. of police at Mirzapore during abs. on leave of Major Eckford. June 11.

BURT, G., asst. mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, at present employed on settlement duty, is inv. with powers. June 3.

CADELL, Mr. A., asst. settlement officer, Zillah, Mozuffernugger, is granted one mo.'s priv. leave, with effect from June 1.

CAMPBELL, Capt. W. H., exoc. engr., 1st grade, and offic. asst. to the chief engr. of Mysore, is app. to offic. as chief engr. dur. abs. of Sankey, with effect from May 16.

CAMPBELL, S. A., asst. dist. superint. of police, to offic. as dist. superint. of police at Bustee during leave of Parker.

CHASE, Mr. H. M., mag. and coll. of Etawah, to offic. as judge of Mynpoorie during abs. of Mr. Horne.

CLAY, W. M., asst. comr., has been placed in ch. of the Mynagoree treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

COURT, M. H., comr. of Allahabad div., will perf. duties of a sess. judge of Allahabad, in add. to his ordinary duties, as a temp. arrangmt. June 9.

DANIELL, C., is app. to be a settlement officer of 1st grade, but will cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur.

DE ABREV, Uncov. Dep. Coll. L., has been placed in ch. of Chumpanan treasury fr. June 7, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DEERHOLTS, W. L., acct., 4th grade, British Burmah, was dismissed from P.W. dept. from April 30 last. [foreign dept.]

ECKFORD, Lieut., exoc. engr., 3rd grade, N.W.P., servs. placed at disp. of ECKFORD, Major J. J., dist. superint. of police at Mirzapore, is granted 3 mos. priv. leave, with effect from May 11.

ELLWOOD, W. W., is app. to P.W. dept. as an acct., 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to office of acct. genl., P.W. dept., with effect fr. May 11.

EVANS, H. F., asst. mag. and coll. of Agra, is transf. in same capacity to Mynpoory. June 11.

FERNIE, W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, assumed exec. charge of Balasore div. on May 13. [Calcutta.]

GRANT, F. T., to be an assessor, and to exercise the powers of a coll. in HARRINGTON, Capt. F. D., asst. comr., transf. fr. Peshawur to Jhelum dist.

HENNESSY, Capt. G. R., wing officer of 25th regt., Sikhs, to carry on the duties of office of cantonment mag. of Ferozepore dur. abs. of Riddell.

HERSCHEL, W. J., offic. comr. of Burdwan, is allowed the usual leave to enable him to rejoin his appt. [from April 6 last.]

HILL, Capt. E., dist. supt. of police, Pertabgurh, Oude, has 6 mo. leave.

HOBART, R. T., joint mag., is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bustee, N.W.P., dur. absence of Wigram, from March 11.

LEEDS, R. J., asst. mag., &c., of Mozuffernugger, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, v. Montagu. June 12. [circle.]

LOCKE, R. L., asst. engr., 2nd grade, transf. from Cuttack div. to Assam.

LOW, M., offic. comr. of Nagpore div., to offic. as comr. of Nerbudda div., P.W. June 10.

LYONS, J., overseer, 2nd grade, transf. from Pokree div., P.W., to 5th div., Grand Trunk road; joined on May 25. [temp. June 13.]

MACKINTOSH, J. S., asst. mag. and coll., Benares, transf. to Ghazeeopore.

MACLEAN, Lieut. col., dep. comr. of Saugor, to offic. as comr. of Nagpore div., P.W., dur. absence of Bernard. June 10.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. G. D., asst. comr., transf. fr. Delhi to Amritsar dist.

MCCONAGHEY, M. A., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, dur. absence on leave of Mr. Colvin, with effect from May 21.

MCMANUS, T., sub engr., 1st grade, Central Provs., has leave for 12 mo. on m.c., with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

MARTIN, D. F., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Delhi div.

MONTAGU, E., joint mag., &c., 2nd grade, prom. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Furruckabad, with effect fr. date of Daniell's prom.

MOULE, H. F. D'O., asst. mag. and coll. at Pillibheet, has 6 weeks' leave, with effect fr. May 27. Mr. Moule is invested with magisterial powers.

MURRAY, Capt. J., invalid estab., joined his appt. as offic. 2nd asst. conservator of forests, Dehra, on Feb. 25 last.

NICHOLETS, H. S., asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, serv. placed at disp. of the resident of Hyderabad. June 9.

O'CONNOR, H., clerk, 2nd grade, and head clerk of the office of suptg. engr., 2nd circle, irrigation works, N.W.P., is removed from his appt. Dated Allahabad, June 4.

PARKER, G., offic. dist. supt. of police, Bustee, has 2 mo. priv. leave, with effect from June 1.

PETTIT, G., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to Central Provs. June 11.

POWLETT, C. J., joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, Azimgurh, officiated as mag. and coll. of that district from May 6.

RAWLINS, Mr. T. W., asst. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is granted leave of abs. for one mo., to attend the exam. for high proficiency in Persian, to be held at Calcutta in October, 1868. Dated June 3.

RIGBY, W., offic. asst. conservator of forests, Ravee div., has 3 mos. priv. leave from Aug. 20. [leave, with effect fr. May 17.]

ROBINSON, A., asst. mag. and coll. of Allyghur, is granted one mo.'s priv.

RUSSELL, A. M., asst. comr., Moorwarra, Jubbulpore dist., is inv. with powers of a mag. June 9.

SAPTE, B., offic. judge of Meerut, has 3 mo. leave on m.c. from June 15.

SLADEN, J., consequent on prom. of Daniell, to be an asst. settlement officer. Mr. J. Sladen, offic. superint., Dehra Doon, is confd. in that appt. June 12. [P.W., which he joined May 20.]

SMALLMAN, Lieut. W. S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Agra div.,

STURT, J. V., extra asst. comr., 1st grade, at Jhansie, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, during leave of Forbes.

THOMPSON, H. S., judge of the court of small causes at Backergunge, recently app. 1st subord. judge of Hooghly, for one mo., with effect from May 14 last, the date on which he made over ch. of his office at Backergunge. This cancels the 6 mos. leave granted to Mr. Thompson under orders of June 2.

TREVOR, Lieut. G. H., offic. 2nd asst. resident, offic. as 1st asst. resident at Hyderabad during period for which Mr. J. G. Cordery offic. as resident.

TYRRELL, W., judge of the small cause court at Allahabad, is app. to be dep. registrar gen. during abs. of the registrar gen., N.W.P. June 12.

VOWELL, Asst. Coll. C. H., has been placed in ch. of Jessore treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries.

WALL, R., jt. mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, at Etawah, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist. dur. abs. of Mr. Chase.

WILSON, J., acct., 3rd grade, in Oude, has 6 mos. leave. June 11.

WOOD, Dr. J. J., to have temp. mod. ch. of civil station of Ranchee, with effect from May 1 last.

WRIGHT, W., judge of the court of small causes at Cuttack, is app. to be also subord. judge of that dist., and is further vested with powers of a moonsif.

MILITARY.

ABERCROMBIE, Lieut. J., 107th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subal. 7th N.I., v. Nicolay. Dated May 30 (confirmed).

ALLEN, Capt. F., wing officer 18th regt. N.I., to be 2nd in command, v. Moseley, transf. to 13th N.I. Dated May 30.

ATKINS, Lieut. R., 1st squad. 15th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in room of Vibart.

BARNETT, Lieut. C. St. J. B., from qmr. 18th N.I., to be qmr. 4th Goorkha regt., v. Stewart removed. Dated May 30.

BEAMISH.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated May 5, appg. D. G. Beamish to offic. as interp. to 1st batt. 5th foot, from April 16 last, in room of Gall, as a tempy. arrangement.

BOILEAU.—The undermen. officer is appd. a brig. major to complete the estab., in succession to Capt. B. S. B. Parby, dec.—Capt. F. W. Boileau, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 12th Bengal cavalry.

BRIND.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated May 6, appg. Lieut. Brind to be interp., with effect from 1st idem, in room of Humphrey.

BUNBURY.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated April 30 last, directing Lieut. and adjt. H. F. Bunbury to offic. as qmr. to 15th N.I., with effect from 15th idem, during leave of Channer.

CUBITT, Lieut. L., 26th Foot, to be capt. with local rank, fr. Nov. 30 last.

DE BRETT, Capt. H., from 1st wing subal. 3rd N.I., to be wing officer 18th N.I., v. Allen, appd. 2nd in command. Dated May 30.

DRUMMOND.—To be lieut. col. by brevet, Lieut. col. F. W. Drummond, Bengal cavalry. June 2.

EDWARDS.—The rank of Major gen. Sir H. B. Edwards, Bengal inf., having been ante-dated, the line and regtl. proms. in succession to that officer will bear date Feb. 6 instead of 22.

FORSTER, Lieut. C. H., from 1st wing subal. 39th N.I., to be qmr., v. Barnett, transf. to 4th Goorkhas. Dated May 30.

GORDON, Ens. S. V., 36th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Hartford, prom. Dated May 22 last.

HIGGINSON, Lieut. T., Madras staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern, 1st Punjab inf., to offic. as wing officer, v. Pitcher.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. R. C., 3rd squad. officer and offic. adjt., 1st Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, and also as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

JACKSON.—The appt. of Lieut. E. C. S. Jackson, gen. list, inf., as 1st wing subaltern, 7th N.I., published in G.O. of May 15, is cancelled.

JOHNSTONE.—The services of Lieut. J. Johnstone, late 68th N.I., in charge of elephants near the presidency, are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of Bengal for special duty.

LLOYD, Capt. and Local Major R. B., 36th foot, to be lieut. col., with local rank, from April 2, 1867. [Dated May 22 last.]

LLOYD, Capt. R., 36th foot, to be major, without purch., v. Butler, dec.

LOGAN, Lieut. G., staff corps, to be 1st wing subaltern, 7th N.I., v. Jackson, whose appt. is cancelled. Dated May 30 last.

MAIDMAN, Capt. G. E. J., from 1st wing subaltern 10th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern 3rd N.I., v. De Brett. Dated May 30 last.

MEARES, Lieut. G. B., 1st batt. 7th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Keyser, confirmed. Dated May 1 last.

MONKEY, Lieut., 2nd wing subaltern, 3rd Goorkha regt., to be qmr., v. Venour, who vacates. Dated May 30 last.

MOORE.—Regtl. order, dated May 6, confirmed, apptg. Lient. M. J. Moore, 9th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., v. Sampson, on leave, with effect from April 9 last.

MORTON.—Regtl. order, dated May 4, confirmed, apptg. Capt. H. Morton, wing officer, to offic. as qmr., dur. leave of Prendergast.

MOSELEY, Major R. S., from 2nd in com. 18th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Forsyth. Dated May 30 last.

PITCHER, Lient. H. W., Punjab inf., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., during leave of Keen.

POCHIN, Lient. A., 3rd foot, has been posted to 1st batt. of his regt.

POOLE, Capt. J. W., 1st batt. 11th foot, to be major, with local rank, from Nov. 6, 1867.

ROSS, Capt. G. C., 20th hussars, to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt., on prob., 13th Bengal cav., v. Russell. Dated May 28.

RYAN, Capt. W. C. B., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 41st N.I., v. McDougall. Dated May 5.

SIMPSON.—Meerut station order confirmed, dated May 13, directing Capt. G. B. C. Simpson, brig. major, who has been apptd. to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen. to the Lahore div. to join his appt., making over charge of the brig. office to Col. Luard.

THOMSON, Capt. J., wing subalt. and offic. qmr. 13th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, during leave of Ekins.

TREGGAR, Lient. V. W., adj., to offic. as wing officer, 41st N.I.

TURNER, Lient. A. H., 79th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 27th (Punjab) regt. of N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. in the 2nd Punjab inf. on prob.

VIBART, Capt. E. D. H., 3rd squad. officer, 15th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in room of Capt. Birch, with effect fr. March 28 last.

WELDON.—Hyderabad order confirmed, transferring Capt. F. Weldon, offic. squad. subalt., 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, to the 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, as offic. squad. subalt. [duty.]

WELLS, Capt. L. F., late 2nd Eur. L.C., is posted to 16th Bengal cav., for WEMYSS, Lient. B., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adj., 41st N.I.

WOODWARD, Lient. H. J., 104th foot, to offic. as A.D.C. on H.E. the Viceroy's personal staff, during the time Capt. Randall may offic. as an asst. sec. to Govt. in mil. dept. June 11.

WYLLIE.—The undermen. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name:—Lient. R. J. H. Wyllie, of the 103rd foot, 1st squad. subalt., 1st regt. Central horse, from Jan. 18, 1867.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Single, June 6.—No. 564.—The foll. proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.

Major J. S. Gibb, royal (Bengal) art., to be lieutenant. col., and Capt. (local major) R. Morton, royal (Madras) art., to be major, from March 6 last, in succ. to Gen. J. A. P. Macgregor, Bengal inf., dec.

Lient. col. J. S. Frith, royal (Bengal) art.; and Major H. V. Timbrell, royal (Bengal) art., from Feb. 6 last, in succ. to Major gen. H. C. Gosling, Madras inf., dec.

Lient. col. W. T. Brown, c.b., royal (Bengal) art.; and Major J. C. Griffith, royal (Bengal) art., from Feb. 22 last, in succ. to Major gen. A. W. Lawrence, Madras cav., dec.

June 9.—No. 585.—The foll. proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Cadre of late 4th Eur. L.C.—Lient. H. Y. Murray to be capt., from Dec. 11 last, v. Waterfield, ret.

Cadre late 4th Eur. L.C.—Lient. G. T. Halliday to be capt., from April 21 last, v. Webster, ret.

Cadre late 56th N.I.—Lient. (capt. in staff corps) C. S. Lane to be capt., from Sept. 17, 1866, v. Jervis, prom.

Cadre late 58th N.I.—Lient. (capt. in staff corps) G. A. Way to be capt., from March 5 last, v. Mackenzie, ret.

Cadre late 32nd N.I.—Lient. C. R. Pennington, staff corps, to be capt., from March 30 last, v. Wynter, ret.

Cadre late 54th N.I.—Lient. (capt. in staff corps) R. B. P. P. Campbell to be capt., from May 1 last, v. Osborn, ret.

Alteration of Rank.

Cadre late 56th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. H. Smith, from Dec. 4, 1865, v. Lambert, ret.

No. 586.—The foll. prom. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet—Promotion.

Major W. Wilson, royal (Bengal) art., to be lieutenant. col., from March 6 last, v. Gen. Macgregor, Bengal inf., dec.

Alterations of Rank.

Lient. col. C. J. S. Gough, v.c., Bengal cav., from Jan. 21, 1867, v. Major gen. Munsey, Madras cav., dec.

Lient. col. C. W. Miles, Bengal staff corps, from Feb. 12, 1867, v. Lient. gen. Wilson, Bombay inf., dec.

Lient. col. A. B. Little, Bombay staff corps, from Feb. 26, 1867, v. Major gen. Abbott, royal (Bengal) art., dec.

Lient. col. E. A. H. Bacon, Bombay staff corps, from March 1, 1867, v. Gen. Wallington, Bengal inf., dec.

Lient. col. A. B. Johnson, Bengal staff corps, from March 11, 1867, v. Major gen. Morris, Bombay inf., dec.

Lient. col. H. T. Macpherson, v.c., Bengal staff corps, from March 13, 1867, v. Major gen. Macdonald, Madras staff corps, dec.

Lient. col. M. J. Brander, Bengal staff corps, from March 25, 1867, v. Major gen. Heath, Bombay inf., dec.

Lient. col. A. Bunny, royal (Bengal) art., from April 5, 1867, v. Major gen. Moule, Bengal inf., dec.

Lient. col. G. A. Renny, v.c., royal (Bengal) art., from June 1, 1867, v. Major gen. Swinley, royal (Bengal) art., dec.

Lient. col. G. Hutchinson, Bengal staff corps, from July 3, 1867, v. Lient. gen. Eckford, c.b., Bengal inf., dec.

Lient. col. O. Wilkinson, Bengal cav., from July 14, 1867, v. Lient. gen. Hitchens, Madras inf., dec.

Lient. col. W. A. Dick, Bombay staff corps, from Oct. 31, 1867, v. Maj. gen. Stewart, Bengal inf., dec.

Lient. col. E. W. E. Walker, royal (Bengal) art., from Dec. 9, 1867, v. Lient. gen. Godby, c.b., Bengal inf., dec.

Lient. col. H. P. Bishop, royal (Bengal) art., from Dec. 15, 1867, v. Lient. gen. Tweedie, Madras inf., dec.

Lient. col. J. S. Frith, royal (Bengal) art., from Jan. 30, 1868, v. Lient. gen. Marshall, Bengal inf., dec.

Lient. col. W. T. Brown, c.b., royal (Bengal) art., from Feb. 6, 1868, v. Major gen. Gosling, Madras inf., dec.

Lient. col. J. S. Gibb, royal (Bengal) art., from Feb. 22, 1868, v. Maj. gen. Lawrence, Madras cav., dec.

Note.—The prom. of Major Lambert, Bengal inf., ret., to the rank of lieutenant. col. from Jan. 24, 1867, is cancelled.

MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. W. E., 41st N.I., to offic. as garrison surg. at Agra, temp., in the room of Hastings, prom. Dated May 6.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. T., 19th hussars, to assume med. charge of the brig. staff, in the room of Kellet, who resigns the appt., with effect from 2nd idem.

BRAKE, Supernumerary surg. J., of the med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing vacancy.

CUTCLIFFE, Asst. surg. H. C., to offic. as supt. of the Govt. press and curator of Govt. books, with effect from June 1, during the absence on deputation of Dr. Walker. He is also to offic. as chemical examiner to this Govt., with effect from June 1, during the absence on deputation of Dr. Walker.

JACKSON, Dr. J., supt. of the Central Prison at Meerut, has 2 mo. priv. leave, with effect from Aug. 26. [from June 15.]

JAMIESON, G. W., civil asst. surg. of Ghazeeepore, has 2 mo. priv. leave, JOHNSTON, Staff asst. surg. W., M.D., doing duty with the R.A. at Agra, to be attached to the 41st foot, confirmed.

JOHNSTONE, H., M.B., to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at presidency of Bengal. Date of arrival at Fort William, May 24.

MACKINNON, Asst. surg. H. W. A., recently appt. to the R.A., is posted to 8th brig., and directed to join its head quarters at Lucknow.

METCALF, Asst. surg. F., was in civil med. charge of Saharunpore from Oct. 24, 1867, to Jan. 18, 1868.

PALMER, Asst. surg. D. P., M.D., 24th N.I., to assume med. charge of 18th Bengal cav., during absence of Center.

PATTERSON, Staff asst. surg. T. W., attached to R.A. at Meerut, to proceed to Allahabad for duty in that circle.

SMITH, Staff asst. surg. C., in med. charge of the ordnance dept., to assume med. charge of civil station at Ferozepore, with effect from May 5, in room of Williams, on leave.

STANLEY, Vet. surg. E., 5th lancers, to afford professional aid to the horses of the R.A. at Lucknow station, with effect from May 8, in room of Oliver.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Single, June 9.—No. 558.—The following alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

ADLEY, Surg. W. H., from Aug. 11, 1863, v. Ebdon, ret.

ALLEN, Surg. J. B., from Dec. 20, 1863, v. Wilson, ret.

AMESBURY, Surg. J. W. R., from Oct. 12, 1863, v. Bousfield, ret.

BARNARD, Surg. G., from Nov. 15, 1864, v. Simpson, ret.

CHRISTISON, Surg. A., from March 8, 1864, v. White, ret.

CHUCKERBUTTY, Supernum. Surg. S. C. G., is brought on the estab. of surgs., to fill an existing vacancy.

CORBYN, Surg. J. C., from March 24, 1864, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals W. Thomson, ret.

CREWE, Surg. A. G., ret., from April 2, 1865, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals R. B. Kinsey, dec.

CUNNINGHAM, Surg. J. M., from March 12, 1864, v. Henderson, ret.

CURRIE, Surg. G. V., from July 25, 1865, v. Douglas, ret.

DALY, Surg. G. H., from Oct. 24, 1864, v. Campbell, c.b., ret.

DALE, Surg. A. J., from July 11, 1864, v. Campbell, ret.

DELPRATT, Surg. S., from March 29, 1866, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Macpherson, ret.

DE RENZY, Surg. A. C. C., from Dec. 20, 1863, v. Andrews, ret.

DUKA, Surg. T., from June 4, 1865, v. Parker, ret.

EARLE, Surg. F. J., from Feb. 14, 1866, v. Hathaway, ret.

EBDEN.—The prom. of Surg. H. A. Ebdon, M.D., retired, to the rank of surg. major, from Oct. 7 last, is cancelled.

ELLIOT, Surg. J., M.D., from Jan. 1, 1866, v. Small, retired.

EWART, Surg. J., M.D., from June 3, 1865, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. H. Butler, dec.

FARNCOMBE, Surg. T. B., from Jan. 3, 1866, v. Hutchinson, retired.

GOVAN, Surg. G. M., M.D., from April 1, 1864, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals Dickson, retired.

GRAHAM, Surg. H. W., from Jan. 1, 1866, v. Lacy, retired.

GRANT, Surg. N. J., from April 15, 1865, v. Butt, dec.

GREENHOW, Surg. H. M., from Jan. 1, 1866, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals F. Anderson, M.D., retired.

HUTCHINSON, Surg. J. A. C., M.D., from Sept. 16, 1863, v. Webb, dec.

HUTCHINSON, Surg. R. F., M.D., from Jan. 27, 1865, v. Matthias, retired.

LAWRENCE, Surg. J. T., ret., from Nov. 24, 1865, v. Principal Insp. gen. of Hospitals McClelland, ret. [Rind, dec.]

McKELLAR, Surg. E., from Dec. 18, 1863, v. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals MACLEAN, Surg. L. H. J., M.D., ret., from July 27, 1865, v. Littler, M.D., ret.

MOIR, Surg. R., M.D., from June 14, 1865, v. Warneford, ret.
 MOTT, Surg. M. W., M.D., ret., from May 24, 1865, v. Oakley, ret.
 O'BRIEN, Surg. P., from Nov. 1, 1864, v. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals
 Mann, dec.
 O'DONEL, Surg. F. H., M.D., from Aug. 1, 1865, v. Harper, ret.
 PERKINS, Surg. R. H., from April 8, 1864, v. Mountjoy, ret.
 PICTHALL, Surg. J., M.D., from Jan. 28, 1855, v. Macrae, M.D., ret.
 RINGER, Surg. T., M.D., from Feb. 24, 1866, v. Lawrence, ret.
 SCRIVEN, Surg. J. B., from Sept. 25, 1863, v. Thomson, ret.
 SIMPSON, Surg. B., M.D., from Sept. 26, 1864, v. Paton, ret.
 SPRY, Surg. H. W., from June 15, 1864, for augmentation.
 STEWART, Surg. C., M.D., dec., from Oct. 16, 1863, v. Lay, ret.
 TAYLOR, Surg. E., from June 15, 1864, for augmentation.
 VIVIAN, Surg. E. J., from Sept. 10, 1863, v. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals
 Faithfull, dec.
 WILLIAMS, Surg. H. F., M.D., from Aug. 24, 1863, v. Grant, ret.
 YOUNG, Surg. A., from Aug. 7, 1864, v. Stewart, M.D., dec.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

STAFF CORPS.—PROMOTION.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, June 3.—No. 180.—In continuation of the G.O. No. 66, March 21, 1867; G.O. No. 64, Feb. 29, 1868; and G.O. No. 145, May 5, 1868, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to publish, for the information of the army in India, the following letter from the military secretary to the Horse Guards to his address, dated April 8, 1868, together with the memo. which accompanied it:—

"With reference to my telegram of the 1st inst., requesting you to be good enough to 'make no more provisional promotions in succession to staff corps probationers,' I am directed by the Field Marshal C. in C. to transmit herewith a memorandum on the subject, which H.R.H. wishes your Excellency to promulgate in G.O. to the army serving under your command.

Your Excellency will observe that in order to carry out the regulations contained in the enclosed memorandum, and avoid complications, it will be necessary to limit provisional promotions to be announced in your G.O. to such vacancies as are caused by the transfer of British officers to the staff corps, with more than four years' service on full pay from the date of first commission, and which vacancies will, as heretofore, continue to be filled up without purchase, provisionally, in India.

"In the twelve regiments of the line, in which the purchase system does not exist, your Excellency will of course continue to carry out in your local orders provisional promotions without purchase in succession to officers transferred to the staff corps, irrespective of their length of service, as these latter will not be entitled to receive the value of their commissions on appointment to the staff corps."

Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, April 1, 1868.

"H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. is pleased to notify that, with the concurrence of the Sec. of State for War, and the Sec. of State for India in council, it has been decided that officers in line regiments in which the purchase system is in force, whose permanent appointment to the Indian staff corps shall appear in the G.O. of one of the local governments of India, on a date subsequent to March 18, 1868, and who, on the date of such permanent appointment (being the date of appointment as probationers for the staff corps), shall not have exceeded four years' service on full pay, from the date of first commission, shall receive, on their names appearing in the *London Gazette* as finally transferred to the staff corps, the exact sum such officers would have received, under War Office regulations, had they retired from the service by the sale of their commissions at the time of joining the staff corps as probationers.

"Promotions in succession to vacancies caused by transfers to the Indian staff corps will in future be by purchase instead of without purchase as heretofore, when the officers so transferred are entitled to receive the value of their commissions."

COLLECTORS OF REVENUE.

June 6.—Under section 31, Act IX. of 1863, the Lieut.-governor is pleased to invest all collectors of revenue in the regulation districts, and all deputy commissioners in the non-regulation districts, with the powers of a commissioner of revenue, for the purposes of the said Act within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

The Lieut.-governor has also been pleased to invest the following officers with the powers of a collector of revenue for the purposes of the above Act within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, viz.:—

All officers in charge of sub-divisions in the regulation provinces and in the province of Assam.

All officers in charge of the excise department at the Sudder sub-divisions in the regulation districts.

The senior assistant commissioner at the Sudder station of each of the districts in the province of Assam.

The assistant commissioners in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

Fort William, June 2.—Read again the resolution recorded by the Lieut. gov. under date Feb. 24 last, ruling that in future, as an experimental measure, appointments to the subordinate executive service will be made on a combined plan of nomination and competitive examination.

Read also a petition from certain gentlemen, residents of the Province of Behar, dated 13th ult., praying for a modification of the above resolution in behalf of those who are otherwise qualified by respectability of birth or family connections, education, and good moral character, as well as previous long and good service under Government in other capacities, to enter the subordinate executive service, but who are not likely to succeed at competitive examinations by reason of their age.

The Lieut. gov. desires it to be understood that it was not intended in the resolution of Feb. 24 last to preclude entirely the admission into the

subordinate executive service of gentlemen who have served Government in other capacities for some years, and who, during such service, may have established a character which warrants their fitness for magisterial and revenue duties.

THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

June 5.—No. 551.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 144, dated April 30, are published:—

Para. 1.—I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 27 of January 23 last, upon the subject of the Order of British India, and the supposed intention of the Court of Directors of the late East India Company in its institution.

2. You observe there can be little doubt that it was desired the reward in question should be enjoyed, and the decorations belonging to it be worn, chiefly by those on the effective list, who would thus present to the eyes of their comrades, in all grades of the service, a perpetual incentive to behave so as to merit similar distinction in their turn.

5. With a view, however, of providing a remedy for the defect pointed out by you in the present system, I authorise you, should you see no objection, to carry out the plan suggested in letter from Adjutant General to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay, dated August 29, 1867, by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, viz.:—

1. That one effective member of the Order of British India be given for every two members who become non-effective.

2. Casualties amongst the non-effective members to lapse, so long as the total numbers of the effective and non-effective lists exceed the established number. (Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MUSKETRY.

No. 186.—With reference to G.O.C.C., dated June 27, 1863, the head quarters of the 5th musketry division will be transferred from Saugor to Agra. The transfer to take place during the ensuing cold season.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

June 5.—No. 738.—The following rule relating to the examination of deputy collectors of the settlement department is published for general information:—

H.H. the Lieutenant governor is pleased to rule that a deputy collector appointed for settlement work is not compelled to pass the examination for assistant and deputy collectors in the regular line, but unless he does pass and until he passes, he will not be regarded as having any claims to be graded on the permanent list and receive promotion in it.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, June 9.—No. 557.—The despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, authorising certain modifications in the organisation of the subordinate medical department, having been received on May 27, 1868, increased allowances will be passed, when claimable, under G.G.O. No. 550, from that date.

EXCHANGES BETWEEN CAPTAINS OF THE LATE ENGINEER CORPS.

Simla, June 1.—No. 548.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 141, dated April 30 last, are published:—

Para. 1.—On receipt of your letter, No. 78, dated Feb. 22 last, I submitted, for the opinion of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., the views of your Government upon the subject of exchanges between captains of the late Indian engineer corps and royal engineer officers of the same rank who have not been employed for any considerable time in India, and at the same time requested to be informed, with reference to the future employment of engineer officers in that country, whether it is proposed to limit their service in India to a term of seven years absolutely, or whether it will be optional with them to remain longer, if required to do so by the local Government.

2. In reply I have been informed that H.R.H. concurs in your views that such exchanges should not be in future permitted.

3. Further, with reference to the employment of engineer officers on the imperial list in India, that, under the conditions of General Corps Order, No. 462, dated July 1, 1862, "subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, they will be allowed a tour of home duty after seven years' service in that country; but it will be optional with them whether they return to England, or remain in India, after that period of service."

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

June 8.—No. 2,632.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased, upon the report of the special central examination committee, to declare the undermen. officers to have passed the exams. specified:—

Officers examined specially and passed:—Messrs. G. R. C. Williams, in police and dictation (vernacular); F. N. Wright, in dictation (vernacular); and J. H. Lloyd, in translation; Lieut. C. J. Garstin, in dictation (vernacular); Capt. W. S. Walters, in translation; Lieut. M. H. Court, in reading (vernacular); Messrs. W. Greenwood, in dictation (vernacular); and J. V. Sturt, in dictation (vernacular).

Junior civil servants, passed by the 1st or higher standard:—Messrs. F. W. Porter, C. J. Lyall, W. C. Hudson, T. F. Harkness, W. T. Martin (to be re-examined in dictation), W. E. Kinsey (ditto ditto in police and translation), and H. F. Evans (ditto ditto and in police and revenue case).

Junior civil servants, passed by the higher standard in the judicial branch separately:—Messrs. R. S. Aikman, D. M. B. Smeaton, J. D. La Touche, and J. A. Marcel.

Junior civil servant, passed by the higher standard in the revenue branch separately:—Mr. A. Robinson.

Junior civil servant, passed by the lower standard in the judicial branch separately:—Mr. G. E. Knox.

Junior civil servants, passed by the lower standard in the revenue branch separately:—Messrs. J. D. La Touche, D. M. B. Smeaton, and R. S. Aikman.

Extra asst. comrs. and dep. colls., passed by the higher standard:—Messrs. J. W. Concannon (to be re-examined in dictation); E. P. Finn (to be re-examined in police and translation; and T. Catania (to be re-examined in dictation).

The undermen. officers have passed the police test:—Messrs. D. M. B. Smeaton, W. T. Martin, F. W. Court, R. S. Aikman, and Foster; Lieut. H. B. Sanderson; Messrs. C. J. Lyall, F. W. Porter, T. F. Harkness, and G. R. C. Williams.

Mr. W. H. Hudson, Lieut. F. E. Wiggins, and Mr. J. A. Marcel, equal. The undermen. officer has passed the exam. required for cantonment magistrates:—Lieut. H. B. Sanderson.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S EDUCATIONAL PRIZES.

Simla, June 13.—No. 2,741.—It is hereby notified that the sum of Rs. 2,000 has been placed at the disposal of the University of Calcutta, by the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, for the purpose of awarding four prizes of Rs. 500 each at the entrance examination of December, 1869, and that one prize will be awarded to the best entrance candidate of the year from the following provinces:—Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oude and Central Provinces.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 549.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has ruled that a warrant officer on leave in England, who may, from the state of his health, be declared unfit to return to India, but who has not served the prescribed periods in India or departmentally to entitle him to the retiring pension of his rank shall, if he has served half those periods, be invalided on an allowance equal to four-fifths of such pension, viz.:

Deputy Commissary ...	£180	four-fifths, equal to	£144.
Assistant ditto ...	120	"	" 96.
Deputy Assistant ditto ...	90	"	" 72.
Conductor ...	75	"	" 60.
Sub-Conductor ...	60	"	" 48.

2. Should his service be less than half the prescribed periods, he will receive the reduced allowance now sanctioned for the next lower grade.

3. In such case a sub-conductor will be allowed four-fifths of the pension of a sergeant-major.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

COMMAND OF DEPOTS.

No. 573.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, and in view to the adoption of one uniform rule in the three Presidencies, in regard to the command of depots for European troops, it is hereby notified that no command of a depot is to be held for more than five, while that of a convalescent depot is invariably to be restricted to a period of two years.

CURRENCY NOTES.

June 5.—No. 223.—The following despatch is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Financial, No. 163.

India-office, London, April 15, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

With reference to your financial letter, dated May 10 last, No. 34, I have to acquaint you that in future currency notes for the Nagpore circle of issue, will, as requested, be marked "Nagpore or Bombay," instead of as hitherto "Nagpore or Calcutta."

COUNTING SERVICE FOR PENSION.

No. 528.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 46, dated Jan. 16 last, the following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India No. 130, dated April 23 last, is published for general information:—

Para. 4.—Referring to my despatch No. 365, dated Dec. 9 last, I have to inform you that the rule that an officer exchanging for service out of India counts the whole time of such service for Indian pension, applies to officers of the artillery, as well as to officers of engineers.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

No. 529.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

Military, No. 140.

India-office, London, April 30, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that officers of the Indian service promoted to the rank of general officer, and frequently thrown out of active employment for a season by such promotion, are, if residing unemployed in India, entitled to count such residence as service for pension, but if residing out of India, they come under the rules applicable in this respect to officers on leave.

2. I do not consider, under the altered circumstances of the Indian service, that this distinction should be maintained, and I have determined therefore, that officers on attaining to the rank of major-general shall reckon the whole of their service on the effective list, whether employed or unemployed, as service for pension, wherever they may choose to reside.

3. This ruling will take retrospective effect in the case of officers retiring from the service hereafter.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

OFFICERS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS—RETENTION OF APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, June 9.—No. 572.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules relating to the retention by officers of British regiments of their appointments in one Presidency when their corps may have been removed in course of relief to another Presidency:—

Officers of the general staff of the army holding appointments demanding the usual qualifications for staff employment, may continue to hold their appointments until their tenure has expired.

Officers in command of any description of depots will at once vacate on their regiments quitting the Presidency in which the depot may be situated.

Officers who are probationers for the staff corps will be permitted to serve out their probation without reference to their regiments being in the mean time moved to another Presidency.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ARBUTHNOT, Capt. G. A., brig. major, Bangalore, to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church at that station, v. Mr. C. B. Saunders.

DENE.—The appt. of Rev. O. Dene, B.A., to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, notified in the *Gazette* of June 2, is without prejudice to his appt. of domestic chap. to the Right Rev. the Bishop.

DONALD, W., to be sec. to the committee for the exam. of assts. June 9.

DUNCAN, G., to be sec. to the comr. for the unconv. civil service exams. June 12.

GORMAN.—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. J. Gorman, asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, from the 1st to the 3rd div. June 10.

GOSLING, Lieut. H. M., acting 3rd class dep. conservator of forests, is confirmed in that appt. June 9.

GRIGG, H. B., to act as jun. asst. to the coll. and mag., and agent. to the Gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, during the abs. of Mr. Goodrich on leave. June 6.

HORSBURGH, B., asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, is authorised to take down evidence in the English language. June 12.

HUGHESDON, J. C., head asst. coll. of Nellore dist., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of dist. during abs. of Burnell on leave. June 6.

LEGGATT.—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. G. R. Leggatt, asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, from the Nellore to the North Arcot dist.

PAYNTER, L. W., asst. engr. of the 1st grade, 3 mo. cumulative priv. leave. June 9.

SHARPE, G. R., to be civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Madura. June 6.

SHEFFIELD, Lieut. W. R., acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Vizagapatam, to institute prosecutions under the Act, for offences committed in that district.

STOKES, H. E., asst. to coll. of Nellore, to act as head asst. of dist. during employ of Hughesdon on other duty. June 6.

SULLIVAN, H. E., coll. and mag. of Bellary, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. W. S. Foster, the acting sub coll. June 8.

TAGG, A., to act as asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot during abs. of Gribble. June 6.

THOMAS, E. C., to be civil and session judge of Calicut. June 6.

MILITARY.

ANDREWS, Cornet, 18th hussars, is apptd. to act temp. as interp. to the above corps. [Oct. 21 next.]

BURNELL, Major, 16th lancers, has leave of abs. on m.c. from April 30 to CADELL, Col., R.A., will offic. as asst. adjt. gen. R.A. dur. Lieut. col. Gosling's abs. on priv. leave.

COLQUHOUN, Lieut., to offic. as wing officer 30th N.I., v. Montgomerie, with effect from May 4 last.

COOKE, Ens., 10th foot, probationer staff corps, att. to 35th N.I., to act as A.D.C. to Brig. gen. Fenwick, C.B., comdg. centre div., until the arrival of Lieut. Little.

COUCHMAN, Major, apptd. to com. of 40th N.I., v. Col. Hervey, comdg. the provs. of Malabar and Canara.

DIXON, Surg. major, 4th L.C., Hyderabad subsidiary force, to assume med. charge of 24th N.I. as a temp. measure, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Surg. major Mackenzie, procg. on furl.

FARRINGTON, Senior Lieut. G. B. (capt. in staff corps), cadre 47th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Duff, ret. on half-pay. Dated Feb. 7 last.

FULLERTON, Major, to assume com. of 11th N.I., Raepore, v. Lieut. col. Watts, on leave, removed to 39th regt., with effect from May 5 last.

GAHAGAN, Major, staff corps, offic. wing officer 10th N.I., is confd. in his appt., v. Ramsay, who vacates. June 5.

GLEN, Lieut., 2nd batt. 10th foot, is apptd. to act as instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Malcolm, res., subject to confirmation.

HALEMAN, Lieut., staff corps, is apptd. qrmr. 34th L.I.; to join.

HARINGTON, Major, wing officer 33rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Major Applegarth, proc. on special duty.

JENNINGS, Capt., staff corps, fr. att. 32nd N.I., to 2nd wing subal. 3rd L.I.

McMASTER, Lieut. col. A. C., staff corps, is app. to act as dep. judge adv. gen., Mysore div., during abs. of Major Sherard on priv. leave, or till further orders.

McIVER, Lieut. S. W., offic. qrmr. 6th N.I., is conf. in his appt. June 5.

MICHAEL, Major J., staff corps, superint. of family payments and pensions, is granted leave for 3 mos., in cont. of priv. leave of April 17.

MURRAY, Capt., staff corps: so much of G. O. C. C. April 30 last as appoints this officer 2nd wing subaltern 9th N.I. is cancl., but he will cont. to offic. as 1st wing subaltern.

MONTGOMERIE, Major, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 30th N.I., v. Playfair, on gen. leave. [Harington.]
 PRESTON, Capt., 2nd wing subaltern, 33rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Rose, Major, as offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 40th N.I., from date of rejoining regtl. head qrs., v. Capt. R. Griffith, app. offic. wing officer.
 SHUBRICK, Maj. gen. R., is posted to ceded dists., v. McLeod, vacated.
 TATT, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., 26th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Cunningham, proc. on leave to Madras prep. to proc. to Europe.
 WETHERALL, Major P. J. P., to take com. of sappers and miners from May 25, the date on which Lieut. col. Hill's priv. leave expired.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, June 12.—The foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Lieut. cols. from the dates specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service.

Major C. W. Dun—June 10.

Majors R. S. Couchman, A. Sage, J. G. C. Frazer, J. G. Palmer, J. J. Fulton, W. N. Pace, and W. P. S. Smith—June 11.

Majors W. H. Cumming, J. G. Touch, F. Applegath, R. M. Macdonald, P. L. Holmes, and W. K. Horner—June 12.

To be Majors from June 10, having completed 20 years' service.

Cpts. W. Osborn, E. Hill, H. C. Dowker, G. De La P. Berresford, and S. Galbraith.

To be Cpts. from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service.

Lieut. H. T. Harris—June 13.

Lieut. E. J. Watson, R. B. Cummins, C. J. Rose, D. F. M. Lane, and W. H. Hodges—June 14.

MEDICAL.

ALEXANDER, Asst. surg., M.D., 41st N.I., to afford med. aid to the right wing, 2nd N.I., without prejudice to his regtl. duties.

ARNOLD, Surg. R. 20th N.I., to take med. charge of the 2nd L.C., during the indisposition of Surg. Stewart, or till further orders.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. A., M.D., 18th Hussars, who arrived from England on June 5, will proceed to join his regt. at Secunderabad on duty at the public expense.

The following removal is ordered:—

DOOLEY, Staff asst. surg. G. F., from doing duty Royal Art., St. Thomas' Mount., to dep. ins. gen.'s dept., Mysore circle, to join on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the home govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

FERGUSON, Asst. surg. A., M.D., med. dept., arrived at Madras June 5.

KEES, Asst. surg. J., M.D., M.R.C.P.L., fort surg., Fort St. George, to act as principal med. storekeeper, presidency, during the absence of Surg. F. Day on other duty, or until further orders.

LINCOLN, Sub asst. surg. L. W., dep. supt. of vaccination, Madras circle, assumed charge of the North Arcot circle, May 20, from Sub asst. surg. P. Kinsley.

RAMSBOTHAM, Asst. surg., B batty., 15th brig. Royal Art., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to assume med. charge of the head qrs., 23rd brig., and No. 5 batty., 20th brig. Royal Art., v. Surg. Gibbons on gen. leave.

WILSON, Asst. surg., zillah surg. Tinnervelly, to assume med. charge of the 22nd N.I., until the arrival of Surg. Rogers, or till further orders; to take effect from the date of assuming charge of the head qtrs. and wing.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movements are ordered:—G compy. Sappers and Miners, from Abyssinia to Bangalore; H ditto ditto, from Abyssinia to Secunderabad; K ditto ditto, from Abyssinia to Coonoor Ghat.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

DAVIS.—Referring to G.O. No. 240, dated April 7 last, the services of Mr. A. Davis were dispensed with June 10.

DUNLOP, W. H. G., dep. comr. of water police, is allowed 3 mo. priv. leave of absence from June 21. [Opium, N.D., fr. June 7.]

FAULKNER, A., has been appd. to act as dep. comr. of customs, salt and

MULLALLY, E. H., head acct. and treasurer, acted as asst. to the resident at Aden from the date of Lieut. Abbott's departure on sick leave to Europe, and until the return of Lieut. Nutt to duty.

ROBERTSON, J. W., acting coll. of Tanna, acted as revenue and police comr., northern div., from May 12 to June 7, both days inclusive.

THORP, Major S. J., is appd. to be the judge of the Small Cause Court at Sholapoor. June 8.

MILITARY.

ADDISON.—The order by Brig. gen. Russell, dated March 11 last, making over com. of Aden garrison to Col. Addison, c.b., 2nd Queen's, is confd.

ANDERSON, Ensign, 109th foot, is att. for duty to the 96th foot until the opening season, when he will proceed to join his regt.

ASHBURNHAM, Lieut. gen. Hon. T., c.b., col. of the 82nd foot, to be col. 29th foot. Dated April 19.

CURRIE, Capt. A. P., will join the 1st cavalry.

HUMFREY.—The following temp. arrangement is confirmed, with effect from June 2:—29th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. T. Humfrey, wing subalt., to offic. as qmr., v. Hogg.

LYONS, Capt. G. M., staff corps, acted as 2nd in command of the 21st regt. N.I., fr. March 14 to May 21, in add. to his own duties as wg. officer.

MILLS, Capt. T. W., to perform the duties of adj. 30th regt. N.I., Scinde frontier force, in add. to his own, during the abs. of Lieut. Cunningham on m.c.

NAPIER.—Notification has been received of the undermen. officer having, on his recent prom., been posted to the batt. specified opposite his name:—Capt. Napier, 23rd foot, to 1st batt.

PHILLIPPS.—Order confirmed by the officer comdg. 2nd regt. L.C., appg. Capt. Phillipps to act as 2nd squad. officer, and Lieut. Gabb as 3rd squad. officer, during the abs. of Capt. Le Geyt on staff employ.

RAINES, Brig. gen., will, at his own request, and as a temp. arrangement, command the 2nd class brig. at Poona, with effect from June 15.

MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Staff Asst. surg. A., appd. to med. charge of depot 26th foot. DAVIS, Staff Asst. surg., is directed to join F baty. 18th brig. R.A.

HALAHAN.—The part of G.O. No. 393, of May 11, having reference to Asst. surg. Halahan is cancl., and that officer is appd. to temp. med. charge of troops at Deolalee.

HOLMSTED, Asst. surg. T., att. to 8th regt. N.I., is placed on gen. duty, northern div. of the army. June 5. [from May 28.]

SHILLITO, Asst. surg. J., M.D., of the med. estab., serv. are dispensed with

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ENTRANCE TO THE STAFF CORPS.

VICTORIA R.—

Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient to revise that part of our Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, which provides that officers belonging to any of our land forces serving in India, under the rank of regimental field officer, who shall have served three years with a regiment, of which two shall have been in India, shall be eligible to enter the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay staff corps.

Our will and pleasure is, that from and after the date of this, our Warrant, officers of our land forces serving in India under the rank of regimental field officer, who shall have served two years with a regiment, of which one shall have been in India, shall be eligible to enter the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay staff corps.

Given at our Court at Osborne, this second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in the thirty-first year of our reign.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The following G.O. by H.E. Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B. and K.C.S.I., C. in C. Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, are republished:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Marawah, May 1.—The undermentioned officers reported their arrival at Zoulla, on the dates specified, to join the land transport train:—

April 20.—Capt. C. E. Bates, Lieut. J. N. Steel, 25th Punjab N.I.

April 21.—Capt. Larpent, Bengal staff corps; Capt. Fox, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. Wallace, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. Young, 9th Bengal N.I. Staff asst. surg. J. Collins, M.D., British medical dept., has leave to England, to appear before a medical board. This officer will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant gen., Horse Guards.

Lieut. G. Chalmers, unatt., Bengal army, has furlough to England for 20 mo., m.c.

The C. in C. has been pleased to approve of Capt. Arbuthnot, 14th hussars, extra A.D.C. to his Excellency, being app. asst. military secretary from April 18, v. Hozier, who proceeded to England on that date.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Ashangi, May 5.—The order dated April 25, by the brigadier gen. comg. at Senafe, directing Lieut. Becke, 21st N.I., to receive over charge of the treasure chest at Senafe from Major Knight, paymaster, is confirmed.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Bolago, May 8.—2nd Capt. G. Arbuthnot, R.A., extra A.D.C. to Major gen. Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., is reported to have arrived at Suez, en route to Abyssinia, on Nov. 14, 1867.

Head Qrs., Camp Attala, May 9.—Capt. F. F. Atkinson, 45th foot, has leave to England, to appear before a medical board. This officer will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant gen., Horse Guards.

Col. Fraser, v.c., 11th hussars, comdt. head qrs. camp, was app. to charge of the outposts of the force advancing on Magdala from March 23 till April 23, when the force left the Dalanta Plain on its return march.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Meshek, May 10.—Surgeon F. H. Plumtre was app. to medical charge of 1st depot hospital, with effect from date on which he entered upon the duties.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 165 of Feb. 28, Lieut. Sorell was directed to rejoin his battery on March 16.

Head Qrs., Camp Antalo, May 13.—Lieut. col. Milward, R.A., will proceed to England, via Marseilles, with as little delay as possible, to resume his duties at the War-office, where his services are urgently required.

Head Qrs., Attala, May 9.—The following promotions are made in the field commissariat dept., with effect from March 4 last, in place of Capt. Willoughby, asst. comsy. gen., transferred to office of controller of supply and transport:—

Capt. B. F. Heysham, dep. asst. comsy. gen. 1st class, to be asst. comsy. gen. 2nd class. Capt. N. R. Burlton, dep. asst. comsy. gen. 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comsy. gen. 1st class. Lieut. A. M. Shewell, sub asst. comsy. gen. 1st class, to be dep. asst. comsy. gen. 2nd class.

Head Qrs., Musge, May 11.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the staff salary assigned to Lieut. McRae while on special duty in the intelligence dept. is to be at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem.

Lieut. J. G. McRae was app. A.D.C. to Brig. gen. Schneider on April 4. The order dated April 13, by officer comg. at Senafe, appg. Surgeon Daly, 21st Punjab N.I., to medical charge of staff at Senafe, is confirmed.

Head Qrs., Camp Antalo, May 12.—21st Punjab N.I.—Capt. J. H.

Tyler to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Major Hudson, proceeded to Zoulla on m.c.

Dr. Jay was appd. to medical charge of camp followers on board the steamship *Sultan* during the voyage from Bombay to Annesley Bay.

CAVALRY.

The Egyptian horses handed over to the 3rd Bombay L.C. and to the 10th and 12th regts. of Bengal cav. will be retained by them as remounts, and accounted for to Government at their average price, £24. 8s.

Head Qrs., Camp Antalo, May 13.—Lieut. Warburton, R.A., performed the duties of asst. provost marshal at Dildee from 2nd to 30th April.

Major F. Hudson, 21st Punjab N.I., has furl. for 20 months, m.c.

Surgeon Johnston, M.D., British medical dept., to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon Johnston will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant gen., horse guards.

Asst. surg. Newman, Bengal med. serv., order dated April 30, by the brig. gen. comg. at Senafe, directing this officer to relieve Staff asst. surg. Robinson, in medical charge of wing 10th N.I. and company 21st N.I. at Senafe, confirmed.

Lieut. Saxton, R.A., was app. asst. prov. marshal at Senafe on 1st inst.

Capt. Strutt, offic. wing officer 3rd regt. Bombay inf., is confirmed in that appointment.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officers serving with this force are to have temp. rank in Abyssinia as follows:—

Major Bray, 4th foot, to rank as lieut. col. from June 21, 1865.

Capt. Lacy, 33rd foot, to rank as lieut. col. from March 11, 1868.

Capt. Marett, 21st brig. R.A., to rank as major from Dec. 13, 1865.

Brigdrs. gen. Collings and Wilby will proceed to England with their respective regiments, the 33rd and 1st batt. 4th foot.

Brigdr. gen. Stewart will embark with the last regt. of Bengal brig.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Agoola, May 17.—Asst. surg. Boustead was appd. sanitary officer for the station of Zoulla on being relieved of medical charge of 27th N.I.

The following orders, dated Antalo, May 10, by Major Palliser, comg. 1st column 1st div., appg. the following officers, are confirmed:—

Lieut. Malden, 3rd Scinde horse, staff officer to the column, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. Abbott, 23rd Punjab pioneers, provost marshal to the column, in add. to his other duties.

Capt. Kennedy, 3rd N.I.: order dated April 25, by officer comg. at Ashaugh, appg. this officer to offic. as staff officer at that station, confmd.

Col. Bartlett, provost marshal and superint. of bazaars at Zoulla: order dated May 14, by major gen. comg. at Zoulla, appg. this officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Major Sheppard, progc. to Bombay, confmd.

Lieut. Chapman, R.A., will proceed by first opportunity to England for the purpose of joining the Staff College.

Lieut. Tabutean, Madras staff corps, attached to 3rd Bombay N.I., is permitted to proceed to Madras by the first opportunity, and will report himself on arrival there to the adjutant gen., Madras army.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 21.

79th Foot.—Major gen. J. F. G. Campbell, C.B., to be col., v. Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., deceased; July 12.

3rd Drag. Guards.—T. C. Daniel, gent., to be cornet, by purc., v. W. Watt, who ret.; July 22.

3rd Foot.—Ens. T. E. Spencer, from the 32nd foot, to be ens., v. W. R. McCally, dec.; July 22.

12th Foot.—Capt. the Hon. H. A. Cole, from half pay, unat., to be capt., v. F. J. Bolton, prom. half pay major, without purc.; Lieut. H. L. W. Phillips to be capt., by purc., v. the Hon. H. A. Cole, who ret.; Ens. F. Morgan to be lieut., by purc., v. Phillips; J. F. Rivett-Carnac, gent., to be ens., by purc., v. Morgan; July 22.

23rd Foot.—Ens. C. G. Bell to be lieut., by purc., v. W. H. Benyon, who ret.; Gent. cadet C. E. H. Vincent, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., by purc., v. Bell; July 22.

26th Foot.—Ens. G. H. Wilson to be lieut., by purc., v. O. Creswell, who ret.; Gent. cadet G. Winter, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., by purc., v. Wilson; July 22.

60th Foot.—Capt. J. R. Crane, from half pay, late 67th foot, to be capt., v. W. G. Turle, who ret. upon temp. half pay; July 22.

95th Foot.—Ens. R. O. Cotton to be lieut., without purc., v. J. E. M. Sperrin, dec.; May 31. Gent. cadet F. M. Maycock, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purc., v. Cotton; July 22.

108th Foot.—Ens. E. Lloyd to be lieut., v. A. Erskine, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Dec. 3, 1867. Gent. cadet C. A. V. Foulger, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., v. Neill, prom.; July 22. Gent. cadet G. B. E. Radcliffe, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., v. Lloyd; July 23.

109th Foot.—Gent. cadet L. M. Boileau, from the Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., v. M'Callum, transf. to 101st foot; July 22.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARRATOON—At Calcutta, June 7, wife of S. K. Arratoon, son.

BAILEY—At Fyzabad, June 13, wife of C. S. Bailey, 1st batt. 11th regt., son.

CARMENT—At Palladam, June 11, wife of J. Carment, son.

CUTLER—At Bombay, June 17, wife of T. C. Cutler, son. [S.C., son.

DAWSON—At Hazareebaugh, June 13, wife of Lieut. col. Dawson, Bengal Gordon—At Murree, June 2, wife of Capt. Conway Gordon, 1st Sikh inf., daughter. [daughter.

IRVING—At Allahabad, June 13, wife of J. Irving, M.D., civil surg.,

LANE—At Bangalore, May 29, wife of Capt. H. P. Lane, R.A., son.

LIVESAY—At Cachar, June 4, wife of C. E. Livesay, son.

LUKIN—At Mhow, June 12, wife of Major Lukin, paymaster 2nd drag. guards, son, stillborn.

MERRETT—At Bombay, June 11, wife of H. A. Merrett, son.

NICOLAS—At Calcutta, June 8, wife of P. J. Nicolas, son.

PHILIPS—At Dhoolia, June 16, wife of Lieut. J. Philips, Poona Horse, daughter.

PLAYFAIR—At Chickulda, near Ellichpore, June 9, wife of Capt. A. L. Playfair, adjt. 4th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, daughter.

POOLE—At Byculla, June 9, Mrs. C. Poole, son.

PRUDHOMME—At Tranquebar, June 2, wife of E. N. Prudhomme, daughter.

ROBSON—At Calcutta, June 9, wife of W. Robson, Esq., M.D., daughter.

ROSTAN—At Chandernagore, June 9, Mrs. W. B. Rostan, daughter.

RYAN—At New Foras-road, June 11, wife of J. Ryan, son.

SPLISBURY—At Akyab, wife of Major Spilsbury, dep. coms., daughter.

TURNER—At Thomas'-st., Lower Colaba, June 18, wife of W. Turner, son.

VANHOMRIGH—At Cannanore, June 3, wife of Capt. P. A. VanHomrigh, S.C., daughter. [son.

VANZUILECOM—At Colinton, Darjeeling, June 5, wife of T. Vanzuilecom,

VONGEYER—At Mazagon, May 30, wife of J. C. VonGeyer, son.

WATSON—At Byculla, June 14, Mrs. Watson, son.

WILCOX—At Nowgong, June 3, wife of Capt. Wilcox, 40th regt. N.I., son.

MARRIAGES.

BURNETT—WEST.—At Ootacamund, June 11, John B. Burnett, to Constance G., daughter of Major A. R. West.

CHARDON—BISS.—At Circular-road, June 13, Edward G. Chardon, to Agnes S., daughter of J. B. Biss.

LOCH—HADDAN.—At Calcutta, June 8, the Hon. George Loch, to Charlotte J., widow of E. G. Haddan.

NORTON—DUNCAN.—At Subatho, June 6, R. Norton, to Isabella C., daughter of G. Duncan, Army Commissariat Department.

PARRY—TAYLOR.—At Calcutta, June 9, Robert Parry, Professor, Government College, Hooghly, to Harriet, daughter of the late Gervais Taylor.

RAIKES—BROWN.—At Dinapore, June 15, E. Raikes, Capt. H.M.'s 105th L.I., to Anna Dora, daughter of the late R. Brown, late Superintending Surgeon, Dinapore Circle.

STOKES—GOSLING.—At Bangalore, June 8, Henry Stokes, Lieut. H.M.'s 2-19th Regt., to Alice S. T., daughter of the late Maj. gen. H. C. Gosling.

TODD—GRIFF.—At Mussoorie, June 9, Robert Todd, of the Survey Department, to Louisa Henrietta, daughter of the late B. Griff, of Agra.

TWYNAM—MACGREGOR.—At Madras, June 11, Lieut. F. R. Twynam, R.A., to Helen Jane, daughter of Lieut. col. Macgregor, Governor's Body Grd.

DEATHS.

ARNELL.—At Sholapore, May 25, A. Arnell, carriage inspector G.I.P.R., aged 45.

BARNETT.—At Calcutta, June 4, Eliza Matilda, daughter of J. Barnett,

BAYLIE.—At Bombay, June 12, Charles S. Baylie, late assist. engr. G.I.P. Railway, aged 38 years. [ley, aged 2 years.

BERKELEY.—At Mussoorie, June 6, Evelyn Blanche, child of Lionel Berkeley.

BLENKINSOP.—At Secunderabad, June 1, Eleanor M. T., daughter of Lieut. E. G. Blenkinsop, Adj. 4th Regt. N.I., aged 1.

BROWN.—At Calcutta, June 3, John Brown.

CABRAL.—At Kurrachee, June 7, Eugenio A. Cabral, aged 63 years.

CARTER.—At Meerut, May 30, John M., infant son of C. S. Carter.

CUMMING.—Drowned in Bombay harbour, June 15, William Cumming, master ship *Europa*.

DENNIS.—At Jacobabad, June 9, Lieut. col. J. H. Bloomfield Dennis, commandant 2nd Scinde horse, aged 41.

DRURY.—At Deolallee, near Bombay, June 15, Edward G. Drury, ensign 1st Royals, son of Lieut. col. C. H. Drury, Madras staff corps.

GILBERTSON.—Drowned, near Kidderpore, June 9, F. W. G. Gilbertson, aged 26 years.

GRAY.—At Colombo, June 2, W. H. Gray, late of Tuticorin, aged 47.

HARRIS.—At Fort William, June 16, Ellen H., wife of Capt. J. P. Harris, Bengal staff corps.

HUNT.—At Wellington, June 8, Gertrude, infant daughter of Capt. W. J. Hunt, 2-19th regt., station staff officer, aged 1 year. [regt.

KNOX.—At Jubbulpore, June 5, Ens. H. E. Knox, H.M.'s 2nd batt. 12th

LAVELLE.—At Ghazeeabad, N.W.P., June 10, Harriet Augusta, wife of M. Lavelle, and daughter of the late John Taylor, of Bangalore.

LILLY.—At Coonoor, June 9, Mary, wife of W. S. Lilly, of the M.C.S., aged 26 years.

MARTIN.—At Kamptee, May 27, Capt. G. C. M. Martin, R.(M.)A.

MARQUIS.—At Delhi, June 14, Alice L., daughter of Lieut. col. Marquis, 17th N.I., aged 2 months. [Turkey, aged 28 years.

PALMER.—At Calcutta, June 8, B. H. Palmer, late second officer ship

RITCHIE.—At Mhow, June 8, William Ritchie, son of W. J. Ritchie, D.P.W., aged 3 years. [aged 23 years.

SERLE.—At Poona, June 20, Edward G. Serle, lieut. H.M.'s 46th regt.,

TREVANION.—At Dum-Dum, June 5, Lieut. J. F. Trevanion, qrmr. 1st N.I.

WEBSTER.—At Mussoorie, June 3, Katherine M., child of Henry B. Webster, C.S., aged 6 months.

WHEELAN.—At Aden, June 6, Thomas Wheelan, commander ship *Hope*.

WILSON.—At Calcutta, June 8, Ella Margaret, child of C. M. Wilson, aged 18 months. [planter, aged 39 years.

WILSON.—At Mhow Factory, Tirhoot, June 7, James Wilson, indigo

Home.

LORD NAPIER IN THE CITY.

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, the freedom of the City of London, along with a sword worth 200 guineas, was presented to Lord Napier of Magdala as a mark of the admiration which his successful command of the Abyssinian army has evoked. Lord and Lady Napier, on their arrival at the Guildhall, were loudly cheered by the assembled crowd, and were conducted into the hall by the mover and seconder of the resolution in accordance with which the Court had assembled. Having taken his chair on the left of the Lord Mayor, the gallant general subscribed the usual oath, administered to him by the Chamberlain. The Chamberlain then delivered an address in presenting the sword and the box containing the freedom of the City. Lord Napier made a brief but very appropriate reply, expressive chiefly of the great value which he attached to the honour conferred upon him by the Corporation of the largest and most distinguished civic community in the world. He spoke with great modesty of his own share in the triumph of the Abyssinian expedition, and eulogised the conduct of the troops under his command. Every man was determined to maintain the honour of England, and to contribute to the success of the war. The conclusion of the speech was loudly applauded. There was a very numerous attendance of Aldermen and members of the Council. In the evening Lord Napier and a distinguished company, including the Duke of Cambridge, were entertained at dinner in the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor. The guests were about 200 in number. In reply to the toast of the evening,

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, who was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, said,—My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I cannot but feel very deeply the honour you have conferred upon me this day, in the very kind reception I have met with from the City of London, and the kind manner in which my health has been drunk this evening. These are favours and rewards so great that I feel I have done very little for them, and they lay upon me so great a burden of service to be done at some future day that I can hardly ever hope to repay the very kind welcome you have conferred upon me. It is a source of very great gratification to me and to every member of the Abyssinian Expedition to find that our services have been received so favourably by our countrymen of all classes, and that we have been considered to have done our duty. I must say that we are under great obligations to the Government of this country which supplied us promptly and speedily with everything we required. To the head of the Government of India in this country, Sir Stafford Northcote, our acknowledgments are peculiarly due, nor can I abstain from mentioning the names of the Military Committee, under Sir S. Northcote—Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, General Baker, Captain Eastwick, and Major-General Pears—to whom we are greatly indebted for the labour, promptitude, and judgment which enabled them to point out the wants which were supplied. I am also much indebted to the Duke of Cambridge, who so promptly and without regard to precedent gave me the officers I solicited, whose skill and courage I had witnessed before, and whose services I was convinced it was highly desirable to obtain. (Cheers.) The Viceroy of India, too, came to our assistance when we were in great difficulties, and sent us camel-drivers and mule-drivers, without whose aid we would scarcely have advanced. I have also to express my acknowledgments to the Governor of Madras, my honoured namesake, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, who gave us much valuable assistance. I must also express my gratitude to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, for the immense labour he bestowed on the equipment of the expedition, and the great assistance he afforded us on every occasion after we left Bombay, and whenever we required the aid of the Bombay Government. I have but one word to say in reference to the conduct of the men. The conduct of all the members of the force was exemplary in the highest degree. They vied with each other in devotion to the Queen and in the performance of their duty. This was not the first time that I had seen British soldiers labour zealously, but I never saw them labour better than on this occasion. The native soldiers abandoned all their prejudices and vied with the English soldiers in zeal. I may mention that on one occasion, soon after I arrived, I rode round the works and came upon a regiment of Bengal native troops, who knew something of me personally and something by tradition. Some Prussian officers who honoured us with their company could not think what had happened when they saw even these men, with their baskets of earth, dancing about with joy. They were expressing their delight that the Commander-in-Chief had come among them to see them at work. I cannot do too much justice to a Beloochee regiment for their devotion, and little behind them if any were the 10th Bombay Native Regiment. A great part of these men were Hindustanis, but they were as willing as any other races to do their duty, and they were an honour to the Presidency. The services of the cavalry were equally meritorious. I had on one occasion to point out some ground to a native officer of my escort. He had said he did not know where the Commander-in-Chief was going to take the cavalry. I said, "That is your plain." He replied, "Very well, Sahib, that is a beautiful piece of flat ground."

It was really a slope of a hill at an angle of forty-five degrees. (A laugh and cheers.) Of the British infantry it is unnecessary to speak. They laboured extremely hard, had to carry heavy loads, and were obliged to go from active work to picket duty. I was astonished at their endurance, but they bore up inspired by a strong hope of perfecting the task they had before them. Every man had sufficient consideration and reflection to understand the end we had in view. I was also much indebted to the officers of the Intelligence Department, who all laboured zealously. Although by their duties they were often kept in the rear when their wishes would have carried them to the front, they contributed greatly to the success of the expedition. Last, but not least, I will mention the officers and men of the navy, who assisted us in every possible way. The spirit of the commander of the navy was excellent, and it was shared by all the force. They made admirable volunteer soldiers, and accompanied us with the Rocket Brigade. None marched better, and they took excellent care of their mules. When the expedition was over I expected the greater part of them to go into the Lanciers or Artillery. I do not know whether Captain Fellowes is content to remain in the navy, but he never seemed more at home than when he was on horseback. (Laughter and cheers.) When our task was accomplished, the first news we received from home was a telegram from her Majesty the Queen, who is always the first to encourage her soldiers in their duties. (Cheers.) Immediately after her Majesty's telegram arrived one from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Secretary of State for India also telegraphed to us in warm terms of congratulation. I cannot tell your lordship how much I feel the welcome which has awaited me in this country. I cannot but feel grateful to the force under my command through whose exertions I am indebted for the favours I have received. We all did our best, but without the zeal and cordial co-operation of every officer and soldier under my command our success would not have been complete. The illustrious Duke has truly remarked that I have had the honour to serve under two gallant officers now in this room. I am proud to remember that I served in Central India under my noble and gallant friend Lord Strathnairn, a soldier who thoroughly understood that the way to defeat an Asiatic enemy is by going straight at their heads on every occasion—(cheers)—and who invariably triumphed over all the difficulties in which he was placed. I had also the honour to serve under my gallant and honoured friend Sir Hope Grant, whose command of the military forces in China was signalled by the capture of Peking. With respect to the Volunteer force I may remark that, although not a young soldier, I am a Volunteer officer of a few days old, for I have been proud to accept the command of the 3rd Regiment of the City of London Rifle Brigade. I shall ever remember with gratitude the honours conferred upon me by the City of London to-day, and the kind welcome I have received in this hall. (Lord Napier resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheering.)

THE EUFRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

In reply to the doubts lately expressed on this subject, by the *Daily News*, Mr. W. P. Andrew asks what great public work "has ever been accomplished without strenuous efforts, without a stern perseverance, a persistent energy, that only rose to a higher intensity when it encountered difficulty? Would the Continents of Europe and America ever have been united by the electric cable—would the Panama Railroad, the Suez Canal, or any of the numerous great enterprises of recent times, ever have been attempted—much less brought to a successful issue—but for the existence amongst us of spirits gifted with a noble ambition, an unflagging energy, an indefatigable perseverance, incapable of yielding disappointment or defeat?" The Abyssinian Expedition is quoted as a case in point. As it was with that so "it always will be with all great enterprises. Wherever there are difficulties to be encountered there are always swarms of croakers who endeavour to the utmost to frighten themselves and others by exaggerated descriptions of little obstacles, which, by a curious process of distorted vision, they magnify into mountains. Now the difficulties which lie in the way of the establishment of the Euphrates route to India are, I know, considerable. They are solely of a political nature, and I cannot but think that if the Government of this country would only regard the matter in a spirit free from prejudice and mistrust, it would be seen that the obstacles to be overcome are quite susceptible of removal. No empire in the world is so situate as that of Great Britain. No one of the European Powers is interested in the same degree in the Indian and China seas. Surely it is only reasonable and right that we should desire to secure the right of way which the Turks are ready to accord us through that portion of their territory which intercepts the natural highway to our eastern dominions. The Viceroy of Egypt at this moment affords us the privilege of transporting our troops across the Isthmus of Suez; and at the time of the Indian mutiny our powerful ally, the Emperor of the French, offered us the like facilities through his territory. The Turks are not only willing, but, I believe, positively anxious that we should so far identify our interests with theirs as to come to some understanding with them as to the proposed route from the Mediterranean to Bussorah. I believe that if public opinion here and in India would only make itself sufficiently felt to induce the Government to take the matter up in earnest, an arrangement might be concluded, with the concurrence of the other European Powers, which

would secure for this country the object in view, without at the same time offending any of our allies on the continent. At all events, the prize is well worthy the attempt, and if negotiations failed, no disaster or humiliation would result."

"A Looker-On," in the *Daily News* of July 21, complains that though Mr. Andrew "has constituted himself the pioneer of this enterprise," no plan has yet been publicly promulgated. He therefore suggests a plan which would, he thinks, command the strong sympathies of the commercial and even the general public in France and England. "It is this. Form an Anglo-French Company, who shall enjoy from the Turkish Government, under a grant obtained at the instance of the English—or, if the Emperor wished it, jointly with the French Ambassador—the entire land required for the railway from India to Bussorah for a period of ninety-nine years, the line to be formed in sections. This would remove all questions as to the acquisition of the land, and place it also under the moral protection of the Western nations sanctioning the grant. For the postal and military advantages which would be conferred on England a minimum income could be easily arranged, based upon an agreed tariff, and to commence so soon as the line struck the Euphrates, or after a certain distance were complete. Then, as to the capital. Let half of the amount required for each section be raised by a debenture stock at four per cent., guaranteed by the Indian Government, the remaining capital being raised by ordinary shares, which would be entitled to the residue of the income less a sinking fund of 1 per cent., to be set apart for the redemption of the entire capital, but to be applied primarily every tenth year in discharge of the bonds with 5 per cent. premium, which would thus be entirely paid off in less than thirty years. I shall be greatly surprised if a scheme like this—brought out under the protection, as it were, of the English and French Governments—would not obtain support; or, at all events, there could be little difficulty in framing some analogous plan for raising the comparatively small sum required for the undertaking; and when adopted by some influential and well-known names public opinion might be invoked for its support. I was informed in Paris last year that a special agreement had been made with the Turkish Government as to the harbour at Seleucia, which removed all difficulties on that head; and if this be the fact, another argument is supplied in favour of immediate exertion."

Miscellaneous.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS (*Foreign-office, July 17.*)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. August Carl Gumpert as Consul at Bombay; of Mr. Alfred Hasche as Consul at Penang; of Mr. Johann Smidt as Consul at Calcutta; of Mr. Albert Eugen Friedrich Denso as Consul at Kurrachee; of Mr. Carl Eduard Ferdinand Von de Heyde as Consul at Singapore; of Mr. John Louis Vander-spar as Consul at Point de Galle; and of Mr. Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Niebuhr as Consul at Rangoon, for the North German Confederation.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 20.—**VOTE OF THANKS TO LORD NAPIER.**—The LORD CHANCELLOR read a letter from Lord Napier of Magdala acknowledging the vote of thanks of the House of Lords on behalf of himself and the officers and men of the Abyssinian army.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 20.—**REPLY OF LORD NAPIER TO THE VOTE OF THE HOUSE.**—The reply of Lieutenant-general Lord Napier of Magdala to the vote of thanks passed to him and the officers and troops engaged in the Abyssinian expedition was read by the Clerk at the table. It expressed in his own name, and those of the other generals named in the vote, a profound sense of the honour conferred on them, and stated that he had taken steps for communicating the resolution to the officers, troops, and naval brigade employed in the service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 21.—**INDIAN FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.**—In answer to Sir R. ANSTRUTHER, Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that it is unfortunately impossible to make any alterations in the regulations affecting furlough without, to some extent, injuriously affecting certain individuals, and this is especially the case with regard to the new Indian furlough regulations, as they affect the civil servants now on furlough. On their return to India they will not find vacancies occurring to which they may be posted as formerly, and the only way to compensate them is to provide that they shall hold acting appointments upon more favourable terms than other officers, and receive 75 per cent. of the value of the appointment, together with subsistence allowance. The expense of this arrangement will be borne by the general revenue of India, and he hoped that under it no material hardship will be inflicted.

THE 36TH REGIMENT.—In reply to Mr. OTWAY, Sir J. PAKINGTON said no news had been received at the Horse Guards or the War-office to the effect that a detachment of the 36th Regiment, on arriving from England at the commencement of the hot season at

Kurrachee, in Sind, was sent into barracks which had been declared unfit for European troops, and that on one day in June last nine men, women, and children had died in the barracks of heat apoplexy. The War-office in England has nothing to do with barracks in India; but when he received further information he would refer to the subject.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—In reply to Col. SYKES, Sir S. NORTHCOTE said he was quite ready to bring forward the Indian Budget when a day could be obtained, and he hoped a day would yet be named. In reply to Mr. OTWAY, the Right Hon. Baronet said that he would introduce the Indian Budget during the present session, but that the day should depend on the progress of public business.

India Office.

July 21, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. G. Ramsay, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. McDougall, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. D. Twysden, Inf.; Capt. C. E. Stewart, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. J. Bell, Staff Corps; Capt. G. W. Cox, 45th N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Ellis, Inf.; Major T. Austin, Staff Corps; Capt. A. A. Johnson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Rowlandson, Inf.; Assist. surg. C. Johnson, Med. Est.; Lieut. G. F. Bryant, Staff Corps; Capt. A. R. Hoskins, Royal Art.; Capt. C. W. Hill, 1st L.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. C. Collier, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. H. Phelps, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Phillips, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. W. Jones, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. E. M. Macgregor, 2nd Cav., 2 mo.; Surg. C. G. Ross, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. D. Malden, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. J. E. Aitchison, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Major R. Daunt, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. Curtois, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major F. W. Harris, Med. Estab.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

ADLEY—The wife of W. H. Adley, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, of a son, at 11, Maida-hill West, July 14.

HOGG—The wife of Capel W. Hogg, Esq., of a son, at Park-hill, Congleton, Cheshire, July 18.

MACLEOD—The wife of Lieut. colonel H. B. Macleod, Royal Bengal Artillery, of twins, a girl and a boy, at Abingdon, Berks, July 15.

SANDERS—The wife of Capt. J. F. Sanders, R.M.L.I., of a daughter, at Plymouth, July 13.

STRACHEY—The wife of the Hon. John Strachey, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Southgate, N., July 16.

MARRIAGES.

BLAIR—BOTT.—Henry F. Blair, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Sophia G., daughter of the late Capt. John Bott, of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and stepdaughter of Giles Loder, Esq., of 1, Clarendon-place, Hyde-park-gardens, at St. John's, Paddington, July 16.

CAMPBELL—DAVIS.—John Campbell, of Bombay, to Jessie C. Davis, of Weymouth, at St. Mary's Church, Weymouth, July 15.

MCCNEILE—MINTON.—D. James McNeile, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Mary E., daughter of the Rev. Samuel Minton, M.A., Incumbent of Eaton Chapel, at St. Gabriel's Church, Warwick-square, Pimlico, July 17.

TAYLOR—LYDYARD.—Richard H. Taylor, to Donna E., daughter of Colonel W. Lydyard, late H.M.'s Indian Army, at the British Legation, Florence, July 8.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—Richard W., infant son of R. W. Barlow, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at The Crescent, Plymouth, aged 4 months, July 15.

SCOTT—Elizabeth S., widow of Robert Scott, Esq., Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., at 42, Addison-road, Kensington, July 10.

THOMSON—Jane, the wife of General Harry Thomson, at 3, Park-square West, Regent's-park, aged 78, July 15.

WARDEN—Edmund Warden, Esq., late of the P. and O. Company's Service, son of the late Captain Walter Warden, H.E.I.C.S., at 7, Alexandria-villas, Angell-park, Brixton, aged 45, July 8.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 16. *Khandeish, Bombay*; *Alarie, Bassein*; *Bacchus, Calcutta*.—17. *Hydrabad, Bombay*; *James Livesay, Calcutta*; *Lord Clyde, Chittagong*; *British Consul, Calcutta*; *City of Bombay, Calcutta*; *Kate Atham, Madras*; *Alumbagh, Calcutta*.

—19. Kenilworth Castle, Calcutta; Barneo, Rangoon; British Viceroy, Calcutta; St. James, Bombay; Janet Cowan, Calcutta; Stately, Bombay; Toftcombe, Cochin; Egmont, Singapore; Woodcote, Madras; Marian Moore, Calcutta; Gemini, Colombo; Star of Jamaica, Colombo.—20. Roodee, Bombay; Heide, Bombay; Fairy, Bankok.

DEPARTURES.

July 16. Philip Nilson, Bombay.—17. Arracan, Calcutta; Radama, Calcutta.—19. Sir A. Mandeville, Bombay; Orient, Calcutta; Prince Patrick, Calcutta; Newcastle, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, July 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mr. T. Johnstone, Mr. T. N. Donogh, Asst. surg. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hibbert and child, Dr. C. P. Chennell. For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hooper. For MADRAS.—Mr. Egan, Major and Mrs. Daut, Brevet col. R. Cadell. For HOWE KONG.—Capt. H. J. Baby, Mr. W. J. Wratten.
From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Bivar, Miss Bivar, Lieut. C. J. Morrison, Mr. A. C. Pott. For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Martin, Lieut. col. Etheridge, Mr. W. G. Skinner, Mr. F. Chalk, Mr. G. Teil.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. R. H. Eyre, R.N., and Dr. G. W. J. Sutherland.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. P. S. Gruchy.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Lawson.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. B. J. Addiss and Mr. R. M. Dixon.

AUGUST 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Commander P. H. Colomb, R.N.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilkinson and Mrs. Kilgour and four children.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Roberts and Mr. L. Berkeley.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, and Capt. and Mrs. Strickland.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Keay.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Swetenham, and Mr. and Mrs. Still.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Sim.

AUGUST 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major D. Hay, Mr. L. W. Christopher, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Gold.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. M. B. Thornhill.

AUGUST 22.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Watson and two children, and Mr. Roberts.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. S. Short and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. B. J. Parsons.
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Miss Bertram.

AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Pitcairn.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Wright, Mr. R. H. Showell, and Mrs. Morris.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. F. O. Salusbury and Mr. S. F. A. Smith.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marcellies, under 1 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1 oz., 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1 oz., 0s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellies, under 4 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marcellies, under 4 oz., 6d. | 4 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marcellies.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following general order permits of officers holding command of regiments without passing in the native languages:—"All officers who entered the service before the 1st of January, 1837, and those who entered since that date, if they were substantive field officers on the 1st November, 1865, can command any regiment without passing in the native languages. Those who held the rank of captain on the 1st November, 1865, can hold command of their own (i.e. their original) regiment without passing, but not the command of any other corps. All who were subalterns on the 1st November, 1865, must pass the prescribed examination before they can hold the command (with the staff allowances) of any native regiment."

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—With reference to Section 4 of (Bombay) Act III. of 1867 (the Bombay Cantonment Act), H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to invest each of the undermentioned officers with the powers of a magistrate within the limits of the military cantonment entered against his name:—Major J. E. Westropp, Ahmedabad; Lieut.-colonel W. F. Jones, Ahmednuggur; Major C. E. Naylor, Belgaum; Major A. B. Church, Kurrachee; Major J. C. Eveyard, Poona; Major S. J. Thorp, Sholapoor. With reference to Section 6 of the same Act, H.E. in Council is pleased to invest Capt. A. T. Spens with the powers of a subordinate magistrate, 1st class, within the limits of the military cantonment of Poona.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	93½	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ...	93	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	93	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	91½	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	91½	1,000 as equivalent to £100.
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	91½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	102½	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	106½	
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	108½	
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	108½	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	110	

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Singapore	4s. 8d.	4s. 8½ d.
Madras	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Hong Kong	4s. 8d.	4s. 8½ d.
Bombay	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½ d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½ d. to 4s. 11½ d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½ d. to 4s. 11½ d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ...		212 to 215
	India 5 per cent. ...		115½
	India 4 per cent. ...		102½
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...		104½ to 105
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent. ...		91
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872 ...		106½ to 107
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...		109½ to 110
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...		105½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...		104
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...		104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...		104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...		
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...		27s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...		25s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½
20	Ditto F Shares ...	16	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	East Indian ...	100	106½
20	Ditto L Extension ...	10	1 to 2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107½
20	Ditto (new) ...	8	— to — pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	— to — pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	106½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	1 to 2
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½
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In this way the design soon exceeded the dimensions of a mere private collection; but Lord Canning felt that its importance was sufficient to warrant official sanction and development, and, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Clive Bayley, his Home Secretary. Some of the more important results appear in the present work.

The photographs were produced without any definite plan, according to local and personal circumstances, by different officers; and copies of each plate were sent home to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 30; Agra, June 27; Calcutta and Madras, June 25.

The prominent event of the week in India was the publication of the Revised Furlough Rules. It is asserted of the Civil Rules that they were published subject to the final sanction of the India Office, which has now been duly accorded. For the Military Rules no further reference home was needed. We have reprinted both sets of rules in another page. They differ little on the whole from the rules of which we gave an abstract in January last, and such difference is always for the better. Privilege leave for instance may henceforth be taken anywhere. A civilian on furlough will be entitled to draw half-pay, on an average of his pay and allowances for three years before coming home, so long as the half-pay neither exceeds £1,200 nor fall below £300. Some members of the Committee fought hard for a two years' average, but in vain. Few civilians on furlough however will be reduced, we imagine, to £300 a-year. The new rules came into force on the 1st July. They are said to have given general satisfaction.

THE transports were still coming into Bombay harbour from Annesley Bay. As fast as they arrive the men are shipped or marched off to their several destinations, to the disappointment of those who reckoned on a great military camp at Poonah. Among the latest arrivals was General Merewether, who immediately went up to the hot-weather retreat of the Bombay Government. The Belooch battalion had reached Kurrachee on the 18th June, and gone on the next evening to Hyderabad.

THE Bombay Bank Commission resumed its sittings on the 29th June. Mr. Prentis, appearing for Mr. Birch, a late Government director, declared that the charges of corruption brought by the petitioning shareholders against their directors were "absolutely and entirely false," so far as Mr. Birch was concerned. None of the shareholders were present themselves or through their representatives. In reply to Mr. Prentis, the President declined at that stage of the proceedings to acknow-

ledge his right to interfere in the examining of witnesses; but promised in due time to consider any questions he might lay before the Commission, and to let him put them if need were. Mr. John Stuart, late secretary, and Mr. Rodgie, deputy-secretary of the old Bank, were under examination when the mail left. The Commissioners, foreseeing endless work before them, if they allow every one concerned to be represented by counsel during the inquiry, have so far refused all applications to that effect.

SOME of the Indian papers have been drawing on their own imaginations with regard to the alleged resignation of Sir Donald Macleod. The wish was probably father to the thought. It seems that Sir Donald and General Peter Innes have been sued by the Delhi Bank for nearly two lakhs of rupees, as sureties for some defaulting principal. The rare spectacle of a Governor appearing as defendant in a court of justice shocked the editorial Grundies of the East into calling on the victim of misplaced confidence to resign, as if he had done something to compromise his character in native eyes. He must surely resign; in fact he has resigned, said popular rumour, which found ready expression in the papers aforesaid. According to one statement, his resignation had gone in, but not been accepted. His very successor was named by more than one journal. And yet the whole story, barring the indictment in the Delhi Court, seems to be purely mythical. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, "it is certain that Sir Donald has not resigned."

THE little war in the Cuttack Mehals is said to be growing rather serious. We are assured that 20,000 hill men are in arms against the Rajah of Keonghur, whose house a party of them entered, carrying off his vizier and many followers. All the neighbouring tribes of Konds, Coles, Sonthals, &c., are said to be "excited and alarmed" at the movements, we suppose, of our own troops, whom the Government has marched off to the Rajah's aid and his Minister's rescue. These consist of 300 police and 100 of the 10th Madras N.I., besides a wing of the 37th Grenadiers, moved from Cuttack, and a wing of the 41st M.N.I. ordered to be ready for a march to the scene of uproar. The cause of this outbreak rests in the twilight of a dim reference to some unpopular impost levied by the Rajah; and even the extent of it has probably been exaggerated by common report.

WORKS of irrigation being the order of the day for India, new schemes for that purpose keep cropping up from time to time. The newest of these has been commended to public notice in a late number of the *Calcutta Englishman*. Its nameless promoters want to irrigate the Rechna Doab, that part of the Punjab which lies between the Chenab and the Ravee—that is, between Wuzerabad and Lahore. It has a better soil than the Baree Doab, and the Chenab is the largest of the rivers that water the Punjab. The local authorities favour the undertaking, and a survey of the ground has already been made. The river could be tapped at two places for two lines of canal; one starting somewhere above Sealkot, the other at Cheniot for the Southern part of the Doab. This latter could be begun and opened for some part of the way within a few months. The country between Cheniot and Lahore shows no engineering difficulties, and this section could be finished for half a million sterling, or about half the cost of the Baree Doab Canal. This would irrigate 1,714,000 acres, the gross profits of which at five shillings an acre would amount

to £128,000 a-year—a very satisfactory return for the outlay. Deduct £100,000 a-year for management, repairs, and interest, and a balance of 65½ per cent. would still be available for dividend. These estimates have been framed, we learn, after careful comparison with the cost of similar works, and they exclude all reference to probable profits from mill-rents, navigation, and the sale of grass and timber grown on the canal-banks. The Southern part of the Doab is said to be well suited for the growth of cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane. Altogether the programme has a tempting look, and demands at any rate fair consideration. Promoters of great works are a sanguine race; but with all deductions for the difference between poetry and prose, a scheme like this, if wrought out with common prudence, might be found to pay. There is a great deal of waste land in this as in other parts of India, which a well-considered outlay might turn to good account. But let us have no more guarantees.

THE Madras officials are gradually winging their flight to the Hills. The Commander-in-Chief was to start for Ootacamund on the 30th June. Lord Napier however seems to prefer the Pulney Hills to the Nilgherries, being bound for the former about the middle of July. Sanitary reasons may possibly have determined his choice, for Ootacamund seems to be rivalling Simlah as an unhealthy retreat for persons in quest of health. Its bazaars are ill-built and over-crowded fever nests, its water-supply uncertain and far from wholesome, and the work of clearing away spare vegetation helps, it is said, to poison the air. Be that as it may, two young ladies have already been seized with typhoid fever, and not a few of the Madrassies have gone this season in preference to Bangalore.

DR. MONTGOMERY, secretary to the Madras Sanitary Commission, takes a cheerful view of the mortality in the over-crowded ill-smelling streets of the Black Town of Madras. Under ordinary circumstances, he says, excluding epidemics of cholera and small-pox, the health of Madras "is little in excess of that observed in localities in England of average, but not extreme salubrity."

ROUGH weather is reported from various parts of India. Several vessels have been wrecked off Kurrachee and in the Hooghly. Severe storms of rain and hail have destroyed the rice crops in some parts of North Arcot, and hopelessly ruined the ripe corn. Midnapore and Orissa are half under water, from the unusual flooding of many streams. Assam is said to be even worse off. The dawk from Cuttack to Calcutta came in nearly a week after time. The distress in the flooded districts is said to be very great, and the Government has already begun sending rice down for the use of the hapless people. There are fears indeed of a yet wider and more terrible famine than that from which poor Orissa has so lately recovered. But we can only trust that rumour and hasty panic have overstated the present symptoms.

AFTER several years lost in doing nothing, Calcutta seems likely at last to get the long desired bridge over the Hooghly. It will be a floating bridge, we understand, to be made for about £100,000, after the plans of Messrs. Granville and Leslie.

THE reports from Cabul flatly contradict each other. Now we hear that Abdurrahman Khan has taken Maimanah by storm; anon we are assured that his opponent, Yakoob Khan, has driven him off, and that Shere Ali is marching straight on Cabul. The latter story seems at once the latest and the most truthful; especially as we are told that Shere Ali has agreed to leave Abdurrahman Khan in possession of Balkh on condition of his finally deserting his uncle, Azim Khan. It is even said that the young chief has accepted the conditions.

BUT it is hard to get at the truth on the simplest subjects; such a one, namely, as the question of Dr. Boustead's difference with a brother officer, to which we referred last week. We have since learned, on authority which we cannot question, that the version unfavourable to the doctor "has not one word of truth in it" beyond the mere fact of the squabble. Dr. Boustead was appointed to Zoolla in December or early in January last, and received £30 a-month more pay than that of his regimental post. It is evident therefore that he could not have come off worst in the quarrel, and we have the best grounds for acquitting him of any blame on that point.

ON Monday night the Secretary for India had to go through the painful task of consigning his little India Bill to the tomb of all well-meant failures. He held out the hope however of getting it into committee next session. No harm after all is done by the delay. It is a question that needs more ventilating, how far the power of nominating members of the Supreme Council should be transferred from the Home to the Indian Government. The second Bill will be all the better for a longer delay. The same Minister unfolded on the same evening Mr. Massey's last Indian Budget to a large audience of twenty-five. The gist of his speech was to defend the soundness of Mr. Massey's policy, especially with regard to the license-tax, and to deprecate parliamentary interference with the Indian revenues. Of his financial statement he allowed that it contained nothing very unsatisfactory, nor yet anything to be very proud of. With regard to the opium estimates he has proposed that in future they should be reckoned on an average of several years, the actual balance of yearly loss or gain being written down to the account of public works. Mr. Laing drew a taking picture of India's general progress, and urged the Government to take irrigation works into its own hands. Colonel Sykes put in a word for the disappointed claimants to bonus compensation; and Sir S. Northcote closed the discussion with an avowal of his dislike to borrowing large sums for public works merely because money was cheap.

Suum cuique being the principle on which Lord Napier has steadily acted in serving out praise among all who lent a helping hand in the late campaign, it is not surprising that he should have come forward to disclaim, through the *Times*, any excess of credit for an earlier victory in which he played a less prominent part. Some remarks of Sir Bartle Frere's at the East India United Service Club dinner had seemed to an officer who had served on Sir Hope Grant's staff during the last Chinese war unfair to that commander's real deserts. In a letter to the *Times* he protested against adding to one man's laurels at the cost of another's. Lord Napier hastened to set every one at ease by declaring that no one could be more distressed than himself and Sir B. Frere at anything in the latter's remarks "which should have appeared to detract from the honour due to Sir H. Grant, or be calculated to hurt the feelings of his friends." Not looking on "after-dinner eulogies" in the light of history, he had hitherto refrained from noticing the matter, except by some remarks at the Mansion-house dinner in praise of his "old friend and commander," which remarks had not been fully reported in the papers. Major Anson's letter however gave him the opportunity which he gladly took of confirming that officer's statement, that the landing at Peh-tang "was the great strategical point of the campaign;" nor could anyone more willingly admit than himself that "the responsibility and success of the whole campaign belong to Sir Hope Grant." So of course they do, just as a manufacturer reaps all the ostensible credit of his workmen's skill. But Lord Napier denies nothing said by Sir B. Frere, and the greatest commander may really owe much of his success to the acts or suggestions of some able subordinate. It can hardly be doing Sir H. Grant injustice to suppose that his chief engineer, with all his experience, did nothing more than carry out the details of his chief's plan.

LORD NAPIER is still doing the lion of the season. Last Saturday he helped to give away the prizes at Wimbledon, and afterwards attended a dinner given in his honour by the Artillery at Woolwich. On Tuesday evening he again figured as a public guest at the Oriental Club, saying on both occasions just the right thing about the right people.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Ensign E. G. Drury, 1st Royals, at Nassick, June 15. Surg. Major J. G. Nicolson, of the Marine Battalion, Superintendent of Hospitals to the Abyssinian Force at Zoolla. Surg. Major Lockwood, Royal Scots Greys, July 20. Dr. Naismith, Inspector-General of Hospitals, at Agra, June 6. Lieut. H. A. G. Todd, 1st Battalion 4th Regt., in garrison, Portsmouth, July 24; by suicide.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Pera, July 25.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. E. W. Barry, Lieut. A. C. B. Withers, Mr. J. R. Sandford. From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Sutherland, Capt. Welsh, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Lewin, Mr. G. Ruckert, Mr. G. Andre. From MADRAS.—Lieut. J. D. Tyack, Lieut. Huddart, From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. R. Johnston. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. D. Jones. From GULF.—Hon. R. J. Callender. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Williamson, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and four children.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per Ceylon, Aug. 1.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Browne and two children, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor and child, Mrs. Thornhill (Mr. Thornhill died at sea), Miss Thornhill, Lieut. Dudgeon, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. E. Carpenter. From MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mrs. O'Connell and child, Mrs. Dobbie and four children, Major Hutton. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. D. Jones.

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

INDIA-OFFICE, July 27, 1868.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL having CONFIRMED the following RULES promulgated by the Governor-General of India in Council regarding Leave of Absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, publishes the same in supersession of all previous Rules and Orders on the subject.

These RULES WILL TAKE EFFECT from JULY 1, 1868, and are not intended to apply to Covenanted Civil Servants who are members of the Councils of the Governor-General, or of the Governors of Bombay and Madras, or who are Judges of a High Court.

RULES REGARDING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

DEFINITIONS.

I. In the following rules:—

"Actual Service" includes the period during which an officer is on duty, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods during which an officer, not on leave, may be out of employ on subsistence allowance in India.

"Extraordinary Leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

"Long Extraordinary Leave" means extraordinary leave extending beyond a period of three months.

"Long Furlough" means furlough extending beyond a period of three months.

"Salary" includes acting allowances.

An officer's "Station" means that station to which he stands appointed, or such other place as the Government to which he is subordinate may determine.

CHAPTER I.—FURLOUGH.

II. The maximum period of furlough which can be granted to any officer during the whole period of his service is limited to six years.

III. Subject to the above limit, one year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer for every four years of actual service.

IV. No furlough shall be taken before the completion of eight years' actual service, except under Rule VIII.

V. Furlough shall not be repeated until three years from the date of last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough, except under Rule VIII. Leave taken under Chapters II. and III., but no other leave, shall be reckoned as part of the said three years.

VI. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

VII. Except as hereinafter provided, an officer when on furlough shall retain a lien on his substantive appointment or on an appointment of similar character, and not less salary, and he shall be granted allowances at the rate of 50 per cent. of his average salary for the previous three years, or for the period which has elapsed since his last return from long furlough, or long extraordinary leave if that period be less than three years.

In calculating such average, the time spent and the allowances drawn under any leave, excepting privilege leave under Chapter II., shall be omitted.

Provided that no officer on furlough shall draw more than £1,200, or less than £300 per annum.

VIII. Under Medical Certificate—

(a) Furlough may be taken on the abovementioned conditions, without reference to the amount at credit under Rule III.

(b) Furlough for a period not exceeding one year may be taken, even if less than three years have elapsed since the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough. When on furlough under this clause, an officer will not retain a lien on his appointment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance, unless he has completed six months' actual service since his last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough, and there remain some leave to his credit under Rule III., in which case the officer will retain a lien on his appointment, and will draw allowances as calculated under Rule VII., until that credit be exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding one year.

(c) Furlough taken without medical certificate, or under clause (a) of this rule, may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. When on furlough under this clause, an officer will not retain a lien on his appointment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance.

IX. Furlough taken or extended under Rule VIII. is subject to the provision of Rule II.

X. Furlough taken in India will be reckoned from the date of the officer quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India will be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough will be determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

XI. For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough, and between the termination of furlough and the re-arrival at his station, an officer shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days. During those periods his allowances will be calculated in the same way as his furlough allowances, but without limitation as to maximum and minimum. Provided that, if the officer has, under these rules, lost his lien on his appointment, he shall draw subsistence allowance of his rank. Subsidiary leave shall count as service and residence.

XII. Applications for furlough will, in all cases, be submitted to the Government to which the applicant is subordinate, and will be dealt with in such manner as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe.

XIII. Subject to the exigencies of the service, both as regards the number of furloughs available at any one time and as regards individual applications, of which exigencies the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, shall be exclusively the judge, furloughs will be granted under these rules.

XIV. All applications for furlough under medical certificate, in accordance with these rules, will be granted without restriction.

XV. If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of officers who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:—

The applicant to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule III. shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in India is longest, reckoning in the case of an officer who has not taken long extraordinary leave or long furlough, from the date of arrival in India, and in the case of an officer who has taken long extraordinary leave or long furlough, from the date of his last return from such leave or furlough.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the gradation list.

XVI. The term of residence qualifying for pension shall be twenty-one years, but no leave, except privilege leave and subsidiary leave, shall count as residence.

XVII. The term of service qualifying for pension shall be twenty-five years.

CHAPTER II.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

XVIII. Subject to the exigencies of the State, an officer who has completed eleven months' continuous duty may take privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary, retaining a lien on his appointment, whether substantive or officiating. Provided that, in the case of his holding an officiating appointment, such lien and his acting allowance will cease on the resumption of charge by the officer to whom the substantive appointment belongs.

XIX. In the same manner and under the same conditions two or three months' privilege leave may be taken when an officer has completed continuous duty of twenty-two or thirty-three months respectively.

XX. Privilege leave may, at the discretion of the local Government, be taken in separate instalments. No second instalment shall be taken until after the completion of six months' continuous duty from the expiry of the first instalment. In this case the eleven months qualifying for fresh privilege leave will be reckoned from the expiry of the first instalment, the period of the second instalment being omitted from the calculation.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that no accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be admitted.

XXI. If an officer shall overstay his privilege leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall become vacant.

XXII. Privilege leave shall be reckoned as residence and service.

CHAPTER III.—SPECIAL LEAVE.

XXIII. Special leave, on urgent private affairs, may be granted at the discretion of the Local Government for a period not exceeding six months. In respect of retention of a lien on appointment of allowances drawn during the leave, and of subsidiary leave, the conditions of special leave shall be the same as those prescribed for furlough. Special leave shall not be reckoned as residence.

XXIV. Rule XXI. shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to an officer overstaying special leave.

XXV. Special leave may be repeated without allowances after intervals of at least six years' actual service.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL.

XXVI. Furlough, privilege leave, and special leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if an officer absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XXVII. Subject to considerations of State, there will be no restriction as to the places where an officer may reside when on leave.

XXVIII. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly, if payment is taken in India, and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

CHAPTER V.—TEMPORARY RULES.

XXIX. Whatever aggregate amount out of the three years' furlough and three years' sick leave, under the rules until now in force, at present remains to be taken by an officer under the said rules, shall remain to be taken by him under rules now promulgated.

XXX. Any officer now in the service shall, when next proceeding on furlough, elect whether he will draw allowances at the higher minimum rate of £500 per annum (not exceeding his total salary at the time). If he shall so elect, he will, in any future furlough, be limited as to allowance to the lower maximum rate of £1,000 per annum.

XXXI. Any officer now absent on leave, who has no appointment, may, on his return and until he again holds an appointment carrying equal pay to that of the substantive appointment which he last held, draw the subsistence allowance of his rank, together with 75 per cent. of the pay of any appointment in which he shall officiate. Provided that the total salary so drawn by him shall not exceed the pay of the appointment in

which he is officiating. This rule shall apply to any officer who may have already returned from furlough.

XXXII. Any officer now absent on furlough, or under medical certificate, may elect whether the remainder of his leave shall be taken under these rules from the date of their promulgation. If he shall so elect, Rule XXX. shall not apply to him.

RULES REGARDING ACTING ALLOWANCES.

I. An officer holding a substantive appointment and officiating in an appointment of a higher grade or class, shall draw acting allowance calculated at 30 per cent. on the first Rs. 2,000, and 20 per cent. on the remainder of the pay of the appointment in which he is officiating.

Provided that, if the acting allowance so calculated do not amount to two-thirds of the difference between the pay of the two appointments, it shall be raised to two-thirds.

Provided further that in no case shall the whole salary so drawn exceed the pay of the appointment in which the officer is officiating.

II. An officer holding no substantive, but only an officiating, appointment, shall, subject to the provisos in Rule I., draw, in addition to the subsistence allowance of his rank, 50 per cent. of the pay of the appointment in which he is officiating.

III. In the case of an officer officiating in an appointment, the pay of which is progressive, his acting allowances shall be calculated on the mean pay of the said appointment, provided that the whole salary so drawn shall not exceed the minimum pay of the said appointment.

CLINTON.

THE NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

Simla, June 19.—No. 613.—Under sanction from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the following rules relative to the absence of military officers on leave are substituted for those hitherto in force, and will be applicable to all officers who elect to adopt them and who belong to the several Indian Staff Corps and to the Indian army, as well as to those officers of her Majesty's British forces in India who are holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature.*

Her Majesty's Government will be requested to decide how far the rules may be considered to apply to other officers of her Majesty's British forces serving in India:—

I. The distinction with respect to allowances hitherto drawn between furlough on private affairs and sick leave is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term furlough, provision, however, being made for the obtaining of furlough, under medical certificate, without all the restrictions applicable to furlough, when taken without medical certificate.

II. Leave taken under the rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

III. The rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act 33 of George III., cap. 52, section 70, but an absentee cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances, except under the rules now prescribed.† Nor do they affect the regulations by which general officers can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

IV. Leave of absence will, in future, be of three kinds, viz.:—1, furlough in or out of India; 2, general leave on private affairs, or sick certificate in India, or short leave to sea; 3, privilege leave.

CHAPTER I.—FURLOUGH.

V. An officer drawing staff pay, in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on furlough, will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office. But an officer on civil employ, or drawing consolidated salary, will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough. No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,200, or less than £250 per annum. The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an officer, whether as consolidated pay or staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. It is to be clearly understood that an officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence, shall be entitled for the entire period of his furlough to pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, provided that an officer whose term of office shall lapse during his furlough shall cease to draw his half staff salary, from the date of such lapse. An officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher staff corps or regimental rank while on furlough, subject to the maximum limit.

Officers not in staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that in no case will an officer entitled to furlough receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum.‡

* The provision in Rule XI. by which furlough pay is to be given to officers absent on furlough on urgent private affairs not having been before the Secretary of State is to be considered to be altogether subject to his approval.

† The section referred to is quoted below:—Section 70.—“And be it further enacted, that no person who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in India in the service of the said United Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor-general in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or native corps of troops or in the civil line of the Company's service, unless in the case of any civil servant of the Company, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the *London Gazette*, or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident.”

‡ The annual allowance of £50 heretofore granted in certain cases to subalterns will cease to be drawn with reference to the amount fixed as the minimum of furlough pay.

VI. All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service, of which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge, and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

VII. The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years.

VIII. A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough of not less than one year's duration must be completed before furlough can again be taken unless obtained under medical certificates (see Rules XIII. and XIV.).

IX. An officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India, for a third year after six years' actual service from the date of his return to duty, and for a fourth or fifth year after similar intervals of six years. The grant of furlough to an officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rule VI. The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs, except as to the condition laid down in Rules VIII., XIII., and XVI.

X. An officer eligible for furlough need take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough to which he may be entitled.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(I.) An officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough, as follows:—Total service in India, 14 years; furlough due on that service, 3 years; furlough already taken, 1 year; balance for which he is eligible, 2 years.

(2.) An officer who has served 20 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

XI. Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, with pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank, to be extended to a year, if necessary, may be granted, when the officer is not eligible for ordinary furlough. The said period may form part of the periods of eight and six years referred to in Rule IX.

XII. Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an officer may resort during furlough.

XIII. Absence on medical certificate for a longer period than two years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of the date of return from a previous furlough of not less than one year, will involve forfeiture of appointment. Such furlough may, however, be extended to a third year on English pay.

XIV. An officer not entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his taking it, may, under the usual medical certificate, obtain such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health, but will only receive English furlough pay.

XV. An officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, will be compelled to take leave as furlough under Rule IX., but without forfeiting any special advantages of passage money, &c., to which he would be entitled now, if proceeding on medical certificate. Any extension of this furlough beyond the period to which he may be entitled under Rule IX. will be regarded, in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate. Such extension will not be allowed to take effect until the officer shall have exhausted the entire amount of his available furlough on private affairs.

XVI. The aggregate amount of furlough, with pay and retention of appointment, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, that may be granted to an officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

XVII. If taken in India furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absentee quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his disembarkation in India.

XVIII. Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough will be granted for any period not ordinarily exceeding thirty days. Leave to the same limit, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date of his disembarkation from India.

XIX. Furlough allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX. Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those officers who desire it, for three months from the date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date.

XXI. The last pay certificate issued to each officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

XXII. An officer acting in India for an absentee will be restricted for the entire period of such acting to the half staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank, and the half staff salary of his own appointment if he possess one. The staff salary granted to an acting officer will, however, in no such case be less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

XXIII. The privilege heretofore granted to military officers of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin (two years in twenty years, three years in twenty-five years, four years in thirty years) as service for pension is retained. The periods of service qualifying for pension remain unaltered.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE MODE OF COMPUTING SERVICE FOR PENSION IN ANY CASE.

Total service from date of arrival in India, say 30 years. Leave—In Europe, say six years, seven months; in India, three years, five months; equal to ten years, of which he can reckon four years; remaining to be deducted, six years and six months; service counting for pension, 24 years.

XXIV. In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service, from the total periods to which, under Rule IX., he can lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

ILLUSTRATION.

(1.) An officer, who had obtained under the existing rules two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this Order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term he can take one year's furlough, thus:—Total service in India, 14 years; leave to which that service entitles him, three years; already enjoyed, two years; balance, one year.

(2.) An officer of two years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for 20 months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve six years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus:—

Total service up to return from furlough, 12 years; total service in India, eight years; furlough enjoyed on that service, two years; further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough, six years.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS AND SICK CERTIFICATE IN INDIA.

XXV. An officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on private affairs or sick certificate in India, for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of H.E. the C. in C., or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay, and a moiety of his staff salary. Leave taken under this rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the officer will lose his staff appointment.

XXVI. Leave on sick certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed medical certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any officer who, in the opinion of a medical board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it affect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the absentee will draw a moiety of his staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank.

XXVII. Short leave not exceeding three months on private affairs or sick certificate may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

XXVIII. All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

XXIX. Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for 60 days in each year, to all officers in military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the officer proceeded on privilege leave. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

XXX. In the case of the stations noted in the margin (Assam, Shillong, Erinpore, Deolee, Khairwara, Khotra, Bunnoo, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, Rajanpore, Jacobabad), privilege leave may, as at present, be granted for 90 days to officers of local corps, or of corps which are usually in one or other of the districts named.

XXXI. An officer is at liberty to proceed wherever he may desire on privilege leave, provided he can insure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII. Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough, nor can furlough be obtained in continuation of privilege leave. If furlough be obtained by an officer while absent on privilege leave the privilege leave will be converted into general leave, the officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his staff salary.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

XXXIII. Military officers in civil or political employ taking leave in India come, as respects periods of leave obtainable, and amount of pay to be granted, under the "Civil Leave Rules." When they take leave out of India they come under the "Military Leave Rules."

SUBSIDIARY RULE.

XXXIV. Officers of the Indian military and medical service will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this order. Officers who may determine to abide by existing rules will be allowed to proceed on furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII., VIII., and XIII., to the extent to which they may be entitled under the furlough regulations

of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in Rule XV. must, however, be applied in those cases.

The foregoing rules will take effect from the 1st of July, 1868, as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half staff allowances will not be available for officers now on leave in cases where the acting officer has already come into receipt of the full staff salary.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

[The Government have now under consideration the rules of their chaplains; these, doubtless, will be published immediately. Those for the uncovenanted service are also under discussion, and will shortly follow.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have leave of absence for the season:—Lieut.-col. Smith, Staff Corps (Comdnt. 18th Bengal Cav.), to Murree and Cashmere, from July 15 to Oct. 15, in extension. Major Grant, 25th Foot (doing general duty at Futtehghurh), to Almorah and hills north of Dehra, from June 23 to Aug. 21, in extension. Major Williams, 93rd Foot, to Mussoorie and adjacent hills, from June 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Mainwaring, 1st Wing Subaltern 35th N.I., to Simla, from June 1 to Oct. 15. Staff Asst. Surg. Fatigan, attached to the 11th Hussars, for two months, from the date of availing himself of the same, to Nynce Tal, on medical certificate. Surg. Major Kelly, in medical charge 11th N.I., to Kumaon and the hills north of Dehra, from May 19 to Nov. 19, on medical certificate. Capt. Baker, Wing Officer 38th N.I., to remain at Simla, from June 14 to Oct. 15, in extension. Capt. Nash, attached to the 2nd Goorkhas, to Simla, on private affairs, from July 10 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Harden, 1st Wing Subaltern 22nd N.I., to Mussoorie and Simla, from July 4 to Oct. 15, in extension. Major Bailey, doing duty at Allahabad, to the hills north of Dehra, from May 26 to Sept. 26, on medical certificate. Lieut. Apperley (Adj. 15th Bengal Cavalry), to Cashmere, from July 5 to Aug. 10, in extension of privilege leave. Cornet Barrow, 2nd Dragoon Guards (2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st Bengal Cavalry), to remain at Simla, from June 5 to Aug. 4, in extension.

FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furlough in the course of June last:—Leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, to Mr. Rennie, Assistant Engineer, with effect from June 2. Mr. Prinsep, C.S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for one year from the date of embarkation. Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, C.S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation. Second captain Stone, R.A. (No. 1 Battery 21st Brigade), to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Wade, 55th Foot, to Calcutta, from June 3 to 7, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. Taylor, 25th Foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Leave for one month to Capt. Johnson, 2nd in command, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for a furlough to Europe on medical certificate. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—Lieut.-col. Twysden, of Infantry, Lieut. Vyvyan, of the General List Infantry, and Lieut. Newington, of the General List Infantry, Mooltan, June 9.

SIR DONALD MCLEOD'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.—The *Lucknow Times* tells us, on the authority of "the Lahore journals," that Sir Donald Macleod has tendered his resignation of the Lieutenant-governorship of the Punjab, in consequence, as is supposed, of the Delhi and London Bank having taken legal steps against him for the recovery of a debt of Rs. 1,95,000. We gather, from what our contemporary says, that Sir Donald Macleod is liable for this amount in common with General Innes, the two having been security to the bank for some third party or parties not named. "Two more unfortunate victims of misplaced confidence than the above gentlemen we have never," says the *Times*, "seen in our lives. Sir Donald lost a round lac of rupees as shareholder of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, when the grand smash took place in 1866. Peter Innes was destined from his cradle to be taken in and done for by his best friends, and was no sooner out of one security scrape than he was pretty certain to put his foot in it again for somebody else—a piece of amiable weakness which he shares largely with Sir Donald, and one that has endeared them to all their friends at much sacrifice to their pockets. It certainly is no business of anybody's how a gentleman elects to spend his own money, but what we have to deal with at present is, whether such a proceeding as that of being made defendant in a suit for the recovery of money should make it imperative on a high official to resign a lucrative and honourable berth. We reply, *most certainly not*, and we therefore are of opinion that the Viceroy should not accept Sir Donald's resignation, on the principle that people should not be punished for what they did when in another position in life, and for what is in itself nothing prejudicial to their character or even honour."

SCIENTIFIC.—We observe by a notification of the Government of the North-West Provinces that Dr. J. G. Pilcher, superintendent Central Prison, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner to Government, in addition to his other duties, during the deputation of Dr. W. Walker.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

CHESNEY ON INDIAN POLITY.—II.

MAJOR CHESNEY'S Third Book deals in seven chapters with the whole Civil Administration of British India. The district being the administrative unit, the scheme of district organisation is first brought under review. Each province is divided into districts, which correspond with the French "departments." In Madras the average district is a good deal larger than Yorkshire, and the largest ones contain over 12,000 square miles—that is, more than the whole area of Belgium. In Bengal and the North-West the districts average a larger area than that of Devonshire, but are more populous in comparison than those of Madras; the average in all three provinces being a million souls, against three-fourths of a million in Bombay, and half a million in the Punjab and Central Provinces. At the head of the district stands the Collector-Magistrate, whose functions, here concisely detailed, combine, let us say, those of a Commissioner for Inland Revenue, of the Quarter Sessions, and of the County Sheriff, besides one or two minor functionaries. Under this officer come in their several degrees the Joint-Magistrate and Collector, the Assistant-Magistrate and Collector, the Deputy-Collector, and so on, to the native tehseeldar or talookdar at the head of each of the six or eight tehseels or talooks into which the district is divided. In Bengal the tehsildar is represented by a deputy magistrate. Of late years the control of the police has been transferred to a separate superintendent, often a military officer, with a staff of inspectors, mostly taken from the army.

Over the Collector-Magistrates, except in Madras, stand the Commissioners of Division, whose sway extends over five or six districts, and who in their turn are controlled by a central Board of Revenue. For judicial purposes each district is ruled by a Civil and Sessions Judge, below whom are the Principal Sudder Ameen, the Moonsiffs, and the Small Cause Court Judges; while the High Court of each province overrules all. The system now established makes justice open to all classes, but, according to Major Chesney, the freedom of appeal which forms one of its chief and most necessary features, tends to "promote a spirit of reckless gambling in law," through "the apparently capricious way in which the judgments of each Court often appear to be upset by the next." A stricter legal training on one side and a little more regard for truth on the other might go far, we imagine, to counteract this evil in a system otherwise fair enough.

A chapter on the Non-Regulation Provinces, which now embrace more than half British India, and answer in some respects to our Crown Colonies, shows how steadily the old distinctions between Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces are passing away, as each of the latter gradually develops its own code of laws and scheme of government. All these *nebulae*, one might say, will in due time be resolved into regular stars.

After a short explanatory chapter on the central departments of Customs, Opium, Forests, Education, and so on, we come to a well-considered chapter on the Covenanted Civil Service, whose members fill nearly all the higher posts in the administration, from a lieutenant-governorship to a joint-magistracy. The chief part, indeed, of the work of government is done by "the little knots of officials scattered over the country at distances of forty, fifty, and, in some cases, a hundred miles apart." For the mass of the people in each district the government is, in fact, represented by the Collector-Magistrate, his two assistants, and the District Judge. On the efficiency of these men depends the right working of the whole administrative system. Finance, education, public works, are quite secondary questions in comparison. That the people of the country should be lightly taxed, secure in life and property, and free to follow their own pursuits, these are the main conditions of good government for India; and they cannot be ensured without peace, a wise and impartial application of useful laws, and a strong check on official oppression. The very readiness of the people to be governed "creates, in itself, one of the greatest difficulties in the way of good government," by encouraging misrule on the one hand, and servility on the other.

So far, however, as we may judge by results, it is clear that the course of English administration has steadily improved since the days of Lord Cornwallis, and that even then "it was vastly better than the best native government which it superseded." If our rule be unpopular with the upper classes, what of that? Popularity is no test of good government, for the most conservative class in England, the agricultural labourers, has most reason to be dissatisfied with things as they are. All things fairly considered, it is impossible to deny that the Indian Civil Service "is the most able, as it is the most important, official service in the world." Such a result has been owing not to the methods by which it has been recruited, but to the practical education of Indian official life. The extent and nature of his duties, the demands on his personal energies, the wide responsibilities of his position, the careers open to his ambition, have made the civil servant what he is, and not the process by which a number of nominees, "chosen at random," passed through college without any serious effort. The new system of competition, if it has failed to attract the best men from our Universities, has at any rate secured the absence of thoroughly stupid and uneducated persons. Nor are the new men a whit inferior to the old in respect of physical or social conditions, for many of them come from the Universities, most of them have no morbid excess of brains, and the bodily prowess of the old school was due not to their Haileybury, but to their Indian training.

Major Chesney points out by the way the chief defects in the present system of examination. The mathematical test is so severe that few candidates care to take up mathematics at all. On the other hand, a very small knowledge of physical science or of the Eastern languages is allowed to go a very long way. Thus it happens that the education of the Civil Service is practically thrown into the hands of a few crammers, who take the place originally intended for the public schools. Moreover, the competition for entrance is now fixed at too late an age, at an age when young men are already seeing their way to better themselves by staying at home. Major Chesney would catch his candidates younger, by examinations held in the chief public schools and colleges, in the subjects of study therein pursued. The time for subsequent study might then be lengthened to three years, special regard being paid withal to the study of jurisprudence and the Oriental languages. A college might also be established at one of the Universities, wherein students would have more than all the advantages of Haileybury without any

of its drawbacks. The first appointments should be offered to every school that could show a liberal course of studies and a fair average of successful scholars.

In the next chapter the author justifies the employment of military civilians in the Non-Regulation Provinces, as a cheap way of utilising the services of able officers, sons of Indian officials who are seldom able to find an opening for their children at home. He then proceeds to sketch the rise and progress of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, showing how it has grown up as it were by accident, unrecognised by law till a few years back, and still lacking its due place in the official honour-list. He points out the absurdity of having the same set of leave and pension rules for the native clerk and the English gentleman, whose real home is in England. The time, indeed, has come, he thinks, and very justly too, for displacing the old distinction between the two services by a division into departments, with a broad line drawn as in England between the upper and lower grades in each. Native officials in the Revenue and Judicial Departments are now most unfairly treated in respect of pay and chances of promotion, as compared with their English rivals in the Covenanted Service. You must raise their pay in order to improve their morals, and you must open some avenues to high office, as a means of tempting native gentlemen of rank into the service of the State. The history of native States shows how fit the natives are for most kinds of administrative work. In short, the Civil Service should be thrown open both to natives and to European members of the Uncovenanted Service. "The invasion need not be carried far. . . All that is wanted is the assertion of the principle, that merit in the subordinate ranks shall not be unrewarded." With the objections likely to be raised to such proposals the author deals effectively enough.

The Third Book closes with a chapter on the Judicial Service, in which Major Chesney pleads for a further separation of the judicial from the other branches of the administration, at least in the upper grades. A Judge may become a Commissioner: even one of the High Court Judges may be appointed lieutenant-governor or member of council. Thus, experienced officers are taken away from their proper sphere, and it becomes very hard to maintain a full bench of able judges.

In the Fourth Book Major Chesney treats of the Indian army, its rise and development, the formation of the Staff Corps which supplies officers for every kind of duty but that of a true staff, the regimental officers of the native army, the native armies themselves, and their native officers. It is curious to observe that in 1856 there were only two more battalions of Queen's Infantry in India than the twenty serving there in 1808. Major Chesney points out the evils, which came to a head in the days just before the mutiny, in the old system of draining half the officers of a native regiment into staff and civil employ, the remainder being left to do double duty in a discontented spirit, which told upon the men also. Nor does he forget to show how the gradual limiting of the commanding officer's powers tended to loosen the bonds of military discipline.

With regard to the new Staff Corps the author insists that, in spite of its better features, it cannot be long maintained on its present footing. Half of its members are virtually civilians with military rank, which has no practical value in an age when service tends more and more to run in departmental grooves. The present system will in time swamp England with colonels and generals who have never commanded a company; and it already clashes with the rules of the British army regarding rates of promotion. In future all officers on civil employ should be transferred to a civil list, and a Staff Corps, if retained at all, should be retained only for military uses. The present mode of officering native regiments involves frequent change of officers with consequent loss of union between the officers and men. The bad effects of this were seen in the Bhotan campaign. There is no need however of returning to the old system. Convert the native army into regiments of four battalions each, and place the officers of each regiment on a seniority list. One of the four battalions would remain as a depot in the province

where the regiment was raised, while the rest in war time would recruit their strength from that one at need, whether in officers or in men. Each regiment should have eight field officers to ten captains, and as many subalterns. Officers removed for a time to the military staff would count as supernumeraries in the cadres of their regiments. The whole native army would be divided into four army corps, each with its due complement of English troops under a lieutenant-general, who should obey the orders of one Commander-in-Chief for all India. Each army should be recruited from and remain in its own province; and each regiment should have if possible its own recruiting district, and be composed of men of one caste or creed. The commissioned ranks should be opened freely to deserving natives on other conditions than that of long service in the rank and file.

The Fifth Book treats of Public Works in three full chapters on Roads, Railways, and Irrigation. Some of our readers will be surprised to hear that few roads worthy of the name were known in India twenty-five years ago. Mr. Thomason gave the first impulse to road-making during his government of the North-Western Provinces. Lord Dalhousie bettered his example in the Punjab, with the help of his chief engineer, the present Lord Napier of Magdala. He too was the first to form a separate department of public works, not only for the central Government, but for each province. Since the first year of his rule the outlay on public works has grown from £600,000 to more than £7,000,000 a-year. The want of good roads in Bengal is explained by the utter lack of stone or other materials for paving them. At the present rate of outlay about 8,000 miles of good road will be laid down throughout India every ten years; a small result in comparison with her actual wants.

In view of the growing cost of making and repairing roads, it has been proposed to defray the cost of repairs from local revenues, new roads being still to be paid for out of the Imperial Treasury. But the local funds would never meet the demand on them without a great enlargement of the taxing-powers of the local governments.

With regard to railways, in spite of the control wielded over them by the Government, a good deal of public money has been wasted in their construction. The guarantee system weakens the responsibility of railway shareholders and their agents, without securing the proper amount of Government supervision. It is at best but a poor substitute for direct management of the railways by the State, and its faults become more apparent as more railways are opened to the public. At present the State cannot compel the companies to lower their fares, to run more trains, to accommodate the public by bridging over the Hooghly, for example. Nor can it ensure the cheap construction of the best lines that could be selected. The one good feature of the present system is, that it ensures the steady application of capital to railway works. It would be easy to retain this special advantage of joint-stock agency by handing a railway over to the Government after its completion, not before. As each railway gets finished, the State should buy it from its constructors. Boards should be substituted for the consulting engineer, with a central board in London to manage all the English business of all the lines together.

In the chapter on Irrigation, the author argues against leaving to joint-stock companies the management of works in which their interest is directly opposed to that of the public, and their modes of procedure tend to the annoyance of those they profess to benefit. Irrigation works moreover in the hands of private companies can never, he thinks, become a paying investment, however profitable they may prove to the State, and necessary as safeguards against the worst effects of famine. Of late years the Indian Government has become alive to the duty of extending these works over all parts of India as quickly as may be. Major Chesney shows the different conditions under which such works have to be carried out in different provinces, Madras, for instance, as compared with the Gangetic Doab, or Bombay.

The chapter on Finance deals chiefly with the taxes lately

imposed or contemplated. Starting with the financial crisis of 1859, the author examines the financial experiments of Mr. Wilson and his successors to the present day. Those experiments have ended after all in a return to the financial system of 1858. The Indian revenues are now in a flourishing condition, for the seeming deficits in the yearly revenue are due to the practice of charging remunerative public works, such as canals and some military buildings, against income instead of capital. In his final chapter the author discusses questions of Indian currency—has a word to say in favour of a gold coinage which might be made to harmonise with that of most European countries—but prefers for the present a large extension and improvement of the paper currency, by the doing away of merely local issues of notes, and establishing “one universal note,” ranging from the value of a rupee upwards for all India. We have thus followed the author through a work full of condensed information nowhere else furnished in an equal space, and crowded with suggestions which, if seldom quite new, and sometimes open to much debate, are always worth examining, either by themselves or as parts of one well-considered and thoroughly workmanlike scheme.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

CHANGES IN HINDU SOCIETY.

The *Som Prokash*, a native paper, declares that day after day Hindu society is undergoing various changes. If we count and look into all the reforms that have taken place from our boyhood we are lost in wonder and admiration. Ten years ago, it was a general reflection, when one entered a village, that the Bengalees were created only to waste their time in play and idleness. From boys to elderly men, every one in the village was fond of play. The boy had no instruction. The young took no concern in business; and the old found no other employment but communicating slander, story-telling and play. But the same villages, when entered now, do not present the same appearance. The children are engaged in study. The adults and grown-up are walking hither and thither, busy in their employments. And, seeing and hearing of this, even elderly men have shaken off much of their pristine listlessness. As formerly every one used to spend his time in gaming and laziness he had to suffer the effects attendant on that line of conduct. Most of them failed to supply the wants of their families. Far from enjoying worldly pleasures and entertainments, many found difficulty in procuring food and clothing. But times are altered. Now-a-days, neither the husbandmen nor the day-labourer utter mournful cries for bread. Only those few, who, bragging of their caste, are averse to labour, and waste their time in laziness, are now suffering. Generally speaking, the villages are now more prosperous in many points than formerly. The diffusion of education, the advancement of trade, and the construction of railway lines are the three causes of this revolution in villages. These three can be fairly traced to the British Government. But as to the British Government we can ascribe all our blessings, so the intercourse with the English and their example have generated some deadly evils. To enumerate these also is of importance. In the first place, drinking intoxicating liquors has made very rapid strides, and concomitant evils also have made their appearance. Secondly, many have turned libertines. This must be attributed to the decay of faith in Hinduism. So little faith have they now in Hinduism that we observe very little attention to the religious ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu Shasters, and many again have reduced it to the merest formality. At present no prayers at the three stated periods of the day, incantations, nor religious burning of the clarified butter present themselves to our sight. The copper-scooped utensils for religious purposes have disappeared from some houses, and the stone deities, now foul and dirty from want of regard, have been locked up in chests. Pernicious habits are contracted without hesitation; but none is forward in a measure which is essential to the progress of Hindu society and good to the country. The abolition of early marriage is a benevolent measure; but few individuals seem thus far to have made a stand for it. Two correspondents of the *Shome Prokash* have uttered bewailings after witnessing the marriages of two boys. Early marriage is a mine from which spring numerous and great evils. That we are so sadly deficient in bodily vigour and lively spirit is attributable not only to the enervating influence of the local climate, but also, and mainly, to the system of early marriages. Bengalees do not wait for maturity, and are therefore a physically weak race. How can such a race be expected to attain vigour and longevity? That the natives cannot prosecute any business with perseverance to an advanced age must be traced to this system of early marriage, which induces also early decay. The system of early marriage prevalent among the Deccan Beidic Brahmins of this country is a most harrowing case. Gene-

rally their betrothal takes place even before their birth. Marriage is consummated when they are but ten or eleven years old. The evils resulting from this system must be patent to every one. Their difficulties cannot be well expressed. Education stops after their marriage. Many are beset with perils by having a large family to maintain. At those periods of life when other nations enter on family life, after adopting a partner, the Beidic Brahmins, surrounded as they have been with grandsons and great-grandsons, are encompassed by difficulties and hardships. Then it is impossible for them to give due sustenance to their large family, or education to their children. The head of the family or household is little more than an animal. Knowledge and wisdom he has none; nor has he magnanimity, nor experience of good, nor the capacity of gaining money. He is deprived of everything by his early marriage. Nor is this the limit of the evil. Contrary to the usual order of things the women usually get the upper hand in their conjugal relations, a course not conducive either to the progress or the happiness of the race. And while these evils are evident to the senses, it appears strange that none attempt to abolish the cause, and to remove the evil from amongst them. This of itself is another proof of the pernicious results of early marriage, that the manhood of a nation or a class may become subverted. This might be done without the loss of caste, and yet when the subject is named, its consideration is avoided, or the most learned or the most ignorant give the stereotyped answer that “their fathers did it.” What an extraordinary deference to ancestors! Where lie those fathers when intoxicating liquors are drunk and noxious drugs taken! In these and other vicious indulgences do these people think of, or defer to the customs of their ancestors?

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The *Englishman* observes that the absolute necessity that exists for forest conservancy has now been felt all over Europe, and is being felt all over India. The lower provinces of Bengal have at length been taken in hand, following the lead of other provinces. Though too late to save forests of incalculable value from almost total destruction, there is yet time for the saving of much valuable forest country, and it is to be hoped that Government will support with all their authority the measures considered necessary to retrieve past, and arrest further destruction of their forest property. Local pressure will necessarily arise against conservancy on the part of the public, and complaints from the indigenous inhabitants of districts whose free use of timber standing in the forests will be interdicted, groundless though they will appear on examination, nevertheless, receive support until the real necessities for conservancy are understood. When it is considered that the wisdom and foresight of European statesmen were not of a nature to apprehend the destruction of forest property which was going on, until many districts and lands which had formerly been thickly populated and covered with rich forests, had been converted into bare rocks and arid plains, which cannot now support life in a few herds of cattle or flocks of sheep, it is scarcely to be murmured at that in India similar destruction has taken place, and is even now going on. A special department is being organised to carry out operations connected with the protection of forests, their reproduction, and the regulating of timber operation. Its duties are responsible and arduous; they are also of such a nature as must in some degree make them unpopular, but as the objects sought become better understood, petty opposition to an important Imperial measure will gradually disappear. It will not be long before the scandalous destruction of timber on tea estates, the consequence of shameful ignorance, will cause the owners to feel that which they are now only first beginning to think may come upon them, viz., want of wood for their tea boxes. When this time comes they will change the views they now hold regarding the value of standing timber, begin to understand what Government has been doing for the general good, and feel grateful, perhaps, that their future wants, among others, have not been overlooked.

RUSSOPHOBIA.

The *Times of India* holds that if there is one folly in India which more than another merits contempt it is this Russophobia. There is about as much serious intention at St. Petersburg of invading this Indian empire as there is in London of invading Russian Tartary. Every now and again a vehement effort is made by the Calcutta press to galvanise into vitality the old and worn-out belief in a Russian advance upon our north-west frontier. That Russia is accomplishing a mission of great importance to humanity in Central Asia, in spite of blunders in her course, and the interested motives of her agents, is as certain as that we ourselves are engaged in such a mission here. Instead of frankly recognising the fact, and hailing each step of her progress as a gain to civilisation, these Calcutta gentlemen regard her every advance but as a mere menace to ourselves! In their stupid terror they are ready at one time to advocate the occupation of Cabul, and at another of the moon, to guard the way to India! While the English mind remains thus stupidly sensitive upon this point of Russian advance in Asia, we furnish that power with the means of indefinite annoyance, by merely playing upon our cowardice with sham intrigues. Let Russian statesmen once see that their

conquests in Central Asia no longer create alarm amongst Englishmen, and they will cease to use them as a weapon of diplomacy. It is our own fault that we have not long since come to a frank understanding with Russia as to the real nature of her projects in Central Asia. If we were in any reasonable doubt of it, the right course would be to have a British officer at Russian head-quarters to inform us of every movement in Russian territory, where we now choose to be dependent upon such respectable sources as native newsmongers at Cabul and elsewhere. Our attitude upon this whole subject must be intensely ludicrous in the eyes of Russian statesmen, and is deservedly so.

AN IRONICAL CONTRAST.

The *Umritu Bazar Putrika* asks, who will not acknowledge that the English are in every way better than the Bengalees? The physical power and courage of Englishmen is uncommon; the natives of this country are noted for their weakness and timidity. The learning of Englishmen knows no bounds; our learning is of a very meagre description. The English have by science and art reached the summit of prosperity; the sons of Bengal are for want of these still at the foot of the hill. The rules of English society are very beautiful; our rules and customs are very disgraceful. English food, dwellings, and clothes are good; ours are exceedingly bad. Therefore, on comparison being drawn between the two races, it is evident that English power and rank are a thousand times more praiseworthy than ours. When there is such a vast difference between the two races, it is proper and only in accordance with reason that there should be some difference in their comforts. The Calcutta municipality are zealous in upholding this difference. That, too, is divided into two parts—the English quarter and the Bengalee quarter. The former resembles the residence of India, the sovereign of the gods; the latter is most disgusting. The roads in the English quarter are well watered morning and evening; who looks at the dust in the streets of the Bengalee quarter? In the hot weather a windy day fills Bengalee houses with dust; but what distresses us is that Englishmen are subjected to great hardships when they have to traverse the streets in the Bengalee quarter of the town. The drains in the English quarter are perfectly clean; devils would flee from the smell which exudes from the drains in the Bengalee quarter. This is no small good fortune in our lot. In the English quarter, let ever so much filth be thrown out of gentlemen's houses, it is instantly conveyed away. If there is any delay in its removal the Saheb has but to pen one letter and straightway the scavengers and road chupprassies are fined; and they cannot find means and ways sufficient to convey away the filth. If a Bengalee's house is thoroughly cleared out and a little extra filth thrown out on the roadside, unless a present is made to the scavenger and chupprassie, there is no likelihood of its being easily removed. If, with reference thereto, a petition be submitted, an investigation is instituted and the householder is proved to be in fault and mulcted in sums of not less than Rs. 50. What does this betoken? The comfort of Englishmen and the discomfort of Bengalees. Let our impartial readers decide whether the English deserve much comfort and whether unfortunate Bengalees are undeserving of the same or not. Some ignorant Bengalees say, "We pay our house tax and police and lighting rates the same as Englishmen, why should we suffer so?" To such we reply—First, be what the English are, then seek the comfort Englishmen enjoy! In fact, the municipality, in observing this distinction, display strict impartiality. There is not a doubt that we are yet unfit to tread roads free from dust, or to appreciate the necessity of a healthy atmosphere.

FEARS OF FAMINE IN THE TWENTY-FOUR-PERGUNNAHS.—A gentleman who has ample means of knowing the state of the country described thus writes to the *Indian Daily News*:—"A famine in the 24-Pergunnahs! Absurd!—impossible! Well, perhaps so, but some gentlemen, with no mean opportunity of judging, are of opinion that in over 400 square miles of country immediately to the south of the capital of the Indian empire there will be great want of food among the day labourers within a fortnight, wide-spread distress within a month, and absolute famine long before the last day of 1868. This may be sudden and unlooked for bad news, but so is the destruction of a fine promising rice crop sudden and unlooked for, and as sure as the one sad calamity is a reality the other must be apprehended and ought to be prepared for. The Government officers will no doubt be busy enough for a few days in getting accurate knowledge of the state of the country that is flooded, and the public will do well to open its ears to hear that trouble is at hand. There is no need to open a subscription list just yet, but as soon as the public get to know what is already known to a few, subscriptions will issue from sympathy as effect from cause. Meanwhile the Orissa Famine Fund Committee and the Cyclone Relief Fund Committee had better make up their balance-sheets so as to be ready to answer questions that may be asked about any unexpended balances with them. There is no need for hurry, and as little need for delay. The fact is before us; fifteen days' rain has ruined the crop of rice in the southern part of the 24-Pergunnahs, where the peasantry have no other crop, and the opinion is offered that great scarcity of food in those parts will very soon be manifested to all. Let it not be said hereafter that there was no warning."

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

ALLAHABAD, June 16.—Our general is gone on privilege leave to the hills, to recruit himself for a prolonged stay among us. Conciliatory in manners to all under his command, everything in the military circle is progressing satisfactorily. Colonel Reid, of the Royal Artillery, commands the station during the absence of General Beatson. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor leaves this in a day or two for a four months' residence at Nynee Tal; a good number from the "upper ten" have also gone up hill to enjoy themselves in that romantic region. The Government at last has sanctioned quarters for the officers in the new military cantonments, so that by the time the 58th regiment arrives it is expected the barrack will be completed. The fault which I have frequently observed in respect to house building is erecting them on too small a scale to be in every respect suitable. I trust the Royal Engineers, who are engaged in the present estimates, will bear in mind that while they act prudently in not needlessly wasting the Government money, they should endeavour to have the barracks for the officers so constructed as to give satisfaction to the new comers. This is a remarkable station for subscriptions and charitable associations; one hardly knows when he has paid enough, and that it is time to draw in the reins of this mode of charity. Subscription lists seem to me to be always in circulation; more funds needed it may be for the erection of native schools, Santal and Zananah missions, and the like. Then come subscription lists for the Bible Society, Tract Society, and I don't know how many other societies, all of which expect some aid from the Christian public. So far as I am able to trace, the end and object of all these homogeneous societies is to educate the native from the pockets of the European sojourner. I must, however, not state these facts too freely, as I may be branded as a hardened heretic, who deserves little or no commiseration. To come to the point, it would be a relief to many of us if our good padrees made one general list for the several purposes for which pecuniary assistance is required monthly, and headed this charity list with the amount they have contributed. This arrangement, I believe, would be a good one, as it would supply an index from which the public would be able to judge for themselves the necessity of aiding in a special manner in the furtherance of a good cause. After several days of cloudy weather we have had some pleasant showers, which have made an agreeable change.

AGRA, June 18.—"One Sunday eve in leafy June"—alas! that the charm which surrounds a Sunday eve in June at home should be so ruthlessly destroyed in India by the thought of punkahs, a sweltering atmosphere, of prickly heat, and enervation both of the body and the mind; that parched plains and the hoarse shriek of the hungry crow, half dead from the heat of the preceding day, should destroy our ideal of emerald meadows, of laughing fields, and blooming hedges, whence the robin and the thrush in joyous notes bid the parting day farewell and invite the wanderer to devotion and praise of his Maker; that heat almost beyond endurance should lead man to sin and curse his hard lot—one Sunday eve in June, while taking my ride after a suffocating day, my olfactory nerves were stretched to the utmost of their tension by a smell arising from a drain which runs in front of the Baptist and the Roman Catholic chapels in cantonments. This, I believe, is used as a means of carrying off the dirty water from the plunge bath used by the men of the 41st Regiment. Owing to the unevenness of the bed of the drain the water collects here and there in small pools; these again receive and retain leaves, &c., from which emanates a foul smell, painfully suggestive of miasma and its concomitant evils, cholera and malarious fever. The rains being at the door, too much attention cannot be paid to a proper and effective drainage of the station, upon which the health of the troops and others depends so greatly. Cholera is said to lurk even behind compound walls, is it not just possible that it may find a more convenient hiding place in cesspools and sites set apart for excreta? I believe in every station in India, at least in this Presidency, there is entertained and paid for by the public a conservancy establishment, consisting of a sergeant and a number of sweepers with conservancy carts, which latter are supposed to call daily at every compound for the removal of all dirt and nastiness. I say the carts are supposed to call, for I am far from believing that they do call at every compound, except those owned by big-wigs, such as the Girmile Sahib, the Birgid major, &c. The jemadar jee, even though he holds only the comparatively low position of a head, or buck-sweep, as they very strikingly call it in England, yet never fails to impress lesser folks with a notion of the dignity of his situation, which he considers so much above their status that it would be derogatory to him to call upon them, and they are therefore obliged to have their servants lying in wait until his mightiness's equipage shall pass; and even then a certain amount of playful badinage, the galce of the Indian vocabulary, has to be gone through between the contending parties before the coachman can be induced to guide his horned steeds and odoriferous vehicle into the compound of the "low European." A representation to the barrack-master, who in many instances is imbued with notions of his

dignity almost as high as those of his jemadar sweeper, may result in an assurance that he will "see to it," but in most instances is met by a rejoinder that the "jemadar says" the carts call regularly, &c., and in both cases has the same, that is no result, for if the barrack-master does not "see to it," or if the jemadar jee, just to show people who he is, does not obey his orders, one is not likely to trouble so consequential a personage again—and, on the other hand, who could gainsay that jemadar jee? Why, he'd have the whole brigade of sweepers from his own and three or four neighbouring stations collected to swear that black is blue and blue no colour at all.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

SIMLA, June 18.—The Bombay civilians are in luck. One recent amendment in the Civil Rules will prove of great importance and benefit to the juniors of that presidency. A collector in Bombay draws at present something like Rs. 2,333 a month, and, under the new rules, may go home for two years on the half of his average salary during the preceding three years. Under the existing regulations the assistant who would act for this collector would draw a deputation allowance of Rs. 400 a month, plus some small allowances amounting to Rs. 33. These sums, added to his substantive salary of Rs. 800, entitle an assistant acting as collector to draw a gross monthly allowance of Rs. 1,233. The committee proposed this should be increased to Rs. 1,466, including a deputation allowance of Rs. 666; and so stood matters when the rules went before the Viceroy in special Council on Monday last. There, however, a great change for the better was made. It was resolved that no acting incumbent should draw less, in addition to his substantive salary, than two-thirds of the difference between the amount of that salary and that of the incumbent on leave. This is liberal to the service throughout India, but will tell with greatest effect in the Bombay presidency, where there are no intermediate grades between the assistant on Rs. 800, and the collector on Rs. 2,333. An assistant acting for a collector will, therefore, under the new rules, draw as follows:—

Substantive pay	...	...	...	...	Rs. 800
Allowance for acting for collector at the rate of two-thirds of difference	...	...	...	...	1,022
Total per mensem	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,822

or Rs. 589 more than an assistant now acting for a collector draw. It is more than likely that the Hon. Mr. Maine will not go home next year, as has been said, and as, I believe, was at one time the hon. gentleman's intention.

June 19.—Your correspondent has good news to send, greeting. There has been ordered the construction of a line of telegraph, in prolongation of that along the line of the G. I. P. Railway through Nursingpore and Nurbudda valleys to Jubulpore, where it will be "tailed on" to the line from Calcutta to the latter place. There will thus be no less than three separate and independent lines between Calcutta and Bombay, viz., that *via* Agra, that *via* Madras, and that *via* Jubulpore. The latter, I need hardly observe, will, by a long way, be the shortest and most direct. With the Jubulpore line, Saugor is to be connected by means of a branch line, and this will give Bombay an alternative line to Madras, far shorter than the round *via* Calcutta. These new lines are not "under contemplation;" they have been sanctioned.

June 22.—You will have published both sets of furlough rules ere this reaches you. The secret of their early promulgation, when, up to the 16th instant, everybody believed they would have once again to be referred home to the Secretary of State, is, I believe, as follows:—The Viceroy considered himself under an implied obligation not to sanction any amendments of the rules likely to create additional expenditure, without the previous assent of the home Government. There have been amendments, and very important ones, too, made since the rules have been returned from England; but as the Council, on the 16th, were of opinion that those amendments would not eventually involve extra expenditure on the Government, and as all were convinced that further delay would give rise to great dissatisfaction, the Civil Rules were sanctioned "subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State;" the military, in which little alteration had been made, finally disposed of "with the sanction" of that personage. There is no doubt that the Civil Rules will give satisfaction at home, and will be confirmed. The Financial Minister's emphatic opinion is that, though they are likely to be hailed by the service as a great boon, they will not have the effect of making that service more costly to the State. Nevertheless, neither set of rules would now be before the public but for very hard work on the part of the Council and secretaries. The Council which disposed of them was a special one, and sat all day; and for the two or three days intervening between it and last Saturday, it was, with the secretaries, a case of work from early morn to after night-fall. Hard work and no arrears, is, however, the order of the day in every department here, and it is a fact that the officials say they could not render the same amount of work in the same time in Calcutta or on the plains. A splendid feature in both sets of rules is, that on privilege leave an officer may go wherever he pleases. Any military man of the Bombay Presidency will, under this rule, be able to have a week or ten days in England should business of an urgent private nature demand his presence there,

without any deduction from pay or service. He will be able to do this in the sixty days, and should he overstay he may contrive to get his privilege sixty days turned into three months' general leave on urgent private affairs.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

RESIGNATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the resignation of his commission by Veterinary-surgeon J. Pile, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, subject to approval by her Majesty.

SUICIDE AT PESHAWUR.—Sergeant Johnston, of the Sappers and Miners, on duty at Peshawur, shot himself through the head during a fit of mental aberration on the 16th inst. Death was instantaneous.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 23.

OFFICIAL.—The *Delhi Gazette* hears from Lucknow that Mr. Stuart Reid had gone to Allahabad to officiate for Mr. Thornhill. Major Chamier officiates as Commissioner of Lucknow, until Mr. Gore Ouseley returns from privilege leave, when Mr. Capper takes up the Commissionership.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—At extra charge having recently been entailed on the State by the irregular appointment of a medical officer to a Bengal Cavalry Regiment, in excess of the Establishment, the Commander-in-Chief prohibits such appointments in future, and enjoins officers concerned to exercise great care in issuing orders creative of expense not provided for by regulation.

LOSS OF EQUIPMENTS.—The Commander-in-Chief directs the attention of officers commanding regiments and detachments to G.O.C.C. dated Dec. 28, 1861, which decides that "commanding officers are responsible to Government for all losses of regimental property incurred by omission on their part of the necessary measures to secure its safety. This rule is equally applicable to quarters and to camp, and to Government property, whether regimental or otherwise, entrusted to an officer's charge."

LATEST NEWS FROM TURKESTAN.—Letters of June 10 state that the main body of the Russian forces is close to Samarcand and a detachment is located at a place eight *cos*s from Bokhara. But they have not yet meddled with the city. The Ameer, as I have told you, is reported to have gone on a hunting expedition. No news has since been received of his proceedings. I have heard the names of two Russian officers. The General's name is Oeskun-tatiyous, and his subordinate is a Colonel Stephanoff. These two were friendly with Feroze Shah when he was in Turkestan.

PENSIONS.—Conductor Robert Saunders, of the Army Commissariat Department, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India. The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July, 1864, pending a reference to the home authorities as to the amount of his pension:—Quartermaster Sergeant John Brown, 24th brigade, Royal Artillery.

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The undermentioned officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers described in Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862 to be exercised within the limits of their respective districts:—Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., Deputy Commissioner, Hoshungabad; Colonel J. B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner, Scone; Colonel R. T. Snow, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool; Major H. F. Waddington, Deputy Commissioner, Nursingpore; Major A. B. Cumberlege, Deputy Commissioner, Sunbulpore; Captain W. B. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, Belaspore; Captain E. R. H. Twyford while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Raepore; Major J. C. Wood, Deputy Commissioner, Saugor.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM BHUDDRUCK.—A private letter from Bhuddruck gives a rather gloomy account of the effects of the late heavy rains. The writer says:—It is apprehended that the famine will prevail again in this place in consequence of incessant heavy rain and high wind since June 5. Country round Bhuddruck, as far as can be seen, under water, and the river and roads impassable. Dak and telegraphic communication with south stopped. Pilgrims in great distress for want of shelter. Rice is selling at seventeen seers per rupee, and salt at four annas per seer in the bazaar. No prospects of crops this year. A few cholera cases have come into the hospital, and it is feared the pilgrims will suffer from it most dreadfully.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE PUNJAB CHIEFS AND THE ORISSA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—According to the *Pioneer*, the contributions from the Punjab chief to this fund were much less parsimonious than the *Gazette* would lead one to imagine. Thus six of the most powerful of the Cis-Sutlej chiefs alone contributed the sum of Rs. 20,800—Puttiala making the handsome donation of Rs. 10,000; Nabah, Rs. 3,000; Jheend, Rs. 2,500; and other chiefs in proportion. These contributions do not appear in the detailed statement published by the Punjab Government, though a donation of Rs. 200 from the Nawab of Dogana, of Rs. 50 from the Khan of Loharo, and of Rs. 50 from the Nawab of Loharo, are mentioned with the contributions of some other chiefs.

SHIPPING DISASTER.—The first officer of the *Cunning*, from the Mauritius, has arrived in town from that ship, and reports that she went on shore on the Balcherry Sand, near the mouth of the Muthah, on Thursday last. She subsequently floated, and is now lying in a dangerous position, embayed in three fathoms water, waiting for a steamer. We hear the *Celerity* has been sent to her assistance. From different sources it appears that the weather had been very bad in the vicinity of the sandheads for the past fifteen days, up to a few days since; and as there were no pilots on the station during the gales, it is to be feared that other casualties may have happened.—*Englishman*, June 23.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have passed separately the requisite examination in the Vernacular in the North-Western Provinces. Junior Civil Servants.—Messrs. J. D. LaTouche, C. J. Lyall, F. W. Porter, T. F. Harkness, W. H. Hudson, H. F. Evans, and R. S. Aikman. Cantonment Magistrate.—Lieutenant H. B. Sanderson. Police Officers.—Lieutenant F. E. Wiggins, Messrs. S. A. Campbell, F. W. Court, and Foster. Mr. H. Walkis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Rawul Pindie Division, Punjab, has passed the Colloquial Examination in the Native Language prescribed in paras. 8, 9, of Government of India Circular No. 62, dated the 4th of July, 1867.

ORDERLY ROOM CLERKS.—It appears from a notification of the Bengal Government, dated May 28, that some small improvement in the pay of orderlies has arisen. "With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,035, dated Simla, November 1, 1867, it is notified that the higher rate of pay therein laid down for orderly room clerks of infantry corps is admissible as heretofore after three, instead of after seven, years' service, as erroneously entered." Appended to the above order is a table of the pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Artillery serving in India, after deducting 5d. per diem for rations. The pay on re-engagement for a second term of service for a month of thirty-one days for a Sergeant major Royal Horse Artillery as now settled is Rs. 66-1-10; Quartermaster Sergeant Royal Horse Artillery, Rs. 58-8-4. The pay in these grades for the Royal Artillery is—Sergeant-major, Rs. 63-9-4; Quartermaster Sergeant, Rs. 55-15-10. The pay throughout the grades of non-commissioned officers is somewhat less in the Royal Artillery than in the Royal Horse Artillery.

POLICE VIGILANCE.—A native was, a few days ago, discovered by a chowkeydar of police lying in an empty pukka built house in Tolly-gunge. On being questioned, he replied that he was ill, that he had no friends or relatives in Calcutta, that he came from the famine districts, and had made up his mind to die in the house in question. A conveyance was looked for to remove him to hospital, but before one could be obtained he expired. It was then decided to get a dooly or a few domes to convey his corpse to the dead-house, but neither could be obtained. The chowkeydar was left to watch the body while the lance corporal of the local thannah went to inform his superiors of the circumstance. On his return he found that a portion of the corpse of the deceased had been eaten away by jackals, and learnt that the chowkeydar, instead of attending to the body, had gone to a neighbouring shop to enjoy the "hubble bubble." We have not been further informed regarding the result of this gross negligence. A native having been concerned in it, the probabilities are that no further steps have been taken in the matter. Why should it be so?—*Indian Daily News*.

AN AGED "JULIET."—A Lahore paper records a singular elopement case which occurred lately. A Hindoo bearer, aged sixteen, eloped with a Mussulman Ayah, who had reached the mature age of sixty-five, was a great grandmother, and the two retired to Hoosh-yarpore to spend their honeymoon in strict seclusion. So ardent was the young lover's attachment that he not only left house and home, but abjured the faith of his fore-fathers to become a follower of the Prophet. But the course of true love never *did* run smooth, and as usual stern parents interfered to destroy the new born happiness. When the happy pair returned to look after their few household goods, the young lover was seized and detained by his father and mother, who cruelly refused to allow him to return to his disconsolate partner. The feelings of the venerable Juliet, when she heard of her Romeo's fate, may be more easily conceived than described; and we are given to understand that when she met her mother-in-law, she gave vent to her indignation and despair in a manner that is more generally employed by the sterner sex. Our readers will be charmed to hear that the pains of separation have not lessened the ardour of their attachment, and that the youth intends to flee to the arms of his ladylove as soon as he can escape from paternal bondage.

NEWS FROM CABUL.—The *Englishman* has news from Cabul to 7th June. The report is confirmed of the defeat of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan before Maimanah. He is said to have fled towards Balkh. Consequent on this event the army of Ameer Shere Ali has made a general forward movement from Candahar and Khelat, and has encamped at Mokur. They have also made preparations for pushing on hostilities against the forces of Ameer Azim Khan. It is reported from Bonair that Shahzadah Feroze Shah was recently so very sick that a report was current in Swat that he had died. Persons recently arrived say he was attacked by a violent fever, from which, however, he is fast recovering. On his being pronounced

out of danger, Moulvie Hyder distributed large sums in charity, and to the Moulvies. There are no longer any armed forces of the Bokhariots in the field. As far as I can gather, it seems to me that that report is true which affirms that the Russians have not yet entered Bokhara. They certainly have not looted it. This is in consequence of their friendship for the Ameer. There is no certain news of the Ameer's whereabouts. The disturbed state of the intervening country prevents the transmission of news. The roads to Cabul are full of disorder; no fresh merchandise is sent forward, and that which has been already despatched, remains at its last halting place, the *Kajilas* not daring to go forward until some settlement is arrived at between the contending parties.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 19. Str. Surat, Greaves, Galle.—19. Codabux, Row, Bombay; str. Labour-donnas, Ranatrol, Galle; Floris, Ellis, Liverpool.—20. William Lindsay of Leith, Galloway, Glasgow; Victory, Davies, Deal; Evangeline, Ferguson, Liverpool; Bengollyun, McAlly, —; Coring, Dagart, Boston; River Boyne, Gillman, Liverpool.—21. Bolton Abbey, Murphy, Liverpool; River Eden, Valder, —; Kate Kellock, Bevan, Mauritius; Aldershot, Patching, Liverpool; Prince Eugene, Smith, Bombay; Henry Handley, Gardner, Mauritius; British Envoy, Clements, London; Pembroke Castle, Ogilvy, London.—22. Challenge, Laing, Aden; Bruce, Corbett, Melbourne; Earl Russell, Sergeant, —; Victoria Nyanza, Jones, Liverpool; str. Candia, Ward, Suez; Lady Combermere, Blaney, Bombay.—23. Str. Rangoon, Sturatt, Moulmein; str. Orissa, Hibbert, Bombay; Arabia, Sullivan, Bombay; Centaur, Parsell, London; Ernestine, De Eruchy, Melbourne.—24. Sagamore, Pickering, Bombay; Knight Commander, Dinley, London; str. Bengal, —, —.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. Harrison, Major Carden, Lieut. Gwythers, Mr. Campbell, Rev. A. Quinlan, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. Bigge, From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Carritt, Asst. surg. McEwen, Mr. Decimus Jupe, Mr. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Henderson.

DEPARTURES.

June 19. Strs. Moulmein, Coringa, Cashmere, Yung Hai-an; Somerset, Lady Palmerston, Prince Royal, City of Venice, Nagpore, Royal Sovereign, Lancashire, Himalaya, Dinapore, Glenroy, Martaban, Chryseis.—20. Jane Porter, Arundel Castle, Chariot of Fame.—21. Wild Rose, Celestial Empire, Rajmahal.—22. Strs. Reiver, Madras, Nubia; British Sovereign.—23. Poonah.—24. Str. Arratoon Apar; Roslin Castle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Tottenham and family. For GALLE.—Capt. Scriven. For MARSEILLES.—Dr. Sutherland, Capt. Welch, Rev. H. Moule. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. S. Wright's two children, Mrs. Browne and family; Mr. J. Waller, Mr. Cass, Mr. A. Brand, Mr. J. Kimmond, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. O'Connor and child, Mr. Burney, Mr. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and Miss Thornhill, Lieut. Dudgeon.

Commercial.

Calcutta, June 24, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 6 to 94 8
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent.	Co's Rs. 91 ...	94 12 to 95 0
5 per Cent., F.W.	Co's Rs. 108 ...	105 12 to 106 0
5½ per Cent.	Co's Rs. 114 ...	111 12 to 115 0
5 per Cent., 56-57	Co's Rs. 104 ...	100 12 to 110 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11½
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to —

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	108 to 110
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	240 to 250
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	175½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	6 to 7½pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	500 to 505
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	75 to 80
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	605 to 610
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	75 to 80
Ditto New Shares	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	200 ...	210 to 215
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	42 to 45
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 214 ...	244 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	22 to 24
Ditto (Contributory)	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	214 ...	226 to 228
Equitable Coal Company	200 ...	180 to 185
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	120 to 125
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	510 to 520
National Bank of India (Limited)	125 ...	131 to —
New Fort Gloster Company	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	10 ...	10½ to 11
Peoples Bank of India	100 ...	24 to 30
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	360 to 365
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 60
Screw Company (Limited)	200 ...	150 to —
Sinla Bank	500 ...	600 to 610
Straud Pressing Company (Limited)	62½ ...	202 to —
Thriboot Indigo	200 ...	90 to 92
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	80 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	10 ...	6 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	£1 0 0 to £1 5 0	£1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Saltpetre, per ton	Nominal.	Nominal.
Sugar	1 10 0 to 1 15 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Rice	2 10 0 to 3 15 0	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds	2 10 0 to 3 15 0	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 0 0 to 3 5 0
Cotton		

Madras.

EXAMINATION.—The undermentioned officer has passed the lower standard in the Hindustani language :—Assistant Surgeon Ritchie, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Lieutenant-colonel Arthur Loftus Steele, Madras Staff Corps, and Captain Joseph Beatty, R.E., to be lay trustees of the chaplaincy of Vizagapatam, vice Mr. Master and Captain Isacke.

DEATH OF LIEUT. E. SERLE.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. Edward Gambier Serle, of H.M.'s 46th Regiment, which melancholy event occurred at this station on Saturday last. The deceased was interred with full military honours yesterday morning. —*Deccan Herald*, June 22.

ARRIVALS FROM ABYSSINIA.—The P. and O. steamer *Bengal* arrived in the Madras roads from Zoulla on the evening of the 20th June, bringing with her the following passengers for Madras :—Major Heysham, Capt. Chrystie, Capt. Wood, Rev. Mr. Goodhart, Lieut. Tabuteau, 1 commissariat clerk, and 150 coolies.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—On the 17th June four companies of H.M.'s 45th Regiment embarked at Bombay for Madras on the steamer *T. A. Gibbs*. On their arrival here they will be quartered in the barracks at the Fort. The officer commanding in the centre division has made arrangements for landing them.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The Head-quarters and Right Wing of H.M.'s 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, garrisoning Fort St. George, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Bangalore, and to be located at that station as a temporary measure, till the marching season opens, when they will be sent by rail and marches *via* Tadpatry to Bellary.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank :—Captain F. G. Rideout, Cadre 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, arrived at Madras on the 18th of June, 1868; Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw, Staff Corps, arrived at Bombay on the 12th of June, 1868.

EXCHANGE OF REGIMENTS.—H.R.H. Field-marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—Lieutenant Perkins, 21st Foot, to the 1st battalion; Lieutenant Robinson, 21st Foot, to the 2nd battalion.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence :—Lieut.-colonel Place, Staff Corps, doing duty under the orders of the officer commanding centre division, from July 1 to December 1, 1868—Neilgherries and Mysore division, private affairs; Captain Aitchison, Staff Corps, 1st wing subaltern 31st N.I., from May 2, or date of departure, to August 8, 1868—Waltair, medical certificate; Staff Surgeon Farmer, Medical Service, from June 8, or date of departure, for four months—Neilgherries, medical certificate.

POSTINGS.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted on their recent promotion to the battalions of their regiment specified opposite their names :—Major Brooke, to the 3rd Battalion, 60th Regiment; Captain Turle, to the 2nd Battalion, 60th Regiment; Lieut. Forster, to the 2nd Battalion, 60th Regiment. Captain Wood, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer of the 3rd Grade, is posted to Bangalore; Assistant-Surgeon Fergusson, M.D., to 24th N.I.

BLOWING UP OF THE "SAINT BERNARD."—The third attempt made by Mr. F. Doderet, assisted by Sub-assistant Surgeon R. Harvey, assistant to the professor of chemistry in the Medical College, to blow up the hull of this vessel, was a success. Two canisters of gunpowder were this time placed in the hull, and two copper wires coated with lead and gutta percha were connected with the electric battery. The battery was a powerful one. The operation took immediate effect, and the result was the deck, port quarter, and the port bow of the vessel were blown up.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPT. CAMERON.—From a reliable source we learn that Capt. Cameron, Staff Corps, and attached to the 12th Madras N.I., was tried on four separate counts. The prosecution lasted through Monday and Tuesday, June 15 and 16, and the prisoner applied for two clear days to prepare his defence. He addressed the court on the 19th, and the finding and sentence were arrived at on the same day. We have reason to believe that Capt. Cameron has been acquitted on two charges, but there is every probability that the court will be reassembled. —*Deccan Herald*.

FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs (in une), and are permitted to proceed to Europe :—Captain Mottet, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent 2nd Class, Nuggur Division, Mysore Commission, on medical certificate for twenty months, under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras; Lieut. Robinson, of the Staff Corps, Quartermaster 27th Regiment N.I., on medical certificate for twenty months, under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras; Captain Malet, 18th Hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

LEGAL.—Under the provisions of Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. John Sturrock, Acting Head Assistant, and Mr. Francis Edward Hall, Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, are authorised to take down evidence in English.

POLICE POWERS.—Under the provisions of Section 81 of Act XIII. of 1864 the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned Inspectors of the Madras Police to institute all prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed beyond the limits of the town of Madras :—Northern Range, Ganjam District, 2nd Class Inspector Smith; Vizagapatam District, 4th Class Inspector Simpson; Godavery District, 1st Class Inspector Murray, 3rd Class Inspector Doyle; Krishna District, 2nd Class Inspector Forster, 5th Class Inspector Jamieson; Central Range, North Arcot District, 1st Class Inspector Urquhart, 4th Class Inspector Leigh; Kurnool District, 2nd Class Inspector Williamson, 3rd Class Inspector Judge, 4th Class Inspector Thorp, 6th Class Inspector Joseph; Southern Range, South Arcot District, 1st Class Inspector O'Connell, 2nd Class Inspector Thomas; 3rd Class Inspector Walters, 4th Class Inspector Smith; 4th Class Inspector Stahlman, 6th Class Inspector Collins; Madura District, 4th Class Inspector Godfrey; Tinnevely District, 1st Class Inspector Drake.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "SURAT."—This magnificent vessel has been very unfortunate during the short time she has been on the Madras line. On her first return voyage she got upon a reef near Aden, and for several months was under repair at an enormous outlay. On her last voyage, three days after leaving Galle, serious damage was done to her by one of the fans of the screw breaking and driving in an iron plate at the stern of the ship, which caused a zigzag gap of about three feet long and six inches wide. This was about eight A.M. on the 5th June in a very rough sea, the ship having encountered bad weather ever since she had left Galle. At first the water came in so rapidly that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the vessel, and the captain ordered all the boats and necessary stores to be got ready for the transhipment of the passengers. The praiseworthy and strenuous efforts of the captain, officers, and crew, in which they were zealously assisted by the gentlemen passengers, were at last successful in stopping the leak, and the *Surat* got back under sail to Galle on June 7, where she landed all her passengers, some of whom went on by the French boat and others by the *Mooltan*, the *Surat* herself being taken back under sail to Calcutta, where she will go into dock. —*Madras Athenæum*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 18. P. and O. str. Candia, Ward, Suez.—19. Scotia, Delan, Aden.—20. P. and O. str. Bengal, King, Galle; Ripsima Anna Maria, Scott, Mercanum.—21. Borle-lai, Cluzeau, Pondicherry.—23. Coromandel, Geedy, Pondicherry; Clymene, Morgan, Cocanada; Arabia, Webster, Port Louis.—24. Procymatia, Jarvies, Hartlepool; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. Harrison, Major Carden, Lieut. Guythers, Mr. Campbell, Rev. A. Quinlan, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. Bigge. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Carritt, Dr. McEwen, Mr. D. Tripe, Mr. F. A. Wiggins, Mr. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Henderson, Miss Creiser, Mr. G. F. Warren. From GALLE.—Mr. Rockwood. From SYDNEY.—Mr. Robertson. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Miss Collins, Mr. J. Sunderland. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Shortt, two Misses Shortt, Capt. Rideout. From GALLE.—Mr. G. Cumming, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Williams. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray and two children. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—From ZOULLA.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Hills, Cornet Kennedy, Dr. Jay, Dr. Slevin, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Steet. Per str. Cashmere.—Mr. Minchin, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Hatton, Lieut. Gahan, Mr. Wash, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Davies.

DEPARTURES.

June 18, Queen of the East, Bows, Northern Ports; Palmyra, Halbert, London; Annam, Oliver, Pondicherry.—19. Str. Candia, —, Calcutta.—20. Mary Spencer, Ditchburn, Liverpool.—21. Str. Bengal, King, Calcutta.—22. Agamemnon, George, London.—24. Cecilia, Hudson, London; Carnatic, Rhoad, London; Optima, —, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For CALCUTTA.—From MADRAS.—Mr. W. Meyer.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, June 17.—The transports *India* and *Arabia* arrived from Abyssinia last evening with General Malcolm, C.B., and the 1st Belooch Battalion, from field service. The General landed this morning under a salute of eleven guns. He resumes command of the division from this date, a division order to this effect having been issued by Major-general Skinner, who purposes leaving for Bombay by next Saturday's mail. The Beloochees are not to be kept at Kurrachee. Instructions have been received from army head-quarters to send them direct to Hyderabad, owing to their families being at that station. They will, therefore, be disembarked this evening and forwarded by rail to Kotree, whence they will proceed to Hyderabad, where Colonel Rose, the commandant, has been requested to receive the brave fellows with every demonstration of welcome. The officers with the corps are :—Major C. F. Hogg (who is now in command, owing to Major Beville having gone home from Zoulla on leave),

Capt. J. H. Castell, Lieut. P. A. Browne, Lieut. M. H. Nicholson, and Assistant-surgeons Sexton and Banks. The weather has been very stormy since the 14th inst., and I hear there will be several mishaps down the coast. Intelligence of the stranding of one unfortunate vessel has already been received. The *James Child*, Capt. Sheen, commander, which was chartered by Messrs. Shoojwoodin Tyabji and Co. to carry merchandise to Marseilles, is high and dry about twenty or twenty-five miles below Wagoda, not very far from Khetty. Commander Giles, the master attendant, and the quarter-master-general of this division, Capt. Campbell, went to her assistance in the steam-tug *Dagmar*, but were obliged to return without effecting their object, owing to the strong gales from the south-west, and huge heavy breakers near the western mouth of the Indus. Fortunately our collector, Major Lambert, sent a lot of fellows by land to the scene of disaster, and through their exertions a few of the crew and the chief officer of the vessel managed to come into Kurrachee last Monday. On the evening of the 20th inst. a sad disaster occurred not far from Munora. The ship *Alicia*, Master Sawyer, laden with coals, &c, struck on the bar as she was entering the port, and in a short time became a total wreck. There is scarcely a vestige of her now visible. Providentially all hands have been saved through the prompt assistance afforded by our Master Attendant, Commander Giles, who, accompanied by a few gentlemen, went to their rescue in the steam-tug *Dagmar*. The conduct of Commander Giles on the perilous occasion cannot be too highly commended. Had it not been for his coolness and decisive action, perhaps not a man belonging to the vessel would now be alive. Conspicuous among those who aided the gallant sailor were Major Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent of the Thur and Parkur districts, and Captain R. Campbell, our Assistant Quartermaster-general, both of whom exerted themselves in a manner that deserve the highest praise. I find that the *James Childs*, 755 tons burden, Master Peter Sheen, which lately went ashore off one of the mouths of the River Indus, is not insured. I learn also, that no harm is likely to befall her in her present position. There is, however, no possibility of getting her afloat before the termination of the monsoon.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, BOMBAY.—Mr. A. T. Crawford, Civil Service, and Surgeon T. G. Hewlett are reappointed respectively Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and Consulting Officer of Health, for the term of three years, from the date of the expiry of their present tenure of these offices.

FURLONGS.—The following furloughs were granted in June last :—Lieutenant-colonel J. B. Dunsterville, Staff Corps, Commissary-general, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant G. F. Blowers, Staff Corps, Adjutant Malwa Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

DEATH OF ENSIGN D. DRURY.—We regret to announce the death on June 15th of Ensign Edward G. Drury, of H. M.'s 1st Royal Regiment. The deceased was trying a pony in the street of Nassick a few days previously, when he was thrown heavily into a gutter faced with masonry, and received severe internal injuries that terminated in his death. He was buried with military honours at the Nassick Cemetery, the funeral being attended by all the European residents of the station.—*Times of India*.

A PROBABLE VISITOR TO INDIA.—It seems that Bombay is likely to have a visit during the next cold season from Mr. H. C. E. Childers, late Under Secretary of the Treasury, and at present member for Pontefract. Mr. Childers is the new chairman of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and tells the shareholders that on accepting office "he had determined to go out to India as early as political matters would permit, with a view to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Railway and works of the company." Mr. Childers is one of the rising men of the Liberal party, says the *Times of India*, and we trust his visit to India may be sufficiently protracted to allow of his doing something more than merely "making himself acquainted with the affairs of the railway company."

THE EXTREME HEAT IN SIND.—The following official report on the subject, by the Inspector-general Medical Department, Sind Division, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—"I beg to report the fatal result of two days of extraordinary hot weather. The heat was due to the prevalence of land winds, arising from exceptional causes—atmospheric disturbances at some distance from this place. Friday (June 5) was excessively close and sultry; the wind N.W., lightning in the north; Saturday was oppressive in the morning, the wind north, shifting to a light sea breeze at noon. The wind went round to N.W. and north in the evening, and continued so all night; on Sunday, the 7th, the wind, from north, shifted to east, and a strong fiery blast continued till seven P.M., when it lulled; on Monday the wind blew S.E. to south. The effect of this unexpected heat was that many people were struck down with heat apoplexy, and many weakly people died from exhaustion, the deaths among the European population from the 6th to the 9th being twenty-six."—*Times of India*, June 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—Lieutenant-colonel C. Oldershaw, E Battery 14th Brigade R.A., from June 15 to July 14, to remain at Mount Abou, on medical certificate; Lieutenant F. Roberts, 5th Brigade R.A., from June 15 to July 14th, to proceed to Ghizree Sanitarium, on medical certificate.

PRESENTATION TO A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.—A gratifying presentation was made to Captain Ballantine, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Arabia*, on the 24th June, by the Superintendent of the Bombay Marine. Some months since Captain Ballantine rescued nineteen officers and seamen belonging to the United States frigate *Sacramento*, who were floating on a raft in the Bay of Bengal after the loss of their ship. The services thus rendered by Captain Ballantine became known to the President of the United States, who, to mark his sense of their importance, forwarded as a present from himself to Captain Ballantine a handsome chronometer. The present was sent from America to the Board of Trade, and by that Department was transmitted to the Bombay Government. In making the presentation Captain Robinson made some appropriate and congratulatory remarks, which Captain Ballantine suitably acknowledged.—*Times of India*.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—With the sanction of Government, the following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department :—Sub-Conductor Archibald Bartleman to be Acting Conductor, and Sergeant Robert Elder to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 14th of September, 1867, vice Wild, proceeded on Field Service to Abyssinia; Sergeant James Walsh to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 7th of October, 1867, vice Crowe proceeded on Field Service to Abyssinia; Sub-Conductor John Crumley to be Acting Conductor, and Sergeant John Glancy to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 18th of October, 1867, vice Henderson proceeded on Field Service to Abyssinia; Sub-Conductor George Louis D'Emden to be Acting Conductor, and Sergeant William Rust to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 18th of October, 1867, vice Lee, proceeded on Field Service to Abyssinia; Sub-Conductor Patrick Leonard to be Acting Conductor, and Sergeant Nathan Walters to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 23rd of January, 1868, vice Pearson proceeded on Field Service to Abyssinia; Sergeant Michael Hogan to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 15th of February, 1868, vice Maggs, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate. This cancels G. O. C. No. 259, 24th of March last.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 22. Str. Lord Elphinstone, Stretton, Annesley Bay; Ann. Hogan, Annesley Bay; Berenice, Mullins, Annesley Bay; Peerless, Flavin, Annesley Bay; Vauda, Laing, Annesley Bay; Exonian, Whitburn, Annesley Bay; Fremchund Roychund, Soti, Annesley Bay; Moderation, Phillips, Annesley Bay; Royal Standard, Whinnery, Annesley Bay; Indomitable, Annesley Bay; Pearl of India, Osborne, Annesley Bay;—23. Str. Peruvian, Salmon, Annesley Bay; str. West Indian, Miller, Annesley Bay; str. Bombay Castle, Conates, Annesley Bay; str. John Bright, Annesley Bay; Dreadnought, Scott, Annesley Bay; Altcar, Hamilton, Annesley Bay; Star of Brunswick, Wedge, Annesley Bay; Royal Edward, Shan, Annesley Bay; Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig, Annesley Bay; Victoria Cross, Cowley, Annesley Bay; Clytie, Whiting, Annesley Bay; Balkamah, Miller, Annesley Bay; Judel Bary, Nacoda, Annesley Bay; Rogina, Annesley Bay; Fazel Currim, Annesley Bay;—24. Str. Norma, Barlow, Annesley Bay; str. Arabia, Ballantine, Annesley Bay; str. India, Templeton, Annesley Bay; Zenobia, Hutchins, Annesley Bay; Wideawake, Nacoda, Annesley Bay;—25. John Bunyan, Stutch, Annesley Bay; Camilla Mitchell, Branscumbe, Liverpool; str. California, Watson, Annesley Bay;—26. City of Pekin, Hunter, Glasgow; str. Salsette, Parish, Suez; str. Sunda, Soams, Annesley Bay; Spray of the Ocean, Slaughter, Annesley Bay; Bulwark, Kelly, Annesley Bay; Rowena, Bolton, Annesley Bay; Star of the North, Rowle, Annesley Bay; Abergeildie, Maunder, London;—27. Str. Great Victoria, Enright, Annesley Bay; str. Tyne-mouth, Kennedy, Annesley Bay; Orwell, Gimblett, Annesley Bay; Alma, Crawford, Liverpool; Esk, Moss, Clyde;—28. Hope, Wheelan, Annesley Bay; Empress, Ellis, Annesley Bay; Mabel, Wheeler, Annesley Bay; British Monarch, Rees, Annesley Bay; Asia, Annesley Bay; Chalmetto, Sunderland;—29. J. H. Stelson, Stelson, Liverpool; Equator, Hockert, London; Anglo-Indian, Glen, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From Marseilles.—Lieut. Stiffe. From Southampton.—Mr. H. D. H. Ferguson, Mr. W. H. North, Mr. H. Slyth, Mrs. Miles. From Malta.—Staff surg. Ferguson. From Suez.—Capt. Gabler, Mr. Sonnino.

DEPARTURES.

June 23. Str. Golconda, Dundas, Aden and Suez; Clutha, Campbell, Liverpool; Palmas, Card, Liverpool; City of Lahore, Hendry, Havre; Wimbledon, Hunter, Liverpool;—24. Clyde, Sewell, Madras;—25. British Empire, Williamson, Liverpool;—26. Str. Columbian, Curling, Hong Kong; Aganemnon, Marder, London; Nile, Owen, Calcutta; Legion of Honour, Phillips, Calcutta;—27. Str. Carnatic, Jones, Aden and Suez; Duncairn, Finlay, Akyab; Amaranth, Nacoda, Persian Gulf; William Prouse, Watt, Gopalpore; Asiatic, Selkirk, Calcutta; Glee Maiden, Powell, Calao;—28. Str. Governor Higginson, Sanders, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; James Seddon, Turner, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Punched, Mr. G. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and four children. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child. Mr. J. Young, Capt. Gilmore, Lieut. H. W. Rudkin, Capt. and Mrs. Burne and child, Lieut. J. D. Rodgers, Mrs. Pilgrim's child, Lieut. Blowers, Mr. and Mrs. Macafee and two children, Ensign Kelly, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott and six children, Mr. Tetlow, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris, Mr. Banks, Mr. Barnes. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Tremaine, Mr. Mounckton, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. W. Turner, Major Pearson, Rev. G. Hankinson, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. E. A. Dove. For Suez.—Mr. G. Peterson. Per str. Baroda.—For Marseilles.—Mr. E. W. H. Barry, Mr. J. R. Sandford, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Marlott, Lieut. A. C. B. Withers. For Southampton.—Mrs. Wood, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Malcolm Hair, Miss Hogg, Mr. J. Faring, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Symons, Mr. J. Elliott, Master McNeill.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

July 7.—For Suez.—Henry Robinson. For Southampton or Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Westlake and two children.



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALDRIDGE, C., asst. dist. superint. of police, Punjab, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Ferozepore, during Mr. T. Smith's leave.

ARCHER, C., M.D., dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, to have permanent rank from June 6, v. Dep. Inspec. gen. of Hospitals L. Naismith, dec.

BADGLEY, Lieut. W. F., asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, topographical survey dept., is prom. to 1st grade, with effect from May 8 last.

BOYTON, E. T., is app. to P.W. dept. as an acct. of 4th grade on probation, and posted to Mysore.

COLLES, Asst. surg. J. A. P., M.D., in med. ch. of Lawrence Military Asylum, Sunawur, Punjab, is granted leave for 2 mos. from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it. June 17.

ECKFORD, Lieut. J. E., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, N.W.P., servs. placed at disp. of the foreign dept.

ELLIOTT, Surg. J., M.D., civil surg. of Cuttack, and offic. civil, Kishnaghar, servs. placed temp. at disp. of C. in C. June 16.

EWART, Lieut. C. H., dist. superint. of police, Rawul Pindee, is granted 3 mos. priv. leave of abs., with effect from July 1.

HATCHELL, J. F. G., asst. dist. superint. of police, Punjab, is transf. from the Hooshyarpore to the Umritsar dist. June 12.

HOLBORN, S. C., asst. dist. superint. of police, Punjab, is transf. from Sealkote to the Lahore dist.

HOUDEN, G., civil asst., rev. surveyor, 1st grade, Punjab, att. to N.W. frontier surv., is posted to senior dept. as asst. surv. 2nd grade. June 16.

KEATINGE.—The Gov. gen. directs that the confirmation of Col. R. H. Keatinge, v.c. and c.s.i., as Gov. gen.'s agent in Rajpootana, notified in G.O. No. 232, dated Feb. 6 last, should have retrospective effect from Nov. 15, 1867.

LANE, Lieut. C. T., dist. superint. of police, Oomraotee, to offic. as insp. gen. of police, Hyderabad assigned dists., dur. abs. of Major Millett.

MACPHERSON, Surg. maj. H. H., to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, from June 6.

MAN, Col. H., Madras staff corps, rec. ch. of office of superint. of Port Blair from Lieut. col. B. Ford on April 16 last.

NEILL, J. W., app. to offic. as asst. sec. to chief comr., rec. ch. of his office from Lieut. Bloomfield on June 8.

NICHOLLS, G. J., offic. dist. superint. of police, made over ch. of the Nagpore police to Mr. Marriott, asst. dist. supt. of police, on June 12.

NICHOLLS, G. J., app. to offic. as registrar of the judicial comr.'s court, Central Provs., assu. ch. of his duties from Mr. J. W. Neill on June 12.

O'CONNELL, Lieut. col. P. P. L., assu. ch. of office of acct. gen. in P.W. dept. on June 15.

PRIOR, H. F., extra asst. comr., Nursingpore, availed himself of the two mos. priv. leave granted him May 20 on the 16th idem.

SALE, Lieut. T., R.E., asst. surveyor, topographical survey, Cossyah Hills, has 3 mo. priv. leave from date he may avail himself of same. June 16.

SCOTT, H., exec. engr., Meean Meer div., has 3 mo. priv. leave from Aug. 1. June 12.

SKOULING, First class vet. surg. B. W., royal art., offic. in stud dept., is perm. attchd. to that dept., and posted to Poosah depot, fr. Oct. 4 last.

SMITH, T., offic. dist. superint. of police, Ferozepore, has 3 mo. priv. leave from July 1.

STONE, S., asst. dist. superint. of police, Punjab, to officiate as dist. superint. of police, Rawul Pindee, during Ewart's leave. June 15.

THORNHILL, C. B., senior member of the board of revenue, N.W.P., has priv. leave for 3 mo., under sec. B of the new civil service absentee rules, with effect from June 14.

VAN INGEN, C. F., asst. superint., telegraph dept., Nagpore div., P.W., has priv. leave for 1 mo. June 18.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lieut. col. H. C., staff corps, whose tenure of appt. on the staff has expired, is directed to do gen. duty at Jullundur.

ANDERSON, Ensign, to be lieut., without purch., v. Butler, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated July 3, 1867.

ATKINS, Lieut. and adjt., 1st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, in room of Craigie on duty. [May 30.]

BAILEY, Cornet C., 20th hussars, to be lieut., v. Loch, prom. Dated

BECKLEY, Capt., 105th foot, to offic. as interp., temp., with effect from May 1, in room of Wilkinson, on leave.

BIRCH, Capt. R. G., late 1st Eur. L.C., and station staff at Seetapore, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., during leave of Lieut. Stone, with effect from June 15, 1867. [This cancels Oude div. order confirmed in G.O. of June 20, 1867.]

BROUGHTON, Capt., 4th N.I., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, pending the arrival of Nuttall. Dated April 9 last.

BYNG, Ens. S., 104th foot, to be lieut., v. Showers, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated April 6 last.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. J. G. T., 21st N.I., qrmr., to offic. as adjt., during absence, on medical certificate to England, of Collis. Dated June 9 last.

CHALMERS, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 41st N.I., v. Ryan. Dated June 8 last. [Dated May 31 last.]

COTTON, Ensign, 25th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Sperrin, dec.

COTTON, Cornet, from 2nd squad. subalt. in the 18th Bengal cav., to be 2nd wing subalt., 14th N.I., v. Garton. Dated June 5 last.

DAVIES, Ensign F. J. W., 104th foot, to be lieut., v. Haikett, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 7.

DICKSON, Lieut., 18th Bengal cav., gen. list, cav., doing duty with the regt., to be 2nd squadron subaltern, v. Cotton, transferred to 14th N.I. Dated June 5.

DYCE, Ensign, 77th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Byrne, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 7.

EVANS, Lieut., 104th foot, to be capt., v. Evans. Dated May 7.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut., 4th Goorkhas, to continue to carry on the duties of quartermr. till Lieut. Hay's arrival at regtl. head qrs. Dated May 18.

FREE, Ensign, 101st foot, to be lieut., v. Rundall, admitted probationer for staff corps. Dated June 10.

FULLERTON's, Cornet J. Y. (16th lancers), retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, is accepted by the C. in C. Dated June 9.

GAIRDNER, Ensign, 109th foot, to be lieut., v. Mackinnon, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated Oct. 22 last.

GARTON, Capt., 2nd wing subaltern, 14th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern, and continue to act as wing officer. Dated June 5.

GUYON, Ensign, 49th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Hamsfry, admitted probationer for staff corps. Dated May 16.

HALKETT, Ens., 104th foot, to be lieut., v. Evans, prom. May 7. Lieut. Halkett, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 4, v. Thomas.

HAY, Lieut., 4th Goorkhas, to officiate as quartermr., in add. to his other duties, in room of Stewart, removed, with effect from May 19.

HEATHCOTE, Ens., 103rd foot, to be lieut., v. Neill. Dated Feb. 26.

HILL, Capt., 1st Bengal cav., doing duty with 8th Bengal cav., to officiate as 2nd squadron officer during absence of Capt. Thomson, and v. Macnaghten. Dated June 9.

HORNBY, Ens., 77th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Dyce. May 7.

JACKSON, Lieut., 43rd N.I., adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, during abs. of Blunt.

JACKSON, Ens., 90th foot, to act as paymr. Dated March 11.

JAMES, Ens. H. E., 41st foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. M. W. Kelly, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 7.

JOHNSON, Major C. C., Bengal staff corps, 1st asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as dep. qrmr. gen., pending arr. of Maj. Garden. To have effect fr. May 23.

LOYD, Ens. F., 108th foot, to be lieut., v. Erskine, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated Dec. 3 last.

LOCH, Ens. W., 104th foot, to be lieut., v. Hudlestone, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 14 last.

LOCH, Lieut., 20th hussars, to be capt., v. Ross, admitted probationer for the staff corps. Dated May 30 last.

LOGAN, Lieut., Bengal staff corps, recently returned from England, to do duty with 9th N.I., at Barrackpore. Dated May 14. [Dated May 7.]

M'CALLUM, Ens. J., 79th foot, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Turner.

MACLEAN, Lieut. J. G., qrmr. 14th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in room of Garton, proc. on duty to Buxa.

MACNAGHTEN, Capt. W. H., 13th Bengal cav., from offic. 2nd squad. officer 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in comd. during the time Capt. Low acts as comdt., and v. Robinson, dec. Dated June 9.

MAITLAND, Lieut. F. H., 4th hussars, to be interpreter.

MEARES, Lieut., 7th foot, to offic. as instructor of musketry, with effect from April 1, v. Keyser.

O'NEILL.—Dugshai station order, dated April 11 last, confirmed, directing Asst. surg. O'Neill, 104th foot, to receive over med. charge of the military prison, v. Becher, to England.

PARKER, Lieut., 104th foot, to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. and Adj. H. P. Showers, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of foreign dept.

PHILLIPS, Qrmr. G. F. M., 8th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, dur. abs. of Walter on m.c. Dated April 18 last.

PLAYFAIR, Capt. W., 13th N.I., from offic. wing officer 12th N.I., to be offic. wing officer, v. Ekins, to England. Dated June 8 last.

RIDDELL, Ens., 103rd foot, to be lieut., v. Hare. Dated Feb. 26 last.

ROSS, Capt., offic. 2nd squad. subaltern, 13th Bengal cav., to be offic. 2nd squad. subaltern, 16th Bengal cav., v. Carthew. Dated June 6 last.

ROSE, Ens., 107th foot, to be lieut., v. Abercrombie. Dated May 30 last.

RUNDALL, Ens., 101st foot, to be lieut., v. Quinet; dated May 7 last. To be 2nd wing subaltern, 17th N.I., v. Gower. Dated June 9 last.

RYAN, Capt., 41st N.I., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., during abs. of McDougall to England. Dated June 8 last.

SHELLEY.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated April 13 last, appg. Capt. T. M. Shelley, late 11th N.I., to offic. as barrack-master at Jhansie, in room of Davies, on leave. [with effect from March 24, 1865.]

SHERIFF, Major, of the staff corps, to be station staff officer at Roorke.

STEVENS, Lieut. and adjt. G. B., to offic. as wing officer and qrmr. 13th N.I., in addition to his other duties, in room of Capt. J. Thomson, reported sick. Dated May 11. [Dated June 8 last.]

STEWART, Cornet, 11th hussars, to be lieut., by purch., v. Cole, who rets.

STEWART, Brig. gen. D. M., posted to Peshawur brig., and directed to join.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

June 19.—No. 608.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

BECKETT, Lieut. S., of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. during the abs. on leave of Bracken.

SLATER, Lieut. J. B., of the Bengal staff corps, adj., to offic. as wing officer, v. Peckett.

HASTINGS, Lieut. F. E., of the gen. list, inf., qrm., to offic. as adj., v. Slater.
THOMPSON, Ens. W. O., of the 82nd foot, 2nd wing subalt. (on prob.), to offic. as qrmr., v. Hastings.

5th Punjab Infantry.

MONEY, Capt. G. N., of the Bengal staff corps, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. during the abs. on leave of Stewart. [Money.]

HALL, Lieut. C. McK., of the gen. list, inf., adj., to offic. as wing officer, v. SMITH, Lieut. P. W., of the gen. list, inf., qrm., to offic. as adj., v. Hall.
PERRY, Lieut. W. F. S., of the gen. list, inf., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrm., v. Smith.

BREVET.

Simla, June 17.—No. 597.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified:—

. Brevet.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. M. Cholmeley, Madras inf., and Lieut. col. D. G. Pollard, Madras staff corps; June 12.

Lieut. col. A. C. Plowden, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. H. E. Walpole, Madras inf.; and Lieut. col. F. C. Barber, Madras inf.; June 13.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major E. A. M. MacGregor, late 4th Eur. L.C.; June 8.

Major G. H. Gordon, late 39th N.I.; June 11.

No. 598.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to rank of lieutenant colonel from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Majors A. Allen, C. W. D'Oyly, H. D. Manning, and J. M. Nuttall; June 10.

Majors J. Doran, G. F. Carnegie, (Brevet lieut. col.) J. A. Steel, (Brevet lieut. col.) A. D. Dickens, J. Y. Gowan, T. W. Mercer, W. H. Stubbs, H. Rose, H. S. Obbard, and G. B. Malleon; June 11.

Majors A. L. Busk and C. H. Byers; June 12.

No. 599.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Captains H. Maxwell, B. W. D. Morton, and G. H. Basevi; June 9.

Capt. N. Barton; June 10.

No. 612.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 21 years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 803 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Lieuts. G. G. Young, F. Lance, S. S. Sutherland, C. J. Griffiths, and E. C. Garstin; June 13.

Lieuts. A. Pullan, C. Case, G. C. Udny, L. Wavell, W. D. Palmer, and B. B. Graham; June 14.

Lieut. J. FitzGerald; June 16.

MEDICAL.

KETLEWELL, Vet. surg. G., who was apptd. to the study dept. by G.O. of Dec. 27, 1856, is posted to Kurnaul depot.

LEASK.—Presy. order, dated April 30 last, confirmed, directing Staff asst. surg. J. G. Leask, M.B., doing duty at Chinsurah depot, to relieve Staff asst. surg. F. Madden of med. charge of a detachment of British troops at Dum Dum.

MADDEN, Staff asst. surg. F., on being relieved at presy., to proc. to Morar for duty in Gwalior circle.

MANTELL, Supernum. surg. A. A., med. dept., is brought on estab. of surgs., to fill an existing vacancy. June 16.

NEILL.—Presy. order, dated April 20 last, confirmed, directing Staff asst. surg. A. Neill, recently arrived from England, to take med. charge of a detachment of British troops prog. from Chinsurah to Allahabad, and, on being relieved of that duty, to proceed to Meean Meer for duty.

PORTER.—The priv. leave, dated April 30, granted to Asst. surg. A. Porter, M.D., civil surg. of Akola, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is cancelled at his own request.

SELONS, Asst. surg. E., in civil med. ch. of Upper Godavery dist., Central Provs., is perm. to res. his appt., and his servs. are replaced at disp. of the military dept. June 18.

SEWELL.—Meerut station order, dated May 7, confirmed, directing Vet. surg. H. Sewell, 4th hussars, to afford prof. aid to horses of R.A. div., in add. to his own duties, dur. leave of Turnbull, with effect fr. May 1.

TURNBULL.—The Peshawur brigade order, dated Jan. 3 last, app. Surg. maj. F. Turnbull, M.D., 28th Punjab N.I., to med. ch. of 3rd Sikh inf., is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

WILLIAMSON.—The Aurungabad station order, dated Feb. 10 last, directing Surg. B. Williamson, M.B., 2nd cav., Hyderabad cont., to afford med. aid to left wing, 3rd inf. Hyderabad cont.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE MILITARY FUNDS.—PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

No. 607.—The following financial despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 179, dated April 23, 1868, is published for general information:—

Financial (Military Fund) No. 179.

India-office, London, April 23, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council the position of those officers now of the British, and lately of the Indian service, who being now provided with passage allowance from Government, under G.O.G. of July 21, 1863, are debarred by the regulations of the Military Funds from drawing an allowance for that purpose, although the sum they could have

claimed would, in most instances, have been larger than that allowed by Government.

2. Certain officers of the R.A. having represented that they are entitled, under the Parliamentary guarantee, to all the existing privileges of the funds, notwithstanding any order that may be made to the contrary, I have decided that all those officers who, under the rules of the several military funds, would have been entitled to a larger sum than £87, shall receive the amount allowed to them by Government and draw the difference between that and the larger sum from the military funds, as well as a sum sufficient to pay the deductions made from them on account of messing during their voyage.

3. In cases, however, when such officers, instead of receiving a money allowance, are provided with a free passage, they will be considered, in accordance with the rules of the military fund, not entitled to any allowance whatever, beyond repayment of the usual deduction made on account of messing, under the terms of the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865.

4. I request that this decision may be notified to the army in G.O.—I have, &c., (Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.—INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Simla, June 17.—No. 695.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 166, dated May 21, 1868, is published for general information:—

Para. 2. I have at the same time to inform you that, having considered in Council your letters No. 303 of October 31, 1866, and No. 91 of April 8, 1867, I have resolved, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, and of H.B.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., who has issued the necessary notification to the army, that officers of line regiments in which the purchase system is in force, whose permanent appointment to the Indian staff corps shall appear in the general orders of one of the local Governments in India, on a date subsequent to March 18, 1868, and who on the date of such permanent appointment (being the date of appointment as probationer for the staff corps) shall not have exceeded four years' service on full pay from the date of first commission, shall receive, on their names appearing in the *London Gazette* as finally transferred to the staff corps, the exact sum such officers would have received under War Office regulations, had they retired from the service by the sale of their commissions at the time of joining the staff corps as probationers.

No. 606. H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to announce that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the consolidated salary of the military secretary to H.E. the C. in C. in India being fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem, with effect from Jan. 1.

EXCHANGE.—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 17.—No. 202.—The following Royal Engineer G.O. No. 506, dated Horse Guards, April 14, 1868, is published for information:—

"With reference to corps G.O. No. 462, dated July 1, 1862, issued with a view of giving practical effect to the amalgamation of the officers of the late Indian Engineers with the Royal Engineers, H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C., with the concurrence of the Sec. of State for India in Council, has been pleased to direct that in future exchanges between captains on the Indian lists, and officers of the same rank on the imperial list, can only be permitted when the latter officers have served for some considerable time in India."

ARTILLERY.—PROMOTIONS.

No. 203.—The following copy of a letter from the Govt. of India, in the military dept., No. 570, dated 21st ult., is published for information:—

"Your letter, No. 21G, dated 27th ult., having been laid down before the Govt. of India, I am directed in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the C. in C., that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council concurs in H.E.'s opinion that a subaltern officer of royal artillery serving as subaltern with a battery of native artillery, should, on being promoted to the rank of second captain, revert to the regular service."

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

H. E. LONGDEN, Col., Adj. general.

LICENSE-TAX COLLECTORS, N.W. PROVINCES.

Separate Revenue Dept., June 20.—No. 49.—In continuation of the notification in this department, No. 36, dated the 26th ult., the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased, under section 31 of Act IX., of 1868 (an Act for taxing professions and trades), to confer on all cantonment magistrates in the N.W. Provinces the power of a collector, under sections 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of the said Act, to be exercised within the cantonments under his charge.

General Dept., June 15.—No. 2,753.—The underment. gentlemen are appointed to be local agents in the Agra district:—

Mr. C. F. Hall, joint magistrate.

Capt. H. A. Prinsep, cantonment magistrate.

G. R. Playfair, M.D., civil surgeon.

Major Sir E. Leeds, Bart., executive engineer.

RELIEF OF NATIVE TROOPS FOR 1868-69.

Cavalry.

2nd Cavalry, from Deollee to Fyzabad, on relief by 4th regt.

3rd Cavalry, from Peshawur to Saugor, on Oct. 20.

4th Cavalry, from Bareilly to Deollee, on Nov. 1.

5th Cavalry, from Sectapore to Peshawur, on Nov. 1.

10th Cavalry, from Abyssinian Field Force to Sealkote under orders of Bombay Govt.

11th Cavalry, from Umballa to Allahabad and Barrackpore, on Oct. 20.

12th Cavalry, from Abyssinian Field Force to Umballa, under orders of Bombay Govt.

17th Cavalry, from Barrackpore to Bareilly, on Nov. 15.

Infantry.

1st N.I., from Dum Dum to Nagode, on relief by 11th regt.
 10th N.I., from Mooltan to Cawnpore, on relief by 45th regt.
 16th N.I., from Fyzabad to Banda and Nowgong, on relief by 38th regt.
 18th N.I., from Bhaugulpore to Goruckpore, on Nov. 20.
 19th N.I., from Allyghur to Peshawur, on Oct. 20.
 21st N.I., from Abyssinian field force to Meean Meer, on arrival.
 23rd N.I., from Abyssinian field force to Rawul Pindee, on arrival.
 26th N.I., from Mohidpore and Angur to Umballa, on relief fr. Bombay.
 30th N.I., from Cawnpore to Sydnun Bowlie, on Nov. 1.
 21st N.I., from Umballa to Peshawur, on Oct. 20.
 32nd N.I., from Buxar to Dinapore, on relief by 41st regt.
 37th N.I., from Goruckpore to Bhaugulpore, on relief by 18th regt.
 38th N.I., from Nagode to Fyzabad, on Nov. 1.
 40th N.I., from Banda and Nowgong to Agra, on relief by 16th regt.
 41st N.I., from Agra to Buxar, on relief by 40th regt.
 45th N.I., from Peshawur to Mooltan, on Oct. 20.
 2nd Goorkha regt., from Rawul Pindee to Dehra, on relief by the 23rd pioneers.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CAULFIELD, Capt. St. G., asst. superint. of police 1st class, Coimbatore, has priv. leave for 1 mo. June 17. [in ext. June 19.
 DALYELL, R. A., secretary to the board of revenue, has 1 mo. priv. leave.
 HATHAWAY, W. F., joint mag. of Arcot, has 1 mo. leave, m.c., with 12 days' prep. leave. June 23.
 McQUHAE, W., act. coll. and mag. of Kistna, assumed charge of that district from Mr. W. Wilson, act. sub coll. in charge, on June 10.
 ROCKE, Lieut. F. M., appointment to act as asst. superint. of police 1st class in Tanjore, notified in *Gazette* of June 5, cancelled.
 RODRIGUES, M., overseer of Mangalore talook, South Canara district; the 1 mo. leave, m.c., granted to him from May 9 is extended to 1 mo. and 15 days, m.c.
 WOOD, Capt. H. W., R.E., exec. engr. 3rd grade, is posted to Bangalore.

MILITARY.

BARTON, Lieut. C., 9th foot, to join the batt. of his regt. at Bangalore, prep. to being rep. to the 2nd batt.
 BULLER, Lieut. F. W., offic. adj. 3rd L.C., is confd. in his appt. fr. May 25.
 CLARKE, Lieut. col. W. C., staff corps, is appd. tempy. to do gen. duty at Madras, under orders of the officer comdg. centre div. [Jan. 28, 1867.
 ELLIS, Capt. J. A., staff corps, to act as 1st wing subalt. 8th N.I., from GAHAGAN, Major A., wing officer 10th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Ramsay, who vacates.
 HICKSON, Lieut., 14th brig. royal art., now at the Mount, to proc. to Bombay, on duty to join his brig. June 16.
 JOHNSTONE, Ens., 2nd batt. 10th foot, to act as qrmr., v. Kennedy.
 KENNEDY, Lieut., 2nd batt. 10th foot, to act as adj., v. Little.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. A. C., 21st fus., is attached to the 9th N.I.
 McMULLIN, Lieut. and local Capt. J., 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I., to act as adj. of the depot, Poonamallee, v. McCally.
 MASON, Major C. C., Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col. from June 19, having completed 26 years' service.
 ORR, Capt. J. W., staff corps, to act as supt. of family payments and pensions, during leave of Michael. June 23. [Cummings.
 RAIKES, Capt. L., to act as 1st wing subalt., 8th N.I., from Feb. 8, v. ROWLANDSON, Capt. G., 10th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Gahagan. June 16.
 SHORTLAND.—The following prom. is made in the Madras staff corps:—
 To be lieut. col from June 19, having completed 26 years' service, Major V. J. Shortland.
 WEST, Lieut., C batt. D brig., royal art., to do duty with D batt. at Secunderabad, pending instructions from the Horse Guards, to join. June 19.

MEDICAL.

ADAM, Civil surg., to afford med. aid to dist. staff at Waltair, from April 13 last, v. Dr. Morton.
 COWEN, Staff surg. major H. L., removed from depot Poonamallee to depot Wellington; to join on being relieved by Surg. Reade, v.c.
 KINGSTONE, Asst. surg. H. C., asst. assay master, Madras, assumed charge of the office on April 23.
 NANNY, Asst. surg., 31st L.I., to assume med. charge of civil dispensary and gaol, Berhampore, from Dr. Howard, from March 16 last.
 OGG, Surg. G. S. W., chemical examiner to Government, has 3 mo. priv. leave from July 1.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg., 18th hussars, doing duty at Wellington, will take med. charge of the depot as a temp. measure on depart. of Dr. Reade.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

AYERST, G., resumed charge of his duties as acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat June 12. Messrs. G. Ayerst and A. L. Spens respectively delivered over charge of the sen. asst. judge's court at Kaira. June 23.
 COGHLAN, W. M. P., to act as judicial comr. in Sind and judge of the Sudder Court in that province, during the remaining absence of Mr. M. Melvill. June 22. [Guzerat. June 24.
 FORDE, A. B., is appd. a supy. asst., revenue survey and assessment, JARDINE, J., confd. as asst. judge and sess. judge at Dharwar. June 22.

NAYLOR, J. R., to be asst. judge and sess. judge at Ahmednuggur, continuing to act as sen. asst. judge and session judge of the Konkan for the detached station of Rutnagherry. June 22.
 SANDWITH, W., to act as judge and sess. judge at Ahmedabad. June 22.
 SCOTT, H. H., assumed charge of his appt. as acting asst. judge and session judge at Ahmedabad. June 6.
 TAYLOR.—The unexpired portion of the sick leave for 2 mo., granted to Mr. A. Taylor under date June 3, is cancl., and he is perm. to resume charge of his substantive appt. of sen. asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium in Bombay. [June 22.
 WARDEN, J. L., barrister-at-law, to act as 2nd mag. of police Bombay.
 WIDDECOMBE, W., to act as judge of the Sudder Court in the province of Sind from the date on which he assumed the office of acting judicial comr. in that province. June 18.

MILITARY.

AITKIN, Col. W. D., R.A., insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, returned to duty on June 12.
 BUCHANAN, Lieut. T. A., gen. list, is transf. for duty to the 6th regt. N.I., from 22nd regt. N.I., and will join at the public expense.
 CLEMENTS, Major J., staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., is allowed furl. to Europe for 20 mo., m.c.
 HILL, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. W., cadre 1st regt. L.C., to be capt., from June 10, v. Dennis, dec.
 HOGG, Lieut., has been appd. to offic. as 2nd in comd., 2nd Sind horse, in addition to his own duties.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. col. H. W., staff corps, is appd. to act as comy. gen., during the absence of Lieut. col. J. D. Dunsterville, on leave to Eur.
 MIGNON, Lieut. M. J. J., staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., from June 10. He is appd. to act as dep. comy. gen., v. Lieut. col. Holland.
 THOMPSON, Major C., staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col., from June 18. [Capt. Shaw on m.c.
 WILLIAMS, Maj., to act as interpreter to the 103th foot, during abs. of WODEHOUSE, Lieut. A. H., gen. list, is appt. wing subalt. 14th regt. N.I. This officer has passed exam. required by G.O.C. No. 30, Jan. 10, 1866.

MEDICAL.

BAIN, Surg. J., M.D., to med. charge of 28th regt. N.I.
 FOX, Surg., to med. charge of 20th regt. N.I. [Maratha Circle.
 RABY, Asst. surg. J., att. to 5th regt. N.I., is placed on gen. duty, Southn.
 WAGHORN, Staff Asst. surg., is directed to proceed to Bombay for gen. duty in the Pres. circle.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM ABYSSINIA.

No. 411.—Officers on returning from Abyssinia will rejoin their regiments or appointments under the orders of the Commander of the Forces. Those who belong to civil situations in India will report themselves to their respective departmental authorities.

BATTA TO THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY.

Bombay Castle, June 21.—No. 400.—The Secretary of State for India has intimated the intention of her Majesty's Government to grant six months' donation batta to the military and naval forces engaged in the Abyssinian expedition.

Rolls should be submitted in the usual manner.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Bombay Castle, June 23.—No. 403.—The foll. general orders by H.E. Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, are published:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, *Heal Qrs.*, Camp Adabaga, May 18.—Major Hudson, 21st Punjab N.I., to act as supt. of bazaars at Koomaylee station, in addition to his own duties.

Dated May 12 last, by the officer comdg. 3rd column *en route* to Senafe, appg. Capt. Trent, 33rd foot, asst. provost marshal to the column.

At the recommendation of a medical board, and subject to confirmation, furlough to Europe for 15 mo. has been granted to Major W. R. Alexander, Bombay staff corps, and 2nd in com. 18th regt. N.I.

Government has sanctioned a staff allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for Capt. Durand, 10th regt. N.I., during the time he retained charge of the Government treasure chest with the advance brigade, viz., from Dec. 2, 1867, to Jan. 12, 1868.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 124 of Feb. 14 last, Capt. Hand is confirmed in the appointment of sub-director land transport train, and placed in charge of the highland portion of it from the date of the order above referred to.

Staff asst. surgs. W. Jay and J. Martin were attached for duty with the field hospital 1st brigade on 1st inst.

Capt. Seton, 102nd regt., is reported to have arrived at Suez, *en route* to Abyssinia, on Dec. 28, 1867.

Lieut. Massey, 92nd highlanders, was app. to the land transport train on Feb. 24 last.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, *Heal Qrs.*, Camp Addijerat, May 21.—Brigadier gen. Wilby is perm. to precede his regt. to England at his own expense. On arrival he will report himself to the adj. gen., horse guards.

Brevet Lieut. col. Penn, com. A-21 R.A., is permitted to proc. to Poona on duty connected with his battery.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated April 26 last, by the brigadier gen. com. at Senafe, app. Asst. surg. Riddle to med. ch. of the staff at Senafe, with effect fr. 24th idem.

Ens. D. W. K. Barr, 33rd foot, is perm. to proc. to Bombay on private affairs, in anticipation of obtaining sanction to enter the staff corps.

Mr. Donaldson is removed from his appt. in the postal dept. for repeated neglect of his official duties.

Head Quarters, Focada, May 22.—The undermentioned officers, appt. to the transport train under orders from the Government of India, having arrived at Zoulla on the dates specified, are brought on the strength of the train:—

Capt. W. Cabell, Bengal staff corps, March 29; Lieut. A. G. Hartshorne, Bengal gen. list, Feb. 17; Lieut. A. B. Chalmers, Bengal gen. list, March 14; Lieut. J. M. Steel, Bengal gen. list, April 26; Lieut. C. W. Babington, Bengal gen. list, April 28.

Lieut. Murphy, R.A., having been relieved from his duties with the reserve ammunition, will rejoin the 3rd Sind horse as early as possible.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Senafe, May 24.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have arrived at Zoulla on the 17th inst., to join the land transport train:—

Lieut. J. Paske, Madras gen. list, Lieut. D. Williams, Madras gen. list. Lieut. col. Bartlett offic. as supt. of bazaars and provost marshal at Zoulla from May 12 to May 19.

Vet. surg. Wilson will relieve Lieut. Mortimer, R.A., in vet. charge of the 5th brig., 1st div., A.E.F.

Ensign P. C. Heath, 45th foot, is appt. aide de camp to Major gen. Malcolm, c.b., comdg. Sind div. of the Bombay army, subject to confirmation, v. Lieut. Heath, 33rd foot, who returns to England with his regt.

The undermentioned officer has permission to proceed to England on leave, by mail steamer, of the 24th inst., and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards:—

Capt. Arbuthnot, 14th hussars, asst. mil. sec. to H.E. the C. in C. A.E. force.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have arrived at Suez, en route to Abyssinia, on the 3rd inst.:—

Staff surgeon Wright. Ensign G. Deverell, 45th foot.

Head Qrs., Camp Senafe, May 25.—The following arrangements are ordered regarding the volunteers proceeding from this station to India:—Major Goldsworthy, 91st foot, to command.

Lieuts. Hughes and Carruthers, 1st batt. 4th foot, to do duty.

Lieut. and adjt. Robertson, 3rd drag. gds., procg. on du. to India, ditto.

Surgeon major Nicolson, Bombay medical establishment, has, at the recommendation of a medical board, furlough to England for 20 mo.

Major gen. Malcolm, c.b., to return to India and resume his divisional command, accompanied by his personal staff.

Lieut. R. W. Napier, Bengal gen. list, A.D.C. to H.E. Sir Robert Napier, c.c.b., has, at the recommendation of a med. board, 20 mo. furl. to Europe.

May 24.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave to proceed to Zoulla on m.c.:—Lieut. col. Parish, 45th foot; Major Beville, 27th N.I.; Lieut. Seton, R.A.; Lieut. Hore, commissariat dept.; Surgeon McConnell, Indian med. estab.; Asst. surg. McConochie, Indian med. estab.; Lieut. F. A. Beville, 27th N.I.

In cont. of G. O. C. No. 368 of 13th inst., the undermentioned officers are to have local rank in Abyssinia as follows:—

Lt. col. H. W. Parish, 45th foot, to rank as lieut. col. fr. Mar. 9, 1865.

Capt. P. E. Quin, 33rd foot, to rank as major from May 22, 1866.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 22nd inst., by the officer com. at Koomaylee, directing Capt. G. H. Kennedy, 3rd Bombay N.I., to assu. ch. of the staff office and post-office at Koomaylee.

Dated March 22, by Major gen. Malcolm, c.b., com. 2nd div. A. E. F., directg. Surg. Straker to hand over med. ch. of 25th N.L.I. to Dr. Knapp, and proc. to the front to act as staff surg. of 1st div.

May 25.—Lieut. O. De Thoren, 45th foot, was app. a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. with this force from Oct. 27 last.

Asst. surg. E. Sexton performed duties of med. officer in ch. of 3rd depot hospital at Antalo from March 20 to May 12, both days inclusive.

May 26.—Dr. Ring, of the steamship *Queen*, was app. to med. ch. of invalids proc. to Bombay by that vessel.

May 27.—Govt. has sanctioned a staff salary of Rs. 300 per mensem for Dr. Martin, secretary to princ. med. officer, British troops, A. E. F.

Government has sanctioned a staff salary of Rs. 500 per mensem (in addition to the India pay and allowances of their respective ranks) for Major F. Roome and Capt. H. Moore, of the intelligence dept. Also a staff salary of Rs. 300 per mensem (in addition to the pay of his rank) for Lieut. J. G. McRae, attached to the intelligence dept.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

3rd Bombay N.I.—Major Bowen to offic. as comdt. Capt. Strutt to offic. as 2nd in com. Capt. Kennedy to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties,—v. Col. Campbell, proceeded on leave, m.c.

18th Bombay N.I.—Major J. A. Smith to offic. as 2nd in com. Capt. J. G. Griffith to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties,—v. Major Alexander, proceeded on leave, m.c.

May 28.—Lieut. Warburton, land transport train, was app. transport staff officer at Dildee on March 28.

G.O.C. No. 386 of 21st inst. is cancelled, at Col. Wilby's own request, and he will, accordingly, embark with his regt. for England from Zoulla.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence as follows, at the recommendation of a medical board, and subject to confirmation:—

Vet. surg. Marshall, R.A., to proceed to England to appear before a medical board.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated May 4, by the major gen. comdg. Zoulla dist., authorising the paymr. to adjust the accounts of Mr. G. T. Marston, as head clerk, qrmr. gen.'s dept., up to March 5.

Lieut. Babington, 9th Bengal cav., having reported his arrival at Zoulla on April 28, was attached to the land transport train from that date.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence as follows, on m.c.:—

Furlough to England, on medical certificate, for twenty months.

Lieut. col. Campbell, 3rd Bombay N.I. (via the Cape of Good Hope); Capt. Stewart, late 35th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Hartshorne, 13th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Carter, R.E.; Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne, 3rd Bombay N.I.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEYNON—At Jeypore, June 22, wife of Maj. Beynon, political agent, son. BLAKEMAN—At Mazagon, Church-street, June 20, wife of Geo. Blakeman, daughter.

BROWNE—At Lahore, June 17, wife of W. E. Browne, Punjab and Delhi Railways, daughter. [Madras S.C., daughter.

CHADWICK—At Nowparah, Nuddea, June 17, wife of Captain Chadwick.

CRANENBURGH—At Calcutta, June 13, wife of P. M. Cranenburgh, son.

ELLISON—At Byculla, June 28, wife of Egbert Ellison, son.

FEAGAN—At Camp, near Deolalee, Nassick, June 20, wife of C. J. Feagan, son.

FERRIER—At Madras, June 22, wife of William Ferrier, daughter.

FORBES—At Kishnaghur, June 18, wife of Capt. H. T. Forbes, S.C., exec. engr., P.W.D., son.

FRASER—At Murree, June 15, wife of A. H. Fraser, surg. 88th regt., son.

GREEN—At Malabar-hill, June 25, wife of F. H. Green, solicitor, son.

HEBERLET—At Ayr Cliff, Simla, wife of C. H. Heberlet, P.W.D., daughter.

HYKOOP—At Baroda, June 24, wife of Col. J. Hykoop, H.H. the Guicowar's service, daughter.

JAMES—At Cannanore, June 10, wife of Lieut. J. P. James, S.C., son.

KINGSCOTE—At Kussowlie, June 18, wife of F. Kingscote, son.

LEWIS—At Simla, June 6, Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis, son.

MACCARTHY—At Broach, Guzerat, wife of E. MacCarthy, superint. Broach Municipality, daughter.

MCGIVERON—At Monghyr, June 21, wife of J. D. McGiveron, daughter.

MURRAY—At Poona, June 23, wife of Paymr. Murray, gen. depot, son.

NAIRNE—At Dapoollee, Southern Concan, June 23, wife of A. K. Nairne, C.S., son.

PHILIPS—At Dhoolia, June 16, wife of Lieut. J. Philips, Poona horse, daughter. [army schools, daughter.

PURDON—At Kussowlie, June 15, wife of S. L. Purdon, asst. superint.

RAYNER—At Calcutta, June 16, Mrs. F. T. Rayner, daughter.

SMALLWOOD—At Darjeeling, June 19, wife of A. Smallwood, daughter.

SMITH—At Calcutta, June 22, wife of A. Smith, C.S., twin sons.

STRATTON—At Poona, June 28, wife of F. Stratton, P.W.D., daughter.

TOMLINSON—At Bangalore, June 14, wife of T. A. Tomlinson, Madras revenue survey, son.

WILLIAMS—At Sealdah, June 20, wife of A. H. Williams, son.

MARRIAGES.

CONRY—MARSHALL.—At Calcutta, June 22, Boldero B. Conry to Miss Pauline Sophia Marshall.

FORSTER—MACKENZIE.—At Madras, June 18, Major Bowes L. Forster, R.A., and mily. sec. to H.E. the C. in C., to Jessie Kate, daughter of Dr. W. Mackenzie, c.b., c.s.i., inspector gen. Indian medical dept.

MCKIRDY—WILLIAMS.—At Kidderpore, June 16, R. G. McKirdy to Rebecca Ann, daughter of J. Williams.

PERSSE—CLERK.—At Bangalore, June 20, Lieut. Edward Persse, Madras S.C., to Margaret, daughter of Col. T. Clerk, Madras S.C.

SWETE—COLLINS.—At Madras, June 22, John B. Swete, major R.A., to Frances, daughter of the late Richard Collins.

DEATHS.

ANDALL—At Calcutta, June 13, Regina, wife of A. J. Andall, aged 29.

BOOSCH—At Madras, June 17, Belinda C. Spenser, wife of J. E. C. Boosch, aged 24.

CLERY—At Secunderabad, June 4, Blanche E. L., aged 12 months, child of G. C. Clery, surgeon, 18th hussars. [1st batt.

DRURY—At Nassick, June 15, E. G. Drury, ensign H.M.'s 1st royal regt.,

HANNAH—At Calcutta, June 15, Mrs. A. Hannah, aged 50.

HEENAN—At Bhagulpore, June 17, son of R. Heenan.

L'ESTRANGE—At Calcutta, June 12, Francis Jesse, child of Mr. L'Estrange, aged 18 months. [months.

LINCOLN—At Shemogah, Ralph, June 15, son of W. J. Lincoln, aged 18

LLOYD—June 21, A. W. B. Lloyd, son of John Lloyd, of Seebpore.

PONSONBY—At Jubbulpore, June 16, Lieut. col. A. E. V. Ponsonby, commanding H.M.'s 2nd batt. 12th regt.

SUTHERLAND—At Calcutta, June 16, Thos. Sutherland, C.S., of Rangoon.

SWAN—At Byculla, June 26, Catherine, wife of L. Swan, in her 30th year.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a notice issued from the War-office to the effect that the Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon two of the men of the 33rd Regiment for gallant conduct in Abyssinia. These two men are Drummer Michael Magner and Private James Bergin, and the decoration is conferred upon them for their conspicuous gallantry in the assault of Magdala on the 13th of April last. Lieutenant-general Lord Napier reports that, whilst the head of the column of attack was checked by the obstacles at the gate, a small stream of officers and men of the 33rd Regiment, and an officer of engineers, breaking away from the main approach to Magdala and climbing up a cliff, reached the defences, and forced their way over the wall, and through the strong and thorny fence, thus turning the defenders of the gateway. The first two men to enter, and the first in Magdala, were Drummer Magner and Private Bergin, of the 33rd Regiment.

Home.

NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—The Very Rev. H. A. Douglas, M.A., Dean of Capetown, has accepted the vacant see of Bombay, Dr. Harding having resigned.

SUICIDE OF LIEUT. H. A. G. TODD.—At Dover, on the 24th inst., Mr. Sydenham Payn held an inquest at the officers' quarters, Citadel Barracks, on the body of Henry Arthur Gray Todd, lieutenant and adjutant of the 1st battalion 4th Regiment, quartered in this garrison, who had put an end to his existence by shooting himself with a revolver on the same morning. It appears that the deceased was invalided from India towards the end of 1867, suffering from climatic debility and chronic rheumatism. His mind was very much depressed about his state of health just before he embarked. He had been considerably better since rejoining the regiment, but his health was not reinstated to the degree that was anticipated. Colonel Cameron read a copy of a letter he had addressed to the War Office in respect to the deceased's claims to promotion. He bore testimony to the high character of the deceased officer. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—In the Rolls Court on Friday last an application was made by creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East that the official liquidator might be directed to pay a further dividend out of the funds—said to be about £300,000—in his hands. The application was opposed by some of the contributories, who alleged that many of the creditors claiming a dividend were not entitled to rank as creditors, a recent decision in the case of Captain Felix Jones having established that depositors of what was termed the China Loan might, under certain circumstances, have to claim against the predecessor of the Corporation—namely, the Commercial Bank of India. Lord Romilly, however, directed payment of a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, or of such further amount as the liquidator should think proper, security to be taken from those creditors whose claims are objected to, for repayment of the money, if the appeal now pending should decide that they are not to be included in the list of creditors.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The chartered troopship *St. Lawrence*, which has been taken up for the conveyance of reinforcements of cavalry and Royal Artillery for India, embarked at Gravesend on Saturday detachments for Calcutta:—25 non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, and 35 non-commissioned officers and men of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, from Canterbury; and 140 non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery, from Woolwich and Sheerness; together with 49 soldiers' wives and 46 children. The following officers embarked with the troops:—Captain J. M. K. Macintyre and Lieutenant H. B. Hellard, Royal Artillery; Captain H. T. Butler, 4th Hussars; Cornet L. G. Mundy, 11th Hussars; and Assistant-Surgeon C. H. Y. Godwin, in medical charge. The embarkation of the troops was effected under the superintendence of Brigade-Major W. W. Lynch and the officers of the staff at Chatham garrison. The *Norcastle*, Indiaman, French master, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday for Calcutta, with detachments of troops on board, under the command of Major Maclean, of the Rifle Brigade.

WILL OF THE LATE RAJAH BROOKE.—Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, by his will, dated April 15, 1867, devised his sovereignty of Sarawak to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of issue, the Rajah devised his said sovereignty unto her Majesty the Queen of England, her heirs and assigns for ever; and the Rajah appointed Miss Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts, Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., and John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., trustees of his will, to see the purposes aforesaid carried into effect. The Rajah bequeathed to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, all his real and personal estate in Borneo and England, and constituted him his residuary legatee; and the Rajah directed his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, to furnish to his executors from his property in England, and out of the debt which was due to him from the State of Sarawak, sufficient funds to raise legacies to Arthur Crookshank, Esq., and Mr. George Brooke, and liberal annuities in favour of his servants; and the Rajah appointed as his executors Spenser St. John, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Hayti; Alexander Knox, Esq., of 91, Victoria-street, Westminster; and John Gillan Booty and Richard Butt, of Gray's-inn, solicitors.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company (Limited) has been issued. It states that the amount of additional capital, to the extent of £1,000,000, was offered in the first instance to the proprietors rateably, and the balance not taken by them, with the exception of a small number of shares which the board thought proper to reserve, was readily placed. The Government committee have recommended the extension of the open line from Cawnpore to Lucknow, as far as Byram Ghat, on the River Gorga; and the construction of a line of railway from Dilserai on this extension to the city of Benares, together with a branch line to Fyzabad on the Gorga. On the recommendation of the consulting engineer, the Supreme

Government has permitted the commencement of such works on the Byram Ghat extension as may be approved of by the local administration. The revenue for the half-year shows gross earnings £9,959. 8s. 11d., and gross expenditure £6,586. 14s. 1d., leaving a balance to profit of £3,372. 14s. 10d. The statement of capital account exhibits a total receipt of £760,815. 10s. 5d., and a total expenditure of £388,286. 2s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand on the 31st December, 1867, of £372,529. 7s. 10d. At the ensuing meeting the directors will submit a resolution for the purpose of creating and issuing, from time to time, amounts of debenture stock as may be required.

CONSUL CAMERON.—On Saturday Consul Cameron arrived at Liverpool from Alexandria, and soon after left the northern seaport for London. The *Liverpool Mercury* says:—"Consul Cameron, who is apparently about forty years of age, and wears the general aspect of a soldier who has seen much service in the tropics, is at present suffering severely from the cruel treatment to which he has been subjected. Tall in figure and strong in frame, Consul Cameron was fitted to endure almost any amount of privation and hardship; but no human being could undergo the trials which he experienced during the last six months of his imprisonment without serious physical consequences. Chained hands and feet together, he was deprived of all exercise, and for nearly six months was in a recumbent position from which he could not escape. This confinement, together with other indignities, scarcity of food and clothing, and the uncertainty as to the termination of his fate, told upon his iron frame and reduced him to a state of weakness. The wonder is that any of the prisoners, with the knowledge which they possessed of the blood-thirsty character of King Theodore, and the almost inaccessible nature of their place of confinement, did not die of sheer despair. It was not, however, until Consul Cameron was released that the full extent of his injuries was known. Immediately his chains were knocked off and the victorious army commenced its return home, he was compelled to ride on the back of a mule in stages of about eighteen or twenty miles. The effect of this somewhat violent exercise upon his frame was too great, for a few days after leaving Magdala for the sea-board his lower limbs became paralysed, and it became necessary to convey him to Annesley Bay in a litter. The voyage from Alexandria has had a beneficial influence, and Consul Cameron is now enabled, by the aid of a stick, to walk short distances, and hopes, with the medical treatment which he shall now be able to procure, soon to enjoy a perfect restoration to health. The only attendant on Consul Cameron is a shrewd, intelligent Abyssinian youth, about seventeen years of age, who has left his native home to follow the fortunes of his master in the capacity of manservant or valet."

SERVICES OF LORD NAPIER.—Sir R. Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., is the son of Major C. F. Napier, of the Royal Artillery, by Catherine, daughter of Codrington Carrington, Esq., of Blackmans, Barbados. Born 1810. He was educated at Addiscombe Military College, and entered the Bengal Engineers 1827, became captain 1841, served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, was Chief Engineer at Moodkee (horse killed) and at Ferozeshah (where he was severely wounded (horse killed)); Brigade-major of Engineers at Sobraon, and in the subsequent advance on Lahore, for which he received a medal and clasps, with the rank of brevet-major, 1846; was appointed Chief Engineer to conduct the siege of the hill-fort of Kangra the same year, and received the special thanks of Government for his services in the transport of the siege-train to that place. Was Chief Engineer during part of the siege of Mooltan 1849, and was severely wounded. Commanding Engineer of the right wing of the army of the Punjab at the battle of Gojerat, and in Sir Walter Gilbert's pursuit of the Sikh army, for which service he received a medal and clasps, with the rank of brevet-lieutenant-colonel. As Chief Civil Engineer of the Punjab organised and initiated an extensive series of public works, which were honourably acknowledged by the late Lord Dalhousie. Commanded a column which defeated the Hussanzie tribe on the Black mountain in Hazara 1852; was present with the expedition against the Boree Afreedees 1852-3, and received the special thanks of Government. Chief of Sir James Outram's Staff 1857, and was present in the several actions leading to the first relief of Lucknow, Mungulwer, Alumbagh, and Charbagh; commanded the troops in the rescue of the siege-train which had been surrounded and cut off in the suburbs, the sortie for the capture of Phillip's Garden Battery, and other separate operations; was present as chief of the staff in the later operations at the Alumbagh, and Brigadier and Chief Engineer at the siege of Lucknow 1858, in which year he was made a C.B.; commanded a brigade at the capture of Gwalior; defeated Tantia Topce at Joura Alipoor, and captured twenty-five guns; when in command of the Gwalior division, bombarded and reduced the fort of Powrie; after five days close pursuit, surprised and defeated, with a squadron of the 14th Dragoons, Ferozeshah's force at Ranode. Commanded the 2nd Division of the China Expeditionary Army in the action of Sinho; was present at Tanko. With his division and the whole of the Artillery, in conjunction with the French Division of General Collineau, directed the operations ending in the storm of the North Taku Fort, advance on and occupation of Peking; twice received the thanks of Parliament; was a member of the Supreme Council of India 1864-5, and was made a K.C.B. in the latter year, a G.C.S.I. 1867, a G.C.B. 1868. Was

appointed to the chief command of the Abyssinian Expedition 1867, which he has so recently conducted to a successful issue. Created 1858.—*Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage and Knightage.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 24.—SALE OF GIRLS IN INDIA.—In answer to Mr. BAZLEY, Sir S. NORTHCOTE said he could not find that any information has been received to the effect that sales of girls take place at the bazaar of Manickgunge, in the Burdwan Zillah. (Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 27.—THE ABYSSINIAN ENVOYS.—Lord HOUGHTON asked whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to recognise in any especial manner the services and sufferings of her Majesty's envoys to the late King of Abyssinia? The noble lord called especial attention to the services and sufferings of Mr. Rassam and the members of his mission.—The Earl of MALMESBURY said that the Government had not yet received any official report which would enable them to decide what steps it would be right and expedient to take in this matter. Mr. Rassam is now engaged in drawing up such a report, but unfortunately his papers have been sent to Aden, and from this cause a delay has taken place. The House might, however, be assured that after what they had already done for the captives the Government would not now desert them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 27.—THE PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCES.—In reply to Mr. KINNAIRD, Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that no decision had as yet been come to with regard to granting a frontier service medal to the Punjab irregular forces and regular troops, European and native, engaged against the Hill tribes. The matter rested rather with the Indian Government than the Secretary of State, but if such a proposal came before him he would give it a favourable consideration.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE went over the budget estimates of the Indian Finance Minister for the past and the present year. He saw no reason to take a gloomy view of the state of affairs in India, nor to entertain any apprehensions as to the future. The general result of the figures which he quoted was, that while, including expenditure of all sorts, there was last year a deficit of £1,106,000, the deficiency would this year, it is estimated, be reduced to £1,026,000. In both these instances, however, the apparent deficiency was occasioned by charging against the income of the year the "extraordinary" expenditure upon public works, which might more properly be charged to capital. The deduction of this expenditure would in each case turn the apparent deficit into a surplus. At the opening of his remarks Sir Stafford warmly acknowledged the services which had been rendered to India by Mr. Massey, and his regret that that right honourable gentleman (who occupied a seat under the gallery) had been compelled to return to this country.—Mr. LAING took even a more favourable view of the position of our Indian Empire than that expressed by the Secretary of State. He maintained that since the year 1862 an equilibrium had been established in the finances of India, and asked for a more liberal expenditure upon public works, especially the carrying forward of a railway to Peshawur, and the completion of great works of irrigation. The discussion that followed was not prolonged to any great length, but it ranged over a considerable variety of topics, and was closed by a brief reply from Sir S. NORTHCOTE, who gave some important information as to the intentions of the Indian Government with reference to the construction of railways and works of irrigation. He could not accept the principle of borrowing £20,000,000 merely because money was cheap, but the money for public works would be borrowed according to the need for it.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved that the order for going into committee on this Bill be discharged on account of the advanced period of the Session. He thought good had been done by the discussions on the Bill. After some further observations from the right hon. baronet, he regretted the necessity for the discharge.—Mr. AYRTON and Colonel SYKES made some observations, and the order was discharged. The order for going into committee on the Governor-general of India Bill was also discharged.

India Office.

July 28, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. S. Carstairs, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Mr. W. P. Johnston (Uncov.), Mr. Wm. Pardon (Uncov.), Mr. H. J. Phillips (Uncov.), Mr. R. M. Master (Uncov.), Mr. H. Doveton (Uncov.), Mr. J. Dillon (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. L. G. Hynes.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, Med. Est.; Lieut. C. D. Newington, Inf.; Lieut. B. G. Vyvyan, Inf.; Capt. W. Hume, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. C. St. John, Staff Corps; Major C. H. Case, Inv. Est.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. M. Halliday, 6 mo.; Mr. J. J. Grey, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. W. Phillips, 6 mo.; Mr. J. D. Goldingham, 2 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. maj. J. K. Walter, Med. Estab., 4 mo.; Lieut. col. E. J. Lake, c.s.i., Engrs., 4 mo.; Major F. H. M. Sitwell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. H. A. Oldfield, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Major G. H. Gordon, 39th N.I., 6 mo.; Col. W. Richardson, c.b., Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. S. Melville, Unatt., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. R. W. Cockerill, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Godfrey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major T. E. L. Higginson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. A. H. A. Colville, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. R. B. Byrch, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. F. J. H. Burnes, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. G. Tyndall, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. T. Bulkeley, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Surg. J. M. Barnett, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Hibbert, Inf., 4 mo.; Lieut. W. J. Berthon, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Surg. maj. J. Bean, Med. Estab., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Porch, Mr. F. J. Cockburn, Mr. W. W. Culchett (Uncov.), Mr. R. Drake (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. J. D. Hay, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. G. M. Strickland, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Cave, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. H. T. Hill, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. B. Gray, Staff Corps.

PERMISSION TO RETURN CANCELLED.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. D. Goldingham.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

DUFF—The wife of W. Pirie Duff, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, July 23.

MASON—The wife of T. Monk Mason, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at 11, York-terrace, Cheltenham, July 19.

MONRO—The wife of D. Monro, Lieut., Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Writtle-park, Writtle, Essex, July 23.

OUCHTERLONY—The wife of Capt. E. T. Ouchterlony, R.A., of a daughter, at Kensington, July 24.

MARRIAGES.

BERRIDGE—THOMAS.—Thomas Berridge, Esq., Belmont-villas, Leicester, to Emily J., daughter of the late Robert H. Thomas, Esq., of Bombay, at St. Barnabas, South Kensington, July 21.

COX—CARSTAIRS.—George W. Cox, Captain 34th Regt. Madras Army, to Maye, daughter of the late Peter Carstairs, Esq., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, July 21.

GRINDLAY—OSMOND.—William Grindlay, son of the late Capt. Grindlay, to Olivia O., daughter of the late John Osmond, Esq., at All Soul's Church, West Hampstead, July 23.

HARDINGE—LORD.—Henry Charles Hardinge, Esq., late Captain H.M.'s 26th Cameronians, son of Frederick N. Hardinge, late Governor-general of India, to Sarah E. M., daughter of James Lord, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Wandsworth-common, at Christ Church, Battersea, July 22.

MACDONALD—GROVE.—Redinald J. S. Macdonald, son of the late Captain Allan Ronald Macdonald, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Emma C. Z., daughter of W. R. Grove, Q.C., at All Saints', Margaret-street, July 18.

MELDRUM—CRAWFORD.—George Meldrum, Esq., to Jane W., widow of James Crawford, jun., Esq., and daughter of the late Robert Davidson, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.; at 11, Lynedoch-place, Edinburgh, July 22.

SALMON—HART.—Francis M. Salmon, Esq., 21st Fusiliers, son of J. W. Salmon, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Isabel C., daughter of Colonel H. G. Hart, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at the British Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, July 22.

TEMPLE—GRAHAM.—Edward W. J. Temple, Esq., to Cecilia E., daughter of the late Richard J. Graham, 72nd B.N.I., at the Priory of St. Dominic, Haverstock-hill, July 23.

DEATHS.

BALLINGALL—George R. Ballingall, m.p., late Bombay Medical Service, at Altamont, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, aged 42, July 25.

KENNICOTT—Philippe D., son of Capt. B. D. Kennicott, R.M.L.I., at Woolwich, aged 3 months 12 days, July 17.

PATERSON—Jemima C., daughter of the late James Paterson, Esq., Hon. E.I.C.S., at Paris, July 12.

SANDERS—Jane, wife of Capt. John F. Sanders, R.M.L.I., at Plymouth, aged 30, July 19.

SUART—Jessie, daughter of the late Edward M. Suart, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, at Vevey, Switzerland, aged 17, July 25.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 20. Martin, Rangoon; Janet Cowan, Calcutta; Mic Mac, Bassein.—21. Queen of the Lakes, Bombay; Northumbrian, Chittagong.—23. Illone, Ceylon.—25. Clara, Bombay.—26. Heide, Bombay; Acacia, Colombo; Kate Carnie, Penang; Olano, Manila; Frederick Tudor, Bombay.—27. Groana, Calcutta; Parana, Japan; Fairy, Colombo; Colombo, Ceylon; Felix, Manila; Citana, Calcutta; Sea Snake, Colombo; Victoria, Rangoon; Webfoot, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

July 20. Andromeda, Bombay; Sunnyside, Ceylon; Prince George, Bombay.—21. Colorado, Calcutta.—23. Daniel Draper, Calcutta; Doxford, Bombay.—24. Stormy Petrel, Chittagong; Ellen Browne, Bombay.—25. Gladstone, Calcutta; Gleam, Rangoon; Fow Choo, Bombay.—26. St. Lawrence, Calcutta; Sea Breeze, Mauritius; Talisman, Bombay.—27. Melbourne, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Tanjore, Aug. 1.—From Southampton.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Lawson, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Young.
From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Schmidt, Mr. E. Hewett.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Fiery Cross (country ship), from Calcutta to Muscat, with rice, &c., has foundered in the Bay of Bengal.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

August 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Kilgour and four children.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Roberts and Mr. Berkeley.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, and Capt. and Mrs. Strickland.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Keay.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Swetenham, and Mr. and Mrs. Still.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Sim.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Faria.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEK.—Commander P. Colomb.

August 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major D. Hay, Mr. Christopher, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Thornhill.

August 22.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Watson and two children, and Mr. Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Short and two children.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Parsons.
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Miss Hertram.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.

August 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Wright, Mr. Showell, and Mr. Morris.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. F. O. Salusbury, C.B., and Mr. Smith.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Pitcairn.

September 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Ogilvie and child, Mr. R. Pearce, Mrs. H. Carrill and child, Mrs. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. Raban and two children, and Miss Drull.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Cockburn, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley and child, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. F. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Beurnamjee, and Messrs. Lyell (two).

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, and Mr. Hope.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Forlong.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Miss Petrie, and Mrs. C. Ross.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Miss Hunt.

MALTA to SYDNEY.—Rev. O. Bassant.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Bishop of Perth.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Campbell.

September 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Denham, Mrs. D. Candriff, Mr. and Mrs. Groves, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Wymann and child, Mr. J. Cormack, Mr. Coghill, Mrs. Carrick, Mr. F. W. Peel, Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Mrs. Millett, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Miss Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Brunton, and Mrs. Crowther and two daughters.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Rose, Lieut. Col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Rose, Mr. Dufenbach, and Dr. Fuchs.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. C. Plowden.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Fenwick and child, and Miss Eagar.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Foote.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Powlott.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Broadroth.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Clark, Miss Baker, Master H. Baker, Miss Marshall, and Miss Townsend.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and Mr. E. Price.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Dr. J. D. Treacher.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via MARSEILLES, under 1 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1 oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1 oz. 0s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via MARSEILLES, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via MARSEILLES, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 9d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tonpence the half-ounce via MARSEILLES.

Indian Government Loans.

	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	...	93½	
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	93	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	93	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	91½	
4th 4 per Cent. 1836-36	...	91½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	91½	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	105½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	108½	110
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5½ per Cent. of 1856-60	...		

India Exchanges.

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	" " " 1859		
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A STEAMER ON SHORE.—We regret to hear by telegram that the steamer *Shahazada*, from Bombay to this port, is on shore at Cox's Bazaar, near Chittagong. How she could have been driven so much out of her course we are at present unable to say; probably being short of coals the late gales have driven her to the leeward, as she was bearing up for Chittagong or Akyab. We are happy to learn she has not a very valuable cargo on board. Her cargo is, we believe, almost entirely composed of salt.—*Englishman*.

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Soldiers of the late East India Company's Service, and
of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, have from time
been received from the Governments of the respective
Presidencies in India.

Packages containing Articles Reserved from the fol-
lowing Estates remain unclaimed, viz:—

5. Arnot, D., Lieutenant, 34th Madras Native Infantry.
11. Babington, W. R., Assistant-surgeon, Madras Medi-
cal Department.
- 17a. Barclay, J. S., Captain, 39th Madras Native Inf.
20. Coust, H. A. O., Captain, 2nd Madras Native Vete-
ran Battalion.
33. Doune, J. T., Assistant-surgeon, Madras Medical
Establishment.
42. Dillas, R., Lieutenant, 3rd Madras European Regt.
47. East, Clayton F. R., Lieutenant, 8th Madras Light
Cavalry.
48. Edmonstone, W., Sergeant-major, 28th Madras Na-
tive Infantry.
- 56a. Fitzgerald, J. N., Lieutenant, 37th Madras Native
Infantry.
73. Houghton, R. R., Lieutenant, 19th Madras Native
Infantry.
75. Halliday, J., Sergeant, Bengal Establishment.
79. Johnston, J. McM., Captain, 4th Madras Native
Infantry.
82. Jay, W. T., Cornet, 5th Madras Light Cavalry.
85. Kensington, H. B., Ensign, 32nd Madras Native
Infantry.
88. Kerr, A. W. M., Captain, 39th Madras Native Inf.
90. Lewis, A. G. H., Ensign, 33rd Madras Native Inf.
106. MacCarthy, H. P. T., Lieutenant, 20th Brigade
Royal Artillery.
108. Mottet, G. H., Lieutenant, 19th Madras Native Inf.
128. Redmond, J. J., Lieutenant, 7th Madras Native Inf.
- 134a. Ryan, P., Deputy Commissary, Madras Sappers
and Miners.
148. Syme, W., Major, Madras Staff Corps.
154. Walker, A., Captain, Madras Establishment.
165. Walker, T., Sergeant-major, 7th Madras Native Inf.
170. Wright, W., Sergeant, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Applications for such Packages should be made by the
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tives of such Next of Kin, to the Military Secretary,
at this Office.

In the event of any of the Packages in question re-
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 7; Agra, July 4; Calcutta July 2; Madras, July 1.

The last of the transports from Abyssinia reached Bombay on the 1st July, with a detachment of the 25th N.I. on board, who embarked from Zoolla on the 18th June. That morning, when the rear-guard was going its rounds on shore in quest of stray followers, Zoolla "presented quite a desolate appearance," deserted by every one save a few Egyptian soldiers, camp-followers, and English sailors. About twenty transports cleared out that day, including the *Queen of the South*, which carried the head-quarters of the 25th N.I. The weather at Zoolla was intensely hot, and remained so until after passing Socotra, when a strong south-west wind blew the vessels on towards Bombay. The returned soldiers are reported to be looking well, but most of the horses had lost much flesh in the wars and the homeward voyage. Colonel Merewether had spent some days in Poonah, but was about to leave at once for Kurrachee, to take up his post as Commissioner of Sindh.

A GOOD deal of evidence has come before the Bombay Bank Commission in the five sittings already reported. Mr. Hore, one of the solicitors acting for the Bank, admitted that, in the original draft of the Bank Charter, money might be advanced "on Government securities, or on the securities of shares in such of the incorporated Indian railways or other public companies in India as hold a guarantee from the Government with regard to payment of dividends on interest." This saving clause was afterwards struck out by order of the directors. Mr. Foggo however remembers nothing about this particular omission, or about any discussion over the new draft, for "the directors were all agreed," and he looked on the power of lending money on shares of any public company as one which, discreetly exercised, could have done no harm. It seems indeed from the evidence that the power in question was seldom used until ruin was already close at hand. In 1863 and 1864 loans to any amount were advanced by the secretary, under general instructions from the directors, to almost anyone who chose to offer his promissory

note as sole security. In due time these notes had to be renewed, and then it was that the directors were driven to take security for them in the shape of worthless shares which might possibly rise in value if things would only take a more hopeful turn. Even in 1865-66 advances of 12 and 16 lakhs seem to have been made, remarks Sir C. Jackson, "on no security whatever." One witness, Mr. Lidderdale, admits that even in March, 1866, the directors must have been ignorant of the extent of their secretary's powers, and that the latter had exercised "very much larger powers" than Mr. Lidderdale had supposed him to possess. This gentleman underwent a very searching examination, which lasted through more than three sittings. Having been a director from 1864 till the latter part of 1866, his evidence goes over some of the worst transactions connected with the old bank. Sir C. Jackson pressed him hard touching the advances made to Premchund Roychund on his own unverified statement, at a time when he was known to be largely indebted to several other banks in Bombay. Mr. Lidderdale could only plead that all the banks had an "interest" in Premchund's solvency, that "his failure would have caused much ruin in Bombay," and that what was done to help him was done for the good of the shareholders, among whom was Mr. Lidderdale himself. This witness was obliged to own that some part at any rate of the large loan to Premchund was paid over without any written agreement, before the Bombay Government had been made aware of what was done. Sir Charles Jackson for his part seems fully equal to the task of eliciting unpleasant truths, without excessive harshness towards the subjects of his experiments.

THE *Times of India* is very angry at the notion of comparing the commercial failures in Bombay with those of Calcutta in past years, because the Bombay Bank directors, however otherwise culpable, forbore from feathering their own nests. This may or may not be true of the English directors; but how about some of the native, and was it speculative, madness which brought about the disasters in both cities? Calcutta has probably been the greatest criminal, but the events of late years seem to show that like temptations produce like results in all countries. Bombay, no doubt, is ashamed of its unusual folly, and resents the share taken by its Government in hurrying it down the slope of wild speculation. But there is no use in bandying words over a lamentable past, though it is hard, we allow, to hear a neighbour of once doubtful reputation crowing over his superior virtue.

AMONG other items of Bombay news the most noticeable are the appointment of two new members to the Legislative Council, and the opening of the new viaduct on the Bhore Ghaut incline of the G. I. P. Railway. The names of the new members are Mr. A. H. Campbell, once M.P. in England, and a merchant of eminence in the firm of Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.; and Mr. David Sassoon, c.s.r., a native gentleman of wide fame for his charities and enterprise. The new viaduct, an iron girder bridge of two spans, has been put to a severe test, which seems to have established its claim to be considered equal to any need. Trains have already begun to pass over it.

AT Calcutta the Justices have held a meeting to consider the question of a bridge over the Hooghly. The result was a resolution in favour of a floating bridge at or near Armenian Ghaut, which could be constructed in eighteen months from the plans of Mr. Granville, whereas a bridge at Cossipore, as proposed by Government, would delay for at least another generation the

building of a proper bridge at Calcutta. Mr. Field's amendment proposed that the promoters of the floating bridge "should agree to merge their interest in a permanent road and railway bridge," to be built at or near the same place for the purpose of connecting in one scheme "the railway, some organised system of docks and warehouses, the town of Howrah, and the city of Calcutta." But Mr. Roberts's original resolutions were carried by a large majority. After all these discussions it is to be hoped that some practical beginning will be made during the next cold season.

THE Indian papers give us nothing new about "the little war in Keonghur," except that it is beginning to cause uneasiness among the neighbouring tribes. But that is a story which we are always hearing from one part of India or another. The *Times of India* however attempts to throw some light on the origin of this little war. The mother of the present Rajah is said to have induced a party among his subjects to take up arms against him, on behalf of a pretender who claims to be the late Rajah's adopted son. This gentleman is the son of a neighbouring Rajah with whom the late ruler of Keonghur stayed once on his way to Pooree. His claim having been disallowed by the Civil Courts, he is supposed to have hatched the present outbreak against the lawful sovereign.

THE inquiry into the railway accident at Samnuggur has brought out no revelations of horrors such as those which have been haunting the fancies of native dreamers. Instead of 300 corpses thrown into the river, it seems certain that no more than twelve were killed and a score or so injured. In an angry letter from the native President of the Railway Passengers Society the President of the Committee is informed that the writer "does not think it worth while to take the trouble of collecting further evidence" for the Committee, because certain witnesses were not examined one day after being kept "in the grilling heat from 6.30 A.M. to 8.30 A.M."

THERE is nothing new from Central Asia, and next to nothing from Afghanistan. It is still uncertain whether Abdurrahman Khan had taken Maimanah by force, or been allowed to hold it as an ally of Shere Ali. The latter however, having regained his health at Herat, was again moving towards Cabul.

THE floods in Lower Bengal seem by all accounts to have been very bad indeed. Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree, in fact all the country west of the Bhagirutty has been laid under water. Communication with Cuttack was interrupted for eight days. The Byturnee rose eighteen inches above its highest level. The Grand Trunk Road was injured, and much cattle and grain destroyed. At Chittagong fifty-six inches of rain fell in eighteen days, but owing to the good drainage not much damage had been done to the crops in that neighbourhood. South-east of Calcutta, however, some four hundred of square miles of rice-fields were so many days under water that the rice-crop must be entirely ruined. Mr. Grey however was at his post, setting an example of energy which his subordinates were not slow to follow. Rice was being imported into Cuttack, and the ruined fields were being sown afresh. Even the Board of Revenue was alive to its duty.

THE ex-Nawab of Tonk has a great desire to come to England, that he may plead his cause in person at the India Office. But the Viceroy in the exercise of a wise discretion will take good care to keep him safe at Benares. In the present state of English feeling towards native princes, so illustrious a criminal might succeed in enlisting a dangerous amount of undeserved sympathy.

WE are glad to see that so far there is not a word of truth in any of the stories concerning Sir Donald Macleod's resignation of his lieutenant-governorship. Absurd as the notion seemed to us from the first, it was caught up so eagerly in some quarters, that even the name of Sir Herbert Edwards was quoted as that of one who might have replaced him if he would. It is now certain that up to the latest dates from India he had never even offered to resign. And why should he? What has he done to lower his character or compromise the dignity of his office? His whole offence consists in having stood surety for an officer who, for some reason or another, has since failed to meet his liability.

ISAAC WATTS used to warn us in our childhood how Satan found some mischief still for idle hands to do. Time must of late have been hanging heavy on the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, if we may judge by an item in the news brought by the last mail. General McCleverty, for want of nobler excitement, has waged war against the soldiers' beards. They are all henceforth to pass under the razor. What an excellent thing for the barbers of Madras, but what an absurd trifle for a rational being to make such a fuss about! Is the wearing of hair on one's chin so very unsoldierly a practice? or is it that the Commander-in-Chief cannot bear to see one man's chin smooth and another's bearded? We know that military martinetism is disturbed by such things as the difference of a hair, and that regulation whiskers are or were expected to be of a certain exact length and pattern. But for the life of us we never could see the principle of uniform shaving; and of late years the beard had regained that social position which it ought never to have lost. Has the Major-general no bowels of compassion, or is he envious of a well-grown beard? He might at any rate have been content with ordering the men to keep their beards trimmed, for decency's sake, as short as the hair upon their heads. The barber might still have found work to do with the scissors instead of the razor.

THE New Furlough Rules seem to have given general satisfaction in India. The Civil Service at any rate can have little left to complain of. Some few flaws in the first working of their new rules may possibly turn up; but on the question of furlough pay nothing can remain to desire. Five hundred a-year on first furlough with the prospect of another on £1,000 a-year does away with the objections raised at first to what is now the optional minimum of £300 a-year. For military men the new minimum of £250 a-year must be an immense boon, in comparison with the wretched pittance drawn by subalterns in former days. The military rules still wait the final sanction of the India Office, and so our various correspondents must be good enough to wait for an answer to their queries, or else try to get them answered in the right official quarter. As they now stand however, the new military rules would "take effect from the 1st July," but "half staff allowances will not be available for officers now on leave, in cases where the acting-officer has already come into receipt of the full staff salary." This may involve a little hardship in certain cases, unless the home Government agrees to make up the difference to those concerned.

MR. JULAND DANVERS, Government Director of Indian Railways, has just issued his yearly report thereon. The opening of 349 miles of new railway in the year raises the total mileage to 3,943. More than £9,000,000 have been added to the capital account, which now reaches £76,579,016. During the past year £7,000,000 were spent on railways, including the unusual outlay of £1,000,000 at home for materials sent out to India. For the current year the estimated outlay is £5,177,000. The whole amount of Government aid in lands, exchange on rupees, &c., raises the total outlay up to this time from 75 to 81 millions. The revenue for last year was only £32,337 more than the year before, owing to the recent check received by the trade of the country. Still in the last two years the revenue had increased by more than a million sterling. The working expenses were £2,537,812, and the net receipts £2,337,300. In 1867 the number of passengers, mostly third-class, was 13,746,354, against 12,867,000 the year before. The passenger fares were £1,376,812, and the goods traffic amounted to £3,320,607, showing a large increase on former years. Last year Government paid little more than £700,000 on guaranteed interest, against £2,500,000 paid by the companies. The Government, retaining the guarantee system for "commercial" lines, will take up the "political" on its own account in future.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BOMBAY.—Dr. G. R. Ballingall, Bombay Medical Estab., at Blairgowrie, July 25. Lieut. C. Gosling, 60th Rifles, June 29. Capt. Harris, Bengal Pension Estab., at Landour, June 20.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per Delta, July 31.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Fox, Mr. M. Napier, Lieut. D. M. Strong, Major W. L. Briggs, Capt. Stewart, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. Boazley. From ADEN.—Lieut. Childers. From SUEZ.—Capt. Stewart.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per Travancore, Aug. 7.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. H. S. Shumbridge and child, Mr. J. Critchley, Mrs. Westlake and two children, Miss Bullock, Mr. R. C. Anderson, Mr. Jno. Martin.

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

INDIA-OFFICE, July 27, 1868.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL having CONFIRMED the following RULES promulgated by the Governor-General of India in Council regarding Leave of Absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, publishes the same in supersession of all previous Rules and Orders on the subject.

These RULES WILL TAKE EFFECT from JULY 1, 1868, and are not intended to apply to Covenanted Civil Servants who are members of the Councils of the Governor-General, or of the Governors of Bombay and Madras, or who are Judges of a High Court.

RULES REGARDING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

DEFINITIONS.

I. In the following rules :—

"Actual Service" includes the period during which an officer is on duty, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods during which an officer, not on leave, may be out of employ on subsistence allowance in India.

"Extraordinary Leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

"Long Extraordinary Leave" means extraordinary leave extending beyond a period of three months.

"Long Furlough" means furlough extending beyond a period of three months.

"Salary" includes acting allowances.

An officer's "Station" means that station to which he stands appointed, or such other place as the Government to which he is subordinate may determine.

CHAPTER I.—FURLOUGH.

II. The maximum period of furlough which can be granted to any officer during the whole period of his service is limited to six years.

III. Subject to the above limit, one year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer for every four years of actual service.

IV. No furlough shall be taken before the completion of eight years' actual service, except under Rule VIII.

V. Furlough shall not be repeated until three years from the date of last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough, except under Rule VIII. Leave taken under Chapters II. and III., but no other leave, shall be reckoned as part of the said three years.

VI. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

VII. Except as hereinafter provided, an officer when on furlough shall retain a lien on his substantive appointment or on an appointment of similar character, and not less salary, and he shall be granted allowances at the rate of 50 per cent. of his average salary for the previous three years, or for the period which has elapsed since his last return from long furlough, or long extraordinary leave if that period be less than three years.

In calculating such average, the time spent and the allowances drawn under any leave, excepting privilege leave under Chapter II., shall be omitted.

Provided that no officer on furlough shall draw more than £1,200, or less than £300 per annum.

VIII. Under Medical Certificate—

(a) Furlough may be taken on the abovementioned conditions, without reference to the amount at credit under Rule III.

(b) Furlough for a period not exceeding one year may be taken, even if less than three years have elapsed since the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough. When on furlough under this clause, an officer will not retain a lien on his appointment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance, unless he has completed six months' actual service since his last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough, and there remain some leave to his credit under Rule III., in which case the officer will retain a lien on his appointment, and will draw allowances as calculated under Rule VII., until that credit be exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding one year.

(c) Furlough taken without medical certificate, or under clause (a) of this rule, may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. When on furlough under this clause, an officer will not retain a lien on his appointment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance.

IX. Furlough taken or extended under Rule VIII. is subject to the provision of Rule II.

X. Furlough taken in India will be reckoned from the date of the officer quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India will be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough will be determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

XI. For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough, and between the termination of furlough and the re-arrival at his station, an officer shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days. During those periods his allowances will be calculated in the same way as his furlough allowances, but without limitation as to maximum and minimum. Pro-

vided that, if the officer has, under these rules, lost his lien on his appointment, he shall draw subsistence allowance of his rank. Subsidiary leave shall count as service and residence.

XII. Applications for furlough will, in all cases, be submitted to the Government to which the applicant is subordinate, and will be dealt with in such manner as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe.

XIII. Subject to the exigencies of the service, both as regards the number of furloughs available at any one time and as regards individual applications, of which exigencies the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, shall be exclusively the judge, furloughs will be granted under these rules.

XIV. All applications for furlough under medical certificate, in accordance with these rules, will be granted without restriction.

XV. If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of officers who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order :—

The applicant to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule III. shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in India is longest, reckoning in the case of an officer who has not taken long extraordinary leave or long furlough, from the date of arrival in India, and in the case of an officer who has taken long extraordinary leave or long furlough, from the date of his last return from such leave or furlough.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the gradation list.

XVI. The term of residence qualifying for pension shall be twenty-one years, but no leave, except privilege leave and subsidiary leave, shall count as residence.

XVII. The term of service qualifying for pension shall be twenty-five years.

CHAPTER II.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

XVIII. Subject to the exigencies of the State, an officer who has completed eleven months' continuous duty may take privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary, retaining a lien on his appointment, whether substantive or officiating. Provided that, in the case of his holding an officiating appointment, such lien and his acting allowance will cease on the resumption of charge by the officer to whom the substantive appointment belongs.

XIX. In the same manner and under the same conditions two or three months' privilege leave may be taken when an officer has completed continuous duty of twenty-two or thirty-three months respectively.

XX. Privilege leave may, at the discretion of the local Government, be taken in separate instalments. No second instalment shall be taken until after the completion of six months' continuous duty from the expiry of the first instalment. In this case the eleven months qualifying for fresh privilege leave will be reckoned from the expiry of the first instalment, the period of the second instalment being omitted from the calculation.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that no accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be admitted.

XXI. If an officer shall overstay his privilege leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall become vacant.

XXII. Privilege leave shall be reckoned as residence and service.

CHAPTER III.—SPECIAL LEAVE.

XXIII. Special leave, on urgent private affairs, may be granted at the discretion of the Local Government for a period not exceeding six months. In respect of retention of a lien on appointment of allowances drawn during the leave, and of subsidiary leave, the conditions of special leave shall be the same as those prescribed for furlough. Special leave shall not be reckoned as residence.

XXIV. Rule XXI. shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to an officer overstaying special leave.

XXV. Special leave may be repeated without allowances after intervals of at least six years' actual service.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL.

XXVI. Furlough, privilege leave, and special leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if an officer absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XXVII. Subject to considerations of State, there will be no restriction as to the places where an officer may reside when on leave.

XXVIII. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly, if payment is taken in India, and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

CHAPTER V.—TEMPORARY RULES.

XXIX. Whatever aggregate amount out of the three years' furlough and three years' sick leave, under the rules until now in force, at present remains to be taken by an officer under the said rules, shall remain to be taken by him under rules now promulgated.

XXX. Any officer now in the service shall, when next proceeding on furlough, elect whether he will draw allowances at the higher minimum rate of £500 per annum (not exceeding his total salary at the time). If he shall so elect, he will, in any future furlough, be limited as to allowance to the lower maximum rate of £1,000 per annum.

XXXI. Any officer now absent on leave, who has no appointment, may, on his return and until he again holds an appointment carrying equal pay to that of the substantive appointment which he last held, draw the subsistence allowance of his rank, together with 75 per cent. of the pay of any appointment in which he shall officiate. Provided that the total salary so drawn by him shall not exceed the pay of the appointment in

which he is officiating. This rule shall apply to any officer who may have already returned from furlough.

XXXII. Any officer now absent on furlough, or under medical certificate, may elect whether the remainder of his leave shall be taken under these rules from the date of their promulgation. If he shall so elect, Rule XXX. shall not apply to him.

RULES REGARDING ACTING ALLOWANCES.

I. An officer holding a substantive appointment and officiating in an appointment of a higher grade or class, shall draw acting allowance calculated at 30 per cent. on the first Rs. 2,000, and 20 per cent. on the remainder of the pay of the appointment in which he is officiating.

Provided that, if the acting allowance so calculated do not amount to two-thirds of the difference between the pay of the two appointments, it shall be raised to two-thirds.

Provided further that in no case shall the whole salary so drawn exceed the pay of the appointment in which the officer is officiating.

II. An officer holding no substantive, but only an officiating, appointment, shall, subject to the provisos in Rule I., draw, in addition to the subsistence allowance of his rank, 50 per cent. of the pay of the appointment in which he is officiating.

III. In the case of an officer officiating in an appointment, the pay of which is progressive, his acting allowances shall be calculated on the mean pay of the said appointment, provided that the whole salary so drawn shall not exceed the minimum pay of the said appointment.

CLINTON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, August 6, 1868.

ARMY REFORM.

THERE can be no doubt that every year is bringing us nearer to some great reform in the organisation of the British army. A Parliament elected by householders will not long refrain from setting our military systems in order. The time must shortly come when the British army will have to be remodelled in accordance with the spirit of a democratic age. The knell of promotion by purchase is striking at the very moment when the principle of purchase has been introduced into the youngest regiments of her Majesty's service. The double government of the Horse Guards and the War Office looks as if it might last for ever, and yet the first gust of popular feeling will in all likelihood shake it down. Flogging has already become a thing of the past. We have just been lengthening the term of a soldier's service, as if in wilful blindness to the growth of circumstances which inevitably tend to shorten it. Promotion from the ranks has been growing less and less frequent in face of the growing tendency of the times to lessen the old gulf between officers and men. The middle class element in English society still finds no sufficient place in the British army. English officers are still, as a rule, about the worst instructed in Europe; and the whole constitution of the English army belongs far more to feudal than to modern times.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's pamphlet on the British Army may therefore be welcomed as a useful aid towards the construction of a good working army of the future. * The subject is one on which he has some right to speak, as an intelligent enquirer of many years' standing. Without being himself a soldier, he probably knows more about the main facts of our military system than nine-tenths of the officers who could pick holes in his knowledge of small details. It is with the army as with other professions; if its peculiar merits are best known to military men, outsiders are apt to be the best judges of its general worth and of its main shortcomings. It is so hard for a professional critic to look from a neutral stand-point at things concerning his profession. Reform in most cases comes from without, and the army shows no exception to the general rule. No change, however plainly for the better, readily commends itself to the military mind. It is always convinced that something dreadful will happen, if the system that worked in one age be altered to meet the requirements of another. It is greatly exercised just now about the abolition of flogging, although for many years past discipline has maintained itself without the lash. It cannot see the use of doing away with promotion by purchase, or believe in the possibility of raising an increased proportion of officers from the ranks, or realise the advantage of short terms of enlistment over long terms.

And yet these are the directions in which reform is likeliest to come. On each of these questions Sir Charles Trevelyan has something practical to say. How to make our army really popular and self-sustaining forms the first subject of his enquiry. The army, he thinks, should be made really to represent the nation. "It should be neither more aristocratic nor more democratic than the rest of English society." At present it retains the old feudal spirit, which set a great gulf between the officer and the private. Let in the middle classes to whom England owes so much, and then "the British army will become emphatically a popular army, and our recruiting difficulties will be at an end."

We must begin however by abolishing purchase and improving the officer's pay. The purchase system now rests on nothing but the difficulty of compensating those who would suffer by its abolition. Its best friends have ceased to defend it as a general principle, and would limit its action to the lower ranks of officers. But there is no use in abolishing it by halves. This is just one of those cases in which, as Bacon said, "it is safer to change many things than one." The mere cost of the change will not be formidable. For a few years you would have to pay about three quarters of a million yearly for officers selling out. But each year under the amended system the inducements to sell out would weigh less and less against the inducements to stay on. Meanwhile the cost of increased pay for all grades of officers serving would be defrayed by reducing the proportion of officers to men. If one officer to forty-nine men is enough for the Prussian army, one to forty for the Austrian, and one to thirty-five for our own artillery, why should we keep up the present excessive proportion of one to twenty-eight?

The army should be officered in two ways, by men trained in a military college and by men promoted from the ranks. These last would also have among other things to prove their fitness by an examination, and a fixed proportion of all commissions should be reserved for soldiers thus qualified. We should thus get a body of officers thoroughly acquainted with their work, instead of gentlemen who know little about it and usually care less. The regimental ranks might be cut down to four. Mr. Childers's scheme of retirements on a graduated scale for the scientific branches could be made the basis of an amended scheme for the whole army, on the principle of compulsory retirement after a certain length of service in each grade. Lieutenants should rise to captains by seniority; field-officers being chosen by proven fitness alone. The number of field-officers of high rank will bear large reduction, and the consequent saving

* "The British Army in 1868." By Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B. London: Longmans. 1868.

in money would help to make up for the increased pay to those who remain.

With regard to the term of enlistment, Sir Charles once more explodes the notion that old soldiers are the best. The best soldier, said even the Duke of Cambridge, is a man after three years' service, and onwards to "about twelve or fourteen." Twelve years however seems to be the general limit of excellence, after which the soldier falls off. But the present term of enlistment is too long for a volunteer army like ours, and far too long to ensure a steady supply of new recruits of the right quality. Reduce the term to seven years, and men who wished to marry and to return to civil life would still be plenty young enough to do so, while a few of the most promising soldiers might be tempted to re-enlist on higher pay, with free permission to marry, and a good pension in prospect. In this way we should save a large outlay on pensions, bounty, and extra pay for the numbers who now get one or the other. The re-engaged men might be bound to ten years' service in the reserve. As for the militia, they should be engaged and drilled thoroughly for one year, after which they might serve for seven in the line, or for ten years in the reserve.

There are many other useful hints in this pamphlet which all who are interested in our military efficiency would do well to ponder. It is easy to sneer at them as the crude ideas of a civilian; but it must always be remembered that spectators can see more of a battle than most of those engaged in it, and that the army is only one of many institutions which exist not for their own particular benefit, but for the interests of the whole nation.

"THE STORY OF MAIRWARA."

Now that the policy of annexation has lost its charms for Englishmen there seems to be a danger of our running into the opposite extreme. By way of penitence for past sins in one direction we are ready to commit any amount of follies in another. Having forsworn the policy which made us masters of British India, we would prove the sincerity of our new convictions by yielding up one after another of our former conquests to any claimant of dark complexion and a princely pedigree. It was not enough to take Dalhousie down from his pedestal: we would set up in his stead an idol borrowed from the Hindu Pantheon. In the present rage for native princes we are apt to overlook the claims of native peoples. It may have been a proper act of self-denial to forego our title to the ownership of Mysore, albeit there was much to say in behalf of our right to hold that province as a forfeit fief. But if Mysore must go, why should we part with other territory which has become ours by right of long prescription and good government, merely because some native prince would fain possess it for himself? Of what crime are the people of Mairwara guilty, for example, that we should transfer them from our humanising rule to that of some native neighbour whose claims they utterly disavow?

It is necessary to ask these questions, because the surrender of Mysore seems to have started a new crowd of native claimants to whatever they can get, and because the chiefs of Meywar and Marwar have already set up a claim to a large portion of British Mairwara. Their agent, Colonel Taylor, came last year to England to plead their cause with the kind masters who had shown themselves so easy in the matter of Mysore. What their chances of success are we cannot say; but a little book now before us has been published as a kind of counter-appeal on behalf of the country and people we are asked to yield back to their lawful rulers.* "The Story of Mairwara" was worth the telling for its own sake, and will probably read quite fresh to a great many persons who, having lived some years in India, are of course supposed to know all about the history of that many-peopled region. Some of them may have heard it told once before by Colonel Dixon, whose "Sketch of Mairwara" appeared in 1850, and furnished Mr. Kaye with matter for some pages of his subsequent book on the East India Company's administration.

* "The Story of Mairwara; or, Our Rule in India." London: Longmans and Co. 1868.

But the present work, besides bringing the story down to latest dates, seems written with the twofold object of doing justice to Dixon's predecessor among the Mairs, and of pleading for the right of that interesting people to remain under British rule.

General Hall, the founder as it were of British Mairwara, was one of those able men whose deeds form the very salt of our Indian history. To him, at any rate, belongs the praise of having tamed the wild nature of the mountaineers who fell under our rule in 1822. In thirteen years he did as much for the people as a man in his position could have done; suppressing slavery, wife-selling, infanticide, establishing Panchayats on fixed principles, and encouraging the people to make up for the drawbacks of their dry climate by forming tanks, sinking wells, and using other means of maintaining a due supply of water for their thirsty fields. Seven large tanks were finished under his auspices. During Colonel Dixon's rule down to 1847 the number of these increased to two hundred and ninety. This officer, working in his predecessor's spirit with larger means, raised Mairwara into a model province. He built the town of Nya Nuggur (new city), established an annual fair there which drew traders from all the surrounding country, opened roads, and founded a number of village schools. At his death, in 1857, the Mairs were a happy and thriving people, perfectly contented with the rule which had made them what they were. During the troubles of that year their loyalty was never called in question, and their troops helped to maintain order in the neighbouring districts. Since then their condition has steadily improved. Nya Nuggur maintains a thriving trade with Bombay in cotton and several other staples; and the missionaries have lately established a dozen schools in and around Beawr, with a daily attendance of nearly five hundred children. Altogether these simple Mairs have reason to feel satisfied with the blessings of British rule.

And they have not the least wish, we are told, to exchange those blessings for the privilege of serving a native master. Whatever may be the truth about Mysore, it seems certain that these people dread the notion of being transferred to any of the chiefs who are now claiming sovereignty over this or that part of Mairwara. They spurn the idea of having ever known a master before they yielded to the might of British arms. Up to that time the chiefs of Meywar and Marwar had rather less claim to lord it over them than Edward I. had to demand homage from a King of Scotland. Unluckily, after the conquest, their claims were too readily allowed, and part of Mairwara has ever since been held by us in trust for its pretended owners. But the Mairs themselves have always scouted those claims. "Our lands," says the Memorial of 1832 from the Mair Zemindars of Shamgurrh, "were given to us by no one. At one time King Akbar took our ancestors to Delhi, rendered us his subjects, and gave us those towns. From those days to this no government has been established in Mairwara." The petitioners declare that, so far from yielding to any Rajah or Bhoomeah, their forefathers invariably drove the troops of any invader out of the country. Why should they pay revenue now, they ask, to chiefs from whom they used to levy it? The British alone are their "original kings?" from them alone have they derived at once their injuries and the countervailing benefits; to them alone will they pay revenue, and not to the Thakoor of Kurwa or Mussooda.

Thus spoke the Mairs ten years after their subjection, and thus, we believe, they feel and speak now. Eleven years later, when the question of a transfer was again mooted, Colonel Dixon declared that he had received numerous petitions, "all breathing the same painful and heartbreaking sentiments; extreme despondence that they should be transferred to States to which they only paid a nominal allegiance." The English, they said, had weaned the people from their old lawless habits, and taught them the arts of peaceful industry. They were living happy and secure, in the full belief that their children would continue to enjoy the blessings of British rule. All that would be over if they were transferred to other masters. "The Kamdars would treat them with haughtiness and tyranny, fleece them of all their hard earnings, and ultimately drive them to desperation."

These remonstrances decided the Government to put off the evil day for the Mairs. Only a few villages were then made over to the Rajah of Marwar, and their subsequent decay has proved the justice of the fears so touchingly expressed by the Mairs of that time. In 1846 Colonel Sutherland raised his voice also on behalf of the threatened people, declaring that "it would amount to almost a breach of faith, to give them over in their present comparatively helpless condition, to be plundered by persons whom they hate." He foresaw from such a proceeding the worst results, ending in Mairwara's relapse into its old state of lawlessness and barbarism. And yet no man of his day had a more enlightened sympathy with natives of all classes than the sometime Political Agent for Rajpootana. If the Mairs be still as loth as ever to exchange masters, they would be even more likely to fight the question out at once with the neighbouring chiefs than to accept the prospect of a slow but sure decay under the new yoke. For the old stuff must still be in them, in which case they would think it better to die fighting than to live enslaved by men whom they utterly despise; and we could hardly have the cruelty to cut them off from that last resource of desperate men.

What, then, is to be done? Must the Indian Government keep to the letter of agreements made under a false impression of the facts? If the original claims of Meywar and Marwar rest on nothing better than statements flatly denied by their old opponents, it can hardly deem itself bound to a bargain founded on the seeming justice of those claims. And even if they did rest on some ground of historical truth, is it for Englishmen who believe in the rights of nations as well as of kings to yield up a whole people against their will to a sovereign whose claims they have steadily disowned? Anyhow, a popular vote would help us out of the difficulties raised by a fine sense of honour. Let us decline to yield up a single village in all Mairwara until the people themselves have declared by their suffrages under which sovereign they would rather live.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

The *Bombay Gazette* would have us compel, by a friendly pressure, the abolition of the army of cut-throats which every native prince keeps in his employ, or its conversion into an efficient police force; and to insist upon a fair contribution towards the maintenance of the Indian army, with a view of relieving, to a just extent, the tax-paying millions of British India. The contribution to the British Government would be less than the amounts at present spent upon the useless but highly dangerous bodies of armed retainers which every prince keeps in his pay, and which are said to amount to not fewer in all than 170,000 men. The existence of such an army in the pay of the native princes operates injuriously upon British India in two ways. First, inasmuch as it is regarded as a reason for exempting them from contributing to the maintenance of the real *bona fide* army of India, and for leaving that burden entirely on the shoulders of the inhabitants of the territory under direct British rule. Secondly, it compels the tax-payers of British India to maintain a larger army to checkmate and watch that enormous force of cut-throats than would be otherwise necessary. An amicable revision of the treaties would, no doubt, accomplish all we are arguing for. It seems to us undeniable that Government has the most ample grounds for making the demand we suggest. The interests of two-thirds or three-fourths of the population of the peninsula suffer by the present unjust relations of British India proper and the native States. Upon any theory these States are bound in justice and fairness to contribute their quota. If they are regarded as British territory, as in fact they are, the obligation is clear; and if we regard them as independent States the duty is not less obvious, for they are not entitled to be supported out of the pockets of the ryots and tax-payers who live under British rule. The disjointed pecuniary relations to which we have been adverting demonstrate how anomalous it is to attempt to preserve the figment of a system of independent principalities in India; if they are to exist at all it should be under the conditions of a confederation in which each member of the federative body should be called upon to discharge the full complement of its federative duties.

THE INDIAN LAW OF ADULTERY.

The *Englishmen* asks who wanted this law, and for what object? If it was intended, as has been said, to prevent the occurrence of

crimes of vengeance among the natives of this country we, in the first place, totally deny that it was necessary for this purpose. Not only is the crime of adultery rare in respectable native society, but we have no reason to believe that it is more frequently the cause of violent crime among them than among other races. What kind of natives, too, have availed themselves of the law? Has any respectable Hindoo prosecuted the seducer of his wife in a criminal court? Is any respectable Hindoo likely to do so? But suppose it had been necessary to enact such a law for the prevention of violent crime among the natives of India, what has that to do with Englishmen and wives of Englishmen? While conceding the general equity of the principle that a man should be tried by the laws of the country in which he resides, is there not something most anomalous and unreasonable in the fact that an act which, as between two subjects of the same sovereign, is no crime when committed in one part of her dominions, should be a crime between the same two subjects in another part of her dominions? Are Englishmen and Englishwomen in India so much more depraved than Englishmen and Englishwomen in England that they should be subjected to special terrors in the former country to restrain them from acts from which the civil courts in their own self-respect are considered sufficient to restrain them in the latter? Might we not with as much reason go a little further, and make that which is punishable by imprisonment in Calcutta punishable by death at Simla? A no less strange anomaly is the fact that this extension of the sphere of the criminal law has taken place at a time when the general tendency of legislation and of public opinion is to contract it. Viewed as it concerns the duties of man towards man, marriage is a civil contract. Why should the criminal courts be called in to punish a breach of that contract? If, on the other hand, the rite of marriage be viewed in its religious aspect, what have the criminal courts to do with a breach of man's duties towards his God? But viewing marriage as a contract at all, the still greater anomaly is that the accessory only is punishable, and not the principal; the woman who made the contract, and who breaks it, goes scot-free, while the man, who is not a party to the contract, is branded as a felon. If it were proposed to make the law just, and punish the woman equally with the man, every Englishman who deserves the name, and every Englishwoman would cry out against it as totally opposed to all English notions. Yet this law, which appears to us to treat womankind very much as kittle-cattle—without moral responsibilities, and incapable of protecting themselves—has been enacted at a time when women are proud to claim a footing of equality with men, and when the more advanced sociologists of both sexes are agitating to confer on them equal rights, social and political. Is there, we would ask, any Englishwoman who would defend such a law as Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, notwithstanding the immunity it grants her? It has been argued that the law is not so unequal as it seems; that although the Criminal Court cannot punish the wife, society does. Now, we are not going to enter into the question of how far society acts kindly or justly in closing the door of repentance against a frail woman, in piling mountains across the path of virtue for the weak woman, instead of endeavouring to strengthen her. Somehow or other it has always been so. From her that hath not, shall be taken away even that which she hath. Women, it may be, have more to answer for in this than men. But it is strange justice for the law to make a man a felon, because society chooses to think him a venial offender.

BOMBAY'S SHARE OF THE OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The *Times of India* complains that, after providing handsomely for its own wants out of money chiefly contributed by Bombay, the Supreme Government has generously doled out just seven lakhs of rupees for the requirements of the place in the way of new public offices. The impression seems to be that the Bombay people ought themselves to provide the empire with a new post-office and custom-house and hospital, and we know not what else the place wants. Towards the purely local wants of the 800,000 people which form our community the Government allots just Rs. 1,40,000! Now, there is no excuse for this conduct. Money is offering in London in any quantity at 3 to 3½ per cent.; and were Calcutta not destitute of the most ordinary financial provision the crying wants of this place would have been looked fairly in the face, and a loan of two, three, or four millions taken up to meet them promptly and fully. The propriety of such a step is demonstrable, for the loan could be extinguished with certainty and ease in the course of a dozen or fifteen years, simply by charging a rental for each new building at 12 per cent. upon the outlay. The simple truth is, there is no financial wisdom at Calcutta, and there never has been any, while a very considerable amount of paltry jealousy of this presidency has lent an accession of dulness to the general obtuseness of the place. What course will Sir Richard Temple take? We counsel him to try a fall with the stupidity around him, and to cast himself upon the other provinces of the empire for support.

POSTINGS.—Official notification has been received of the under-mentioned officers having, on promotion in 1867, been posted to the battalion of their regiments specified:—Lieutenant F. W. Douglas, 7th Foot 1st battalion; Captain F. Watson, 11th Foot 2nd battalion.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, June 20.—As you are interested in native improvement and the progress of civilisation amongst the people of this country, I am able to send you one item of a rather peculiar character. When Miss Carpenter came to India she was accompanied by a young native who had been to England to qualify for the bar, Baboo Monomohun Ghose. This young man always speaks well of the treatment he experienced in England, and considers the English at home a better order of beings on the whole than Englishmen in India. There are reasons for this opinion which I need not enter into. Baboo Monomohun, though probably not much in love with the gods of his fathers, has not accepted the one of his instructors-in-law. But he has seen much and admired much of our Western civilisation, and seen and compared our system of social life with that of India. He has seen the difference between the condition of women in India and in England, and evidently prefers the grace and intellect of Western civilisation to the degradation of the sex in his own land. It is said that, so far as he is concerned, he desires to remove this disparity. Of course, like most of his countrymen, he is married—married before he knew that he wanted a wife; but having contracted the obligation he wishes to fulfil its duties. It is said that under the advice of Mr. Justice Phear, Baboo Monomohun Ghose has placed his wife in charge of the superior of the Roman Catholic convent in Calcutta to receive such an education as may fit her for a different position to that usually occupied by Hindu ladies. She has not, and probably does not, intend to abandon the religion of her fathers any more than her husband has done; but she will receive such instruction as may fit her for the duties of higher society as we understand them—to leave the seclusion of the zenana and to become an ornament to society, and, like a virtuous woman, a “crown to her husband.” Her husband, by-the-way, is said to be likely to be crowned in another way, by being appointed a police magistrate of the southern or European division of Calcutta, the present occupant, Mr. Branson, being appointed temporary Professor of Law in the Presidency College, and from thence intends practising at the bar of the High Court. This is only report, but it may become a fact in deference to the opinions recently expressed in high quarters as to the appointment of natives to higher offices in the public service.

NYNÉE TAL, June 22.—It appears that the American Presbyterian missionaries here intend opening a school at this station for boys and girls. For this purpose they have purchased the large house formerly belonging to General Richards, situated near the church, and are at present engaged in fitting it up as a school-house. I hear too that they have engaged the services of a professional teacher, who has come out either from England or America, and is now, I hear, in Nynée Tal. It is said that he is under an agreement to serve the mission for a certain number of years, and this is probably true. The Lieutenant-governor arrived here last Saturday, the 20th inst. Colonel Ramsay, the Commissioner, went down to Kalleedoonjee to meet his honour, leaving Nynée Tal for this purpose on the evening of Friday, the 19th inst. The two secretaries to Government arrived two or three days before Sir William Muir. The secretariat appears to be the only office which intends coming up this year. Neither the Inspectors-general of Police nor Prisons, nor any of the heads of the subordinate officers, have yet entered an appearance, nor do I think they intend doing so. A good many people have arrived here during the past week, and strange enough all those to whom I have any opportunity of speaking have, without exception, complained of the great heat here. This seems a strange complaint on the part of those who have just arrived from the plains during the heat of the latter end of June. But truth is ever stranger than fiction. Even natives who have just arrived here are making similar complaints. Nearly every night during the last week we have had a heavy storm which did not cease until next morning. About two o'clock on the morning of last Thursday, the 18th inst., the station was visited by an earthquake, which made the houses shake over the heads of their inhabitants. Fortunately the convulsion did not last long, else the houses would most undoubtedly have done something more than simply shake.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

SIMLA, June 24.—The gold currency question is not yet mature. I have heard that circulars have been sent to the various Governments, and possibly to the commercial Chambers and others for opinion on certain points; but for the complete accuracy of this statement my informant could not vouch. At any rate, you may rely on this, that the question has reached such an advanced stage that “Government in the Financial Department” considers it necessary to be reticent on it. When this is the case with reference to a question of such universal public interest, the logical inference is that the beginning of the end is at hand, and that the public will soon be authoritatively informed of all that has been decided on, or is to be done. The “soon” I have italicised might have been written very soon, but that I suppose there must be a reference to England. But no matter for that; if we are to have a gold currency, all about it will have been before the public some time before the “Christmas” you alluded to the other day. If I were asked to guess, and I could

do no more, what is likely to be done, I should reply:—“Gold in the form of English and Australian sovereigns, and in that of a new Indian coin, is likely to be admitted, though not to be declared legal tender.” And I would, more confidently, add:—“Whatever is done, I think the public may feel assured they will not have inflicted on them the evils of a double standard.” The paper currency arrangements have been engaging gubernatorial consideration. They may be allowed to remain as they are, which would not be unwise; for it may, with the utmost safety, be affirmed that the Indian paper currency has been as successful as the state of inland trade and commerce will admit, which is about the same thing as saying “as successful as could be.” Still there has been a clamour for a universal note, and though that is felt to be an impossibility, there is a readiness to give the utmost consideration to the question of the practicability of presidency notes, that is, notes encashable on demand at every currency or quasi-currency office in each presidency. On this subject I may have more to communicate. For the present let it suffice that there is a net profit of at least fifteen lakhs of rupees a year from the paper currency, and that there is no unwillingness, but, on the contrary, a desire to devote this to giving the public greater facilities for making remittances in paper currency, and, by so doing, increasing the confidence of the native community in the “note.” Troops have been ordered from the small stations of Chota Nagpore and Cuttack to the disturbed hill state on the south-west frontier of Bengal Proper, where the police have been worsted. The affair is of no great consequence.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

BERAR, June 22.—The quick changes which have of late taken place in the Residentsip of Hyderabad have been rather remarkable. While the query, who is to be Resident? was being agitated last year, this year during the same months as those of the former the identical question was again raised, and surmises have been quickly cut short by the appointment of Mr. Saunders. The old Berar officials of the subordinate grades are quite jubilant at the return of an old, tried, and valued friend in the capacity in which he now returns; for apart from his urbanity towards those under him, his disposition is such that he has earned the blessings of many. In fact, I cannot speak of him in too eloquent terms. Mr. Roberts had made himself very popular with all classes of the community at Hyderabad, and was characterised for the quiet and steady manner in which he got through work. He had nothing of the bustle of Sir Richard Temple about him, and was much better liked for his amiable qualities. Though Sir Richard's administrative acumen is undeniable, yet somehow or another he does not appear to have left Berar in a very quiet state. Certainly he had no time to put all his views into force, and those which he had partially brought into operation were left to others to be carried out. Anything smacking of a hybrid production has not a sound ring about it, and therefore when we come to consider some of the rotten institutions in Berar we can, by being able to trace their origin, at once pronounce a valid opinion as to the cause of the poverty of intellect with which certain measures have been framed. The policy of posting up natives in high authority has found a ready and cordial support in Berar at least, for all uncovenanted servants rising from the lower grades to extra assistant commissionerships are to be debarred the great privilege of exalting themselves, through their own exertions, as assistant commissioners. Alas! for the uncovenanted: when will they be fairly dealt with? Now that we have so conscientious a man as Mr. Saunders with the ribbons of Berar in his hand, we trust that with his full appreciation of the just he will be instrumental in making men of worth, intelligence, and aspiration realise partially, if not wholly, the dreams of prosperity which force them to labour on in their cause. On the 26th current Major Millett will reassume charge of his office from Lieutenant Lane, who has in a most praiseworthy and efficient manner conducted the onerous duties of Inspector General of Police. The Major, I believe, contemplates taking furlough shortly. Government will be wise if it re-appoint Lieutenant Lane to officiate; he has every recommendation, and is indubitably the “square man in the square hole.”

SEHARUNPORE, June 28.—We had very naturally been led to the belief that the rains were close at hand, not merely from the advanced state of the season, but from the appearance of black clouds which came down from the Himalayas and the entire absence of even a breath of air; but somehow or other these welcome messengers of a copious shower have been invariably supplanted by high winds from the north-west, and in some instances the clouds have moved off with but a slight sprinkling, leaving the station very unhealthy. For the last two days the atmosphere has been impregnated with very fine dust, which the natives assert is a visitation from Heaven; however, whatever it may be, I can vouch for the choking sensation it produces not being over agreeable. A great portion of the railway station has been completed; all that now remains is the roof, which cannot be put on until the foreman, at present finishing off the Hindun Bridge, is at leisure to superintend the riveting together of the girders. On the whole, the progress on the new line has been very rapid, notwithstanding the numberless blunders that have been repeatedly made, together with the delay caused in the conveyance of material. The bridging of the Katha Nuddee in the Mozuffernugger district is about the only piece of work that has been and still will be a matter of time, owing greatly

to the treacherous bed of the stream. Great complaints are rife against the license-tax, especially among railway officials, some of whom are liable to dismissal at short notice, and hence don't at all see the justice of being taxed on their annual incomes. Our worthy magistrate, Mr. Webster, has gone on leave.

ALLAHABAD—July 1.—We are sadly in want of rain; a smart shower the night before last has not tended to make the weather pleasanter. You will see in the last *Government Gazette* an able minute by the Lieutenant-Governor about the compilation of historical, statistical, and other information for a gazetteer of the N.W.P. Sir William Muir's views are very comprehensive, but I doubt if he will realise his anticipations in getting volunteers for the rather difficult work he has laid down; a paid servant would do it better. Dame rumour has it, and I rather fraternise with the old woman, that Mr. R. Simson goes into the board as Mr. Thornhill's substitute, and Mr. H. S. Reid, lately of Oude, but whose services have been transferred to the N.W.P. Government, officiates as Secretary to Government. If this be true, Sir William has clinched the right nails. Rumour says Mr. Simson is expected back to Allahabad very shortly. Cholera was rather severe in the city, but owing to the late fall of rain reports tell that it has abated.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

SIR W. MANSFIELD.—According to the *Pioneer*, there is nothing in Sir W. Mansfield's health to cause apprehension that he will be unable to complete his term of office as Commander-in-Chief.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June.

NAGPORE.—The monsoons have fairly set in in Central India; the troops have taken to woollen clothing, and the air is said to be cool and pleasant.—*Central India Times*, June 27.

THE ASSAMESE LANGUAGE.—Lieut. M. O. Boyd, Bengal C.S., is declared to have passed by the second standard of qualification in law and Assamese, and is subject to a further examination in Bengali.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The following deputy magistrates and deputy collectors are posted to the districts mentioned, viz.:—Mr. J. R. Hand, Moorsheadabad; Mr. C. E. Bailey, Patna; Mr. L. B. Roberts, Shahabad; Mr. H. B. Beames, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

REGISTRARS OF ASSURANCES.—The following officers to be sub-registrars of assurances of the sub-districts mentioned against their names, viz.:—Mr. J. E. B. Jeffrey, Berhampore; Mr. L. DaBreu, Motecharee; Lieut. H. J. Peet, Seebaugor; Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, Kishnaghur.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. William McChlery has been permitted to resign the Civil Service at the expiration of his three years' furlough, which commenced on the 22nd March, 1866. It is said that Mr. McChlery has joined a commercial firm in the city of London.—*Pioneer*.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—The general orders relating to the Medical Service that have been issued during the last four years have been published by Messrs. Wyman Brothers, and doubtless those interested in these orders will be glad to have them in so compact and complete a form.

TELEGRAPHS IN BURMAH.—We hear from Rangoon that the King of Burmah has again expressed a desire to have the Indian system of telegraphs extended to his dominions. The work will be a Royal monopoly. Having regard, however, to its difficulty and character, his Majesty is said to have resolved to commit the construction of the lines to Europeans.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen are nominated members of the municipal committee of Dalhousie, to represent the interest of visitors:—Major F. S. Bigge, the Reverend J. R. Lewin. The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Municipal Commissioners of Simla for the year 1868-69:—Mr. F. Peterson, Colonel S. B. Faddy, Messrs. P. Mitchell, J. Walker, D. S. Henry, W. H. Carey, Moulvi Abdullah, and Lala Gulab Singh.

LIONS AND TIGERS KILLED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.—A party out with Col. Gibbard from the 9th April to the 1st of June bagged twenty-four tigers, three panthers, and one bear. We are given to understand that the officers of the 2nd regiment of Central India Horse for the past two years have bagged from thirty to forty tigers; last year they killed thirty-six, and during the time the regiment has been stationed at Augur and Goona they have shot from 300 to 350 lions and tigers.

THE SACRIFICE OF HUMAN BEINGS.—Meriah sacrifices in the wild districts along the boundary between Bengal and Madras have not yet wholly ceased. The chiefs have been induced to set their faces against the practice, but the people abide by the ancient custom, and appear to take any opportunity for carrying it into effect. We hear, for instance, that the Khonds of Toamool recently attempted to perform a Meriah sacrifice. The unfortunate Meriah was, however, rescued, and the whole affair reported to the Rajah of the district, who, acting up to his engagements, had taken measures to have the parties concerned apprehended.—*Englishman*.

WOLVES IN THE WURDAH DISTRICT.—We (*Central India Times*) have just heard that a hungry wolf attacked and maul'd, more or less severely, a company of eleven travellers in the Wurdah District. This is the first time we have heard of the presence of wolves in the plains, their depredations having heretofore been confined to the hill districts.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The want of feeder roads to the Chord Line and to the Jubbulpore branch of the E. I. Railway has, at the instance of the traffic manager, been brought by the Board of Agency to the notice of Government, as it is impossible to expect the local traffic on these lines to be developed without roads from the principal places of trade in the interior. The Government of India have, we believe, asked the Governments of the N. W. P. and the C. P., as well as the Native States concerned in the Jubbulpore branch, to report the progress in making feeder roads.—*Delhi Gazette*.

PROBABLE MOVEMENTS OF THE VICEROY.—Sir John Lawrence, (says the *Indian Daily News*) may visit the Punjab before he goes to England. He has received an invitation from the chiefs of the province. His Excellency is however certain, should the works be complete by then, to open the Umballa and Delhi section of the Lahore Railway in October next. This will place a railway terminus within less than ninety miles of Simla, and less than fifty of the base of the hills. The remaining portion of the line, that between Umballa and Lahore, will, we believe, be ready for opening next year.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE HOOGLY.—At a special general meeting of the justices held in Calcutta the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. J. B. Roberts, were carried by a large majority:—1. "That in the opinion of this meeting a bridge, railway, or otherwise, would be of little value to the inhabitants of Calcutta and Howrah if placed at or above Cossipore. 2. That in the opinion of this meeting a bridge for general traffic is urgently required, and that the most fitting place for a bridge would be at Armenian Ghat, or close in the vicinity. 3. That as a floating bridge can be constructed in about eighteen months, it is decidedly advisable to adopt the proposal of Mr. Granville."

GOOD CONDUCT PAY.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs that, in conformity with the procedure authorised by the Royal Warrant of February 3, 1866, all claims to good conduct pay preferred in India within one year of the time at which they become due shall be adjusted at once without special authority; and, further, that such good conduct pay shall be issued at the time it becomes due, although no claim may be made by the soldier. In the absence of any claim or issue within the prescribed period of one year the good conduct pay will be forfeited; commanding officers are, therefore, directed to take measures to prevent such forfeiture in all possible cases.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Lieut. F. H. Gould, attached to the 9th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, has mysteriously disappeared. The report has been spread abroad that his boat was upset while rowing on the Hooghly, and that Mr. Gould was drowned, while his native boatman escaped. There exists, however, a very general impression that Mr. Gould's circumstances were such as to render his absence from Barrackpore for some time a matter of necessity; and there are several interested friends about the presidency who would be gratified by the possession of Mr. Gould's body—which, for a good reason, we believe, has not been found in the Hooghly.—*Friend of India*, July 2.

PESHAWUR.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) understand that the arrival of Brigadier-general Stewart is daily expected at Peshawur, to take up the command of the brigade to which he has been appointed. Had his arrival been postponed beyond the 18th or 20th of July, when Major-general Haly's "general leave" commences, the command of the division, during the Major-general's absence, would have fallen to Major-general Dunsford, C.B., who still commands the brigade, and is officiating for General Haly on "Privilege leave." However, it will come about that Major-general Dunsford will pass out of the coach, and Brigadier-general G. V. Maxwell, C.B., will get in. As first intended, it was not, on the departure of the Bishop of Calcutta from Peshawur, deemed necessary to detain the Rev. M. R. Burge on duty in the garrison, as the arrival of a duly appointed chaplain was expected in the course of a few days.

THE BENGAL POLICE.—The following Assistant Superintendents of Police to be Special Assistant Superintendents of Police for the prevention of smuggling of salt in the districts mentioned, viz.:—Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, Balasore; Mr. C. E. S. Innes, Cuttack. Mr. H. N. Harris to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, during the absence, on special duty, of Lieutenant J. R. Wimberley. Mr. R. A. D. Bignell to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Balasore, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. J. H. Thompson. Mr. W. J. Kilby to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Hazareebaugh, during the absence, on deputation, of Major W. T. Fagan. The following Assistant Superintendents of Police are promoted, with effect from the 1st inst., viz.:—To the First Grade: Messrs. J. H. Johnston and H. N. Harris. To the Second Grade: Messrs. J. B. Goad, F. Dawson, V. S. Robertson, F. J. Dickens, H. Munro, C. E. S. Innes, M. F. Beamish, and A. Kuyvett.

SETTLEMENT OF THE JUMMOO FRONTIER.—The boundary between the British territory and Jummoo is to be re-examined. An officer has been specially deputed to carry out this work.

A MODEL ADMINISTRATOR.—Though his Honour the Lieutenant-governor was expected to proceed to the North-Western Frontier early in the present month, he has not yet taken his departure, in consequence of the unfavourable reports received from the south and south-western districts of the presidency. This sticking to the post of duty on the part of Mr. Grey is highly creditable to him, and is in favourable contrast to those who seize the earliest opportunity of flight, leaving the country to take care of itself. We understand too that Mr. Grey, when he is absent, does not neglect duty and forget the obligations of his office. Even on board his yacht he devotes much time to public documents, which others have been known to spend in quoits and music. It would be well for India if more of our administrators recognised as fully the fact that the path of honour is that of duty.—*Indian Daily News.*

EXECUTION AT LUCKNOW.—Benjamin Sheldon, a gunner of the Royal Artillery, was lately tried by Court Martial and sentenced to death for the murder of Elijah Wall at Lucknow on the 2nd May. The circumstances of the murder, as given by a local paper at the time, were as follows:—Sheldon was seated in his quarters and playing a violin about nine o'clock in the evening, when his corporal desired him to desist "making that row." The man quietly did so and retired to his cot. He rose three hours afterwards, and taking his piece with him proceeded to the corporal's quarters and shot him dead as he lay asleep. The sentence of the Court Martial was confirmed by their Excellencies the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. The sentence was carried into effect on the morning of the 26th June. The execution took place at gun-fire, and the arrangements were very quietly carried out. For several days before his execution the condemned man had taken no solid food whatever; his strength had been sustained solely by stimulants. It is said also, according to the *Pioneer*, that no native could be tempted by any sum of money to act as executioner. It was certainly a European who officiated.

THE PURIFICATION OF DRINKING WATER.—Dr. F. N. Macnamara, Chemical Examiner to Government, recently addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of the purification of water for the use of troops, in accordance with a Government memorandum. He stated that he had already dwelt at length upon that subject in his report upon the analysis of the potable water of cantonments, which had lately been printed by orders of the Government of India. In that report he very strongly recommended the introduction of the Danchell filter for use in barracks and military hospitals, and he still thought that of all filters the Danchell was the best suited for the purpose, with, however, a few modifications. He thought that the water should be purified from matters held in suspension before it was allowed to enter the filter, so that the action of the animal charcoal of the filter might be concentrated upon the separation of the dissolved organic matter, which might be managed by passing the water through a stratum of fine sand. The syphon of the Danchell filter was very unnecessarily composed of three pieces instead of one piece. The filters should be made of galvanised iron, not of earthenware, and the top of the filter should be fastened on to the chambers by nuts and screws. Dr. Macnamara concluded his letter by remarking that Messrs. Jessop and Co. were making for him a filter out of an old galvanised iron oil case which would be very cheap, and, he believed, would serve its purpose excellently well, as the general principle of the filter was the same as that of the Danchell.

ESTATES IN THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—List of estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator-General during the month of May, 1868:—John Macintire, late Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals, Peshawar Division; William John Nelson, late District Telegraph Officer, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Boorampore; James Holloway Roach, late member of the firm of Messrs. Roach Brothers, of Tezporo, in Assam, merchants; Mrs. Mary Smith, late a widow, residing at Howrah; Edward Thrall, late a British subject, residing in Calcutta; Thomas Yates, late a Supervisor in the Department of Public Works at Wurdah. N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-mentioned estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned. (Signed) C. J. Wilkinson, Officiating Administrator-General, 5, Strand.—Calcutta, June 13. Notice is hereby given, that certain effects belonging to the late Mrs. Elizabeth Augusta Amelia King, who died intestate at Toolseepore, in the town of Cuttack, on the 28th of April last, are under this Court, and will be made over to any person legally authorised to receive the same.—E. W. Molony, Officiating Judge. Cuttack, Judge's Office, June 4, 1868. Gwalparah, May 29.—Certain effects belonging to the estate of Mr. H. Walsh, Sub-Assistant Surveyor attached to Revenue Survey, Fifth Division, and British subject, who died intestate, are in the custody of this Court, and will be made over to any party legally authorised to receive them. All claimants to the estate of the deceased, account holders, in or against the favour of the deceased, should file complaints within one year from this date to this Court.—A. K. Comber, Deputy Commissioner.

COTTON IN LOWER BENGAL.—The *Englishman* is glad to learn from the correspondence published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 20, that a really vigorous effort is being made by Government to improve the quality of the cotton grown in Lower Bengal. Thirty-four applications were forwarded from the Commissioners of the different divisions to Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, the energetic Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for a supply of no less than eighty-two maunds and sixteen seers of Hingunghat cotton seeds, for the purposes of experiment, the whole of which was despatched early in May, having been purchased from the villages celebrated for the best cotton. Mr. Carnac strongly urges the importance of establishing seed gardens, and carefully selecting the seed in all cases of attempts to improve the cotton cultivation, as recommended also by Major Clarke in his pamphlet on cotton. But in order to insure as far as possible the success of the proposed experiment, Mr. Carnac has also taken the trouble to forward a memorandum, giving a full description of the system of cultivation adopted for the Hingunghat cotton, and of the soil and climate in which it is grown. He also directs attention to the necessity of providing a constant quality of staple, if high prices are desired, and advises that the selection of seed should always be carried out under careful European inspection. Although, as Mr. Carnac remarks, "what suits Hingunghat land may not be found to answer in Lower Bengal," we think the memorandum is of sufficient importance to justify the Government in having it translated into the vernacular for distribution, if they are really in earnest in the attempt to improve the staple of Bengal cotton.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.—The subjoined telegrams have been placed at our disposal by the Government of Bengal:—Cuttack.—From Cuttack, to Calcutta, from Commissioner to Secretary, Government, Bengal.—In Pooree I have no reports of serious damage. Flood has breached several Bunds and also main road. In Cuttack the whole delta of Brahminee and Byturnee has been under water, as also the lower portion of Mahanuddy delta. The low country about Kendraparah and thence to False Point and Acl was one sheet of water. Large breaches in Brahminee embankment. Flood eighteen inches above highest known level in and about Jajipore sub-division, and higher up the Brahminee and Byturnee. Villages, grain, and cattle have been carried away and lives lost. Relief will be necessary. Kirkwood and another deputy collector sent out with orders to get rice from Government Golahs, and sell or distribute where required. In Bhuddruck, trunk road carried away in many places, and floods probably destructive. Particulars not received. Weather cleared since the 19th. Flood fallen rapidly. Bealee Aous crop has suffered, and Sarud (Amun) cannot be planted in many places through excess of water. There must be a difficult harvest. Much will depend on the next month's favourable weather. Full report will follow on receipt of particulars. Balasore.—From Balasore, to Calcutta, from Collector, to Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—Your telegram received last night. Three reports sent to Board of Revenue. Early crops generally destroyed. Newly sown cold weather rice mostly destroyed. Cultivators sowing high lands afresh. Low lands still flooded. Few lives lost by drowning. Many by cholera, especially among pilgrims. Villages near large rivers destroyed. Many thousand cattle drowned. People of North Central Balasore cheerful. Deputy-Collector deputed on tour of inquiry in South. Rampini thinks general relief unnecessary. If seed runs short I will telegraph.—*Englishman*, July 1.

SIMPLE CURE OF SNAKE-BITE.—The *Indo-European Correspondence* of the 21st May contains a letter from the Rev. Father Raphael, O.C., the parish priest at Bettiah, Chumparun, in which he mentions the following extraordinary recovery from the effects of a snake-bite:—"In these days, when the scientific world is so actively employed in trying to discover a certain and infallible cure for snake-bites, allow me to call the attention of your readers to a very simple and easy remedy which I learned in this part of the country, and of the extraordinary efficacy of which I was an eye-witness no later than last evening. The remedy I speak of is alum, which is known by the natives as *phukiri*, and is to be obtained everywhere. Here is the case which happened last night under my own eyes, the publication of which may be not only interesting but useful to your readers. Yesterday, after evening prayers, the children of the Orphanage in this station were playing out in the open air upon the grass, when suddenly a girl, about ten years old, cried, 'I have been bitten, and feel very ill.' The child was immediately brought to me; a snake had evidently bitten her, but no one saw the snake itself, as it was already dark (it being after sunset), and the circumstance occurring on the grass. The effects, however, produced upon the child clearly proved that she must have been bitten by a snake of the most venomous description; for in the space of about ten minutes she lost the power of speech, her eyes became blood-shot, and she was in a state of fearful and continued convulsions. It would appear—judging from the place in which the child was bitten—that she must have sat down upon the snake. Perceiving the dangerous state in which she was, I immediately took a small lump of alum, about the size of a pigeon's egg, dissolved the whole in a large glass of water, and at once made her drink it off. In a few minutes she began to be very sick, throwing up much matter from her stomach, when I again made her drink alum-water. This went on for about an hour and a-half, during which time she must have consumed alum of about the size

of a hen's egg dissolved in two large bottles of water, the draughts being administered at short intervals after each vomiting. At the end of the time mentioned the girl began to recover; and within two hours' time was able to stand up by herself, and regained the use of her voice. After this I made her walk about a great deal, and now she is almost entirely cured. I forgot to mention that the poison of the snake was so active and violent that the child fell only a few yards from the place where she was bitten."

PIPE-CLAY.—Gunner Benjamin Sheldon, of No. 3 Battery 2nd Brigade R.A., was tried lately by court-martial at Lucknow, for having murdered one Elijah Wall by shooting him with a carbine, and was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence of the Court was afterwards "revoked," but the "revised sentence" was also to the effect that the unfortunate man should be hanged. We fail to perceive any material difference between the two, but perhaps some of our readers will be wiser. The "sentence" and the "revised sentence" are as follows:—"Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, No. 334, Gunner Benjamin Sheldon, of the 3rd Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, to suffer death by being hanged." "Revised sentence.—The Court, having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former sentence, and now sentence the prisoner, No. 334, Gunner Benjamin Sheldon, of the 3rd Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead." The virtue of the "revision" seems to be in the words "by the neck until he be dead." The sentence was confirmed by Sir W. R. Mansfield and approved by the Governor-general in Council.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BIKANEER AS IT IS.—Bikaner, as perhaps all our readers may not be aware, is a large tract of sandy desert-like country, situated between Bhawalpore, Marwar and Hissar. The area is said to be some 17,680 miles, whilst the population does not exceed 550,000. With the exception of the district adjoining Hansi and Hissar on the north, the whole State of Bikaner is described as a succession of sand hills of varying height, which increase or diminish in size with the force or direction of the wind. His Highness the Maharajah ruling over this sterile tract is said to be of an amiable disposition, and in manners and courtesy a perfect native gentleman. Unlike many other chiefs we could name, the Bikaner Rajah holds a durbar almost daily, is therefore accessible to complaints, and thus prevents that oppression and extortion so often practised by native durbar officials. A few years back a slice of country known as "Tebao" was granted by the British Government to the Maharajah of Bikaner for his services during the mutiny years of 1857-58. Of productions peculiar to the country and in demand as exports there are, we believe, none, excepting the peculiar white sugar said to be only manufactured there, and which finds its way into other provinces crystallised in large earthen "ghurras." But Bikaner contains the houses and homes of a great number of opulent merchants who are scattered over India. As regards the people generally, they are, we believe, as fairly prosperous and contented as in any other native State, affording indeed a pleasing contrast to some we might name. On the Shekawuttee border dacoities are frequent, but it is stated on creditable authority that the majority of these desert freebooters are outlaws from, or at least natives of Marwar, Jeypoor or other adjoining States. Shoojehanghur, the third largest town in the Bikaner territory, has attained an unenviable notoriety as the residence or at least head-quarters of the plundering bands infesting that part of the country, and which the Bikaner durbar, chiefly on account of distance, has not been yet able to coerce. Lastly, we must not forget to add that the Bikaner Rajah has retained for many years past the services of an European medical man, Dr. Ernest Coleridge, who with his son resides far from the busy haunts of men in this scarcely known city of the desert. The latter gentleman is, we understand, chief of the police, and general factotum of his Highness the Rajah in all matters relating to the military or criminal business of the State.—*Delhi Gazette*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence for the season in June last:—Major Chalmers, of the late 53rd Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence from the 12th June to the 15th October, 1868, to remain at Nynee Tal on medical certificate. Colonel Jackson (Commandant 2nd Bengal Cavalry), to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 14th July to the 15th October, in extension of privilege leave. Captain Osmer, 36th Foot, to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October. Surgeon Major Williams, Medical Department, to Murree, from the 17th May to the 15th November, on medical certificate. Captain Townley, 58th Foot, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October. Cornet Andrew, 21st Hussars, to Kussowlie, on medical certificate, from 30th May to 15th October; Ensign Arathoon, to Bangalore, on private affairs, from 1st July to 15th October. Captain Harcourt, Assistant Commissioner, Jullundhur, has privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st of July, 1868. Conductor Roberts, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Peshawar Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may have availed himself of it. Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain of Lucknow Cantonment, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Captain Scott,

District Superintendent of Police, Jhung, has three months privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st August. Mr. Lyons, Executive Engineer, 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawar-road, has two months' privilege leave from 28th June. Mr. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Barh, is allowed privilege leave for three months from 25th June, or any other day. Captain Judge, District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore, for six months from 1st August next. Mr. Wauchope, C.B., Additional Judge of Hooghly, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed privilege leave for three months. Major Miles, District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, has leave for two months from the 3rd August.

FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe in June last on the conditions stated:—Lieutenant Peacocke, 16th Lancers, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Captain Ormsby, to remain in England, on private affairs, from Aug. 3 to Dec. 3, in extension; Lieut. Brodhurst, 20th Hussars, to remain in England, on private affairs, from June 22 to December 22, in extension; Ensign Ferguson, 2nd Foot, overland, from date of embarkation, for medical certificate; Surgeon Birnie, 12th Foot, *via* Egypt, for medical certificate; Captain Scriven, 25th Foot, to Ceylon, from June 20 to October 20; Lieut. Vyvyan (Quartermaster 7th N.I.), to the Presidency, from May 20 to date of embarkation, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough; Lieutenant Newington, attached to the 42nd N.I., to Calcutta, from May 19 to July 1, preparatory to applying for leave to England on medical certificate. Preparatory leave from May 22 to June 1, 1868, inclusive, is granted to Mr. Rennie, Assistant Engineer, Central India, prior to the leave to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months allowed him by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, May 29, 1868. The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed, dated June 16, 1868:—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, to Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals McRae, Medical Department, for twenty months, from April 25, 1868. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on medical certificate:—Captain Welsh, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, Assistant to the Inspector-general of Ordnance and Magazines, for eighteen months, under the regulations of 1854. The undermentioned officers have been permitted by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, commanding the Abyssinian Field Force, to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on medical certificate:—Lieut. Collis, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 21st (Punjab) N.I., and Lieut. Chalmers, unattached, Deputy Conservator, Chenab and Ravee Forests, in charge of muleteers in Abyssinia, for twenty months. Mr. Thompson resigns the Civil Service from the date of his embarkation for Europe; Mr. M'Chery resigns the Civil Service from the date of expiration of the furlough for three years granted to him on the 22nd of March, 1866; Mr. Bradford, professor, Presidency College, for twenty months, on medical certificate, together with the usual preparatory leave; Mr. Herschel, late Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, is allowed special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, with effect from the date of sailing from Bombay of the vessel on which he embarks for Europe; Mr. Herschel is further allowed such subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, as he may require to enable him to proceed to Bombay. The following officers reported their departure from India on the dates and in the steamers mentioned, viz.:—Messrs. Oliphant, C.S., and Carstairs, C.S., *Candia*, April 29; Mr. Campbell, *Labordonnais*, May 3; Dr. Hyatt, *Mongolia*, May 11; Messrs. Anderson, C.S., and Doveton, *Surat*, May 25.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. Nimrod, Gaskill, Bombay, &c.; Florence Nightingale, Richardson, Liverpool; City of Benares, Black, Clyde; Zemindar, Aitchison, London; str. Moulmein, Evert, Akab; Star of Denmark, Adair, London.—26. Congress, Purington, Aden; Aboukir, Salomon, Bombay; Mofussilite, Broadfoot, Bombay; Clydesdale, Taylor, Liverpool; Magnificent, Thomas, Newcastle.—27. Aboukir, Duncan, Cardiff; John Stuart, Subye, Bombay.—28. Gondola, Baron, Mauritius; Hydree, Crichton, Bombay; Athena, Pearce, Newcastle.—29. Roman Empire, Mather, London.—30. Canning, Foster, Mauritius.—July 1. H.M.'s Czarewitch, Wells, —.

DEPARTURES.

June 25. Hindostan, Iron Duke.—26. Bianca.—27. Str. Busheer; Warwick.—28. Strs. Rangoon, Moulmein; Garden Reach, Duke of Argyle, Frances.—30. J. P. Whitney, La Reine Blanche.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 1, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 6 to 94 8
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	94 12 to 95 0
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 108	105 12 to 106 0
5 per Cent., P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 12 to 115 0
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 12 to 110 0
5 per Cent., 56-57	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 12 to 110 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11½
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to —

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	108 to 110
Assam Tea Company ...	200	240 to 250
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	175 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	8 to 7 1/2 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	500 to 605
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	75 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	605 to 610
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Assam Tea Company ...	200	75 to 80
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	to —
Ditto New Shares ...	200	to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	210 to 215
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	42 to 45
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	22 to 24
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 33 pm.
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	228 to 228
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218	180 to 185
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	Nominal.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	120 to 125
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	500	340 to 350
Howrah Docking Company ...	1000	510 to 620
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	125	131 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	600	to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	10	10 1/2 to 11
Oriental Gas Company ...	100	28 to 30
Peoples Bank of India ...	1300	360 to 365
Port Canning Land Company ...	100	55 to 60
Punjab Bank ...	200	150 to —
Screw Company (Limited) ...	500	600 to 610
Sinla Bank ...	62 1/2	202 to —
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	200	90 to 92
Tirhoot Indigo ...	250	8 to 4 dis.
Union Steam Tug Company ...	10	90 to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	10	90 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to £1 5 0	£1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 1 15 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 10 0 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 10 0 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 0 0 to 3 5 0

Madras.

MUNICIPAL.—W. A. Deey, Commanding 4th Regiment N.I., is appointed to be a Town Commissioner for the town of Mangalore, in the South Canara District, during the year beginning the 1st May, 1868, ending 30th April, 1869.

POSTINGS.—The following appointment and posting are ordered:—Major Clarke, Staff Corps, to officiating 2nd command and wing officer, 10th N.I.; Lieut. Bradshaw, Staff Corps, attached to 10th N.I.; Captain Rideout, 43rd N.I., attached to 35th N.I.

THE ENNORE ROWING CLUB.—By the ship *Roxburgh Castle*, which arrived on the 29th June, eighty-eight days from London, the Ennore Boat Club have imported a four-oared outrigger, with which they are desperately resolved "to do or die."

COMMAND OF DEPOTS.—The Secretary of State has decided that one uniform rule is to be adopted in all the three Presidencies, in regard to the command of depots for European troops. In future the command of a depot is not to be held for more than four years, or of a convalescent depot for more than two.

THE MALABAR DISTRICT.—The Government have approved of the proposal made by the Subsidiary Jail Committee for erecting a subsidiary jail at Gudalur in the Wynaad Talook in this district, and they have directed that the construction of the building be proceeded with forthwith.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.—The Governor-General has, we observe, sanctioned the extension of the privilege of subsistence allowance for their wives and children to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whose allowances, consolidated or otherwise, do not exceed Rs. 100 per month.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 16th May, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 8,088-7-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 4,822-8-4, making together Rs. 12,910-15-4, or average receipt per mile of Rs. 76-13-7. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 10,091-13-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 79-7-0.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in June last:—Lieutenant-colonel W. F. B. Lawrie, 23rd brigade Royal Artillery, from July 1 to August 29, 1868, priv. leave; Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. MacD. Robinson, Staff Corps, 27th N.I., from June 15, 1868, or date of departure, to Madras, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers of the Mysore and Coorg Commission have passed the examination prescribed for assistants in those provinces:—By the higher standard.—Mr. H. W. Wellesly, Lieut. E. S. Ludlow, Lieut. H. M. S. Magrath. The undermentioned officers have passed by the lower standard in Hindoostani:—H. J. Hazlett, Assistant-surgeon, doing duty 19th N.I.; W. Macrae, M.B., Assistant-surgeon.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT.—On the 17th of June the acting collector reported that ploughing is everywhere in progress, and the supply of forage for cattle generally improving. Cattle diseases are still prevalent, but not to any great extent. Prices continue stationary. In the Sattivedu division of the Trivellore Talook, the tanks have received half and quarter supplies; in other tanks the supplies of water received are small, but sufficient for present use.

ALTERATION IN MAIL DAYS.—From Wednesday, the 1st of July, and till further notice, the overland mails to Bombay will be despatched from Madras every Wednesday and Express on Thursday, instead of on Thursday and Friday as at present. Owing to the heavy rains and bad state of the road, and having four rivers to cross in boats on the Bombay side, the above arrangement has been ordered by the Post-office to prevent any delay in the receipt of the overland mails at Bombay.

THE COFFEE BORER.—Notwithstanding the great cry about the borer, the export of coffee from the western coast has this season been far larger than in previous years, and we are glad to learn that the prospects for the coming season are as good, if not better, than last year. We may, we think, look on the visitation of last season as principally to be attributed to the long and exceptional droughts of the previous three years, and the careless style of cultivation that ignorance, want of means, and the making haste to be rich, had caused to become so prevalent.—*South of India Observer*, June 18.

VOLUNTEERING FOR REGIMENTS.—The Government have ruled that such men of H.M.'s 46th, 91st and 101st Regiments of Foot, under orders to return to England, as are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer to regiments of the same arm serving in India, excepting the 1st Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, 1st Battalion 7th Foot, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, 1st Battalion 23rd Foot, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, 26th, 38th, 41st, 45th, 77th, 82nd, 88th, 90th, 82nd, 93rd, 95th, 102nd, 103rd and 107th Regiments of Foot.

LANDING OF THE 45TH FOOT.—The beach yesterday afternoon presented a very animated appearance. There was a company of the 60th Rifles marching to the railway station, the band of the 45th Regiment playing them thither; there was some more soldiers of the 45th landing, and all bearded and unkempt, meeting on the strand their comrades who submitted to fate in the guise of a barber on Sunday. There were soldiers' wives and soldiers' children, and, as a matter of course, soldiers' dogs with stumps of tails, and what with exaggerated crinolines, and chignons, rusty Abyssinian spears, and bright coffee pots, semi-bleached tunics and trousers of queer hues, the locality looked more lively than orderly.—*Madras Times*, June 30.

OBITUARY.—The *Madras Times* regrets to record the death at the Presidency of Apothecary John Gorman, attached to the Lying-in Hospital. The deceased was suffering from a carbuncle on his back for nearly a fortnight. He had charge of the Lying-in Hospital for several years, and rendered the highest satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. It is not too much to say that the Lying-in Hospital has suffered a serious loss by the death of Mr. Gorman. The deceased gentleman was a comparatively young man, having just completed his forty-sixth year. At the last Convocation of the Madras University Mr. Gorman had the degree of Licentiate of Medicine conferred on him. There is no doubt that had Mr. Gorman lived he would have attained a very high position in the medical service.

NELLORE.—The Acting Collector of Nellore reported to the Board of Revenue on the 13th June:—"Rain.—A good fall in most talooks. Kanigiri and Gudur are the only exceptions. The Pennar River has been in flood. Most tanks received supplies of water. Owing to the Sarvapalli works not being sufficiently advanced to allow water to pass down the channels to the delta, a good deal of water has been lost. The rain-fall at Nellore, as registered at the Talook Cutcherry, was 8 1/2 inches; as registered by the Department Public Works, 6-70 inches. In Udayagiri there is now said to be plenty of water, and no necessity for sinking wells further. State of Crops.—There is nothing to be noticed here. In some localities the ryots have commenced ploughing for dry cultivation. Prices have been constant during the week. Small-pox exists in several talooks, and ague prevails in Kanigiri. Cattle disease abating. Pasturage re-appearing very rapidly."

BEARDS TO THE RAZOR.—It is with heartfelt sorrow that we have to confirm the rumour to which we gave credence a few days ago, that all beards belonging or appertaining to military men are to be ruthlessly cut off and converted into wigs and chignons. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, after long and deep cogitation, has come to the conclusion that beards are an absurd institution, only worthy of Mahomedans, clergymen, clerks, and other individuals who have no idea of the eternal fitness of things. It is commonly stated that had not the Abyssinian expeditionary force adopted the "clean shave" or "the crop of the period" they would never have captured Magdala. It was the "crop" and not the Snider that did the business; and, bearing this invaluable truth in mind, General McCleverty is of opinion that the warriors of the Madras army should do away with their hirsute appendages altogether. Won't there be joy among the barbers!—*Bangalore Herald*.

COTTON.—The decline in the value of cotton noticed last week continued after departure of the mail, and large purchases of Westerns were made at gradually declining prices, and supplies having come in pretty freely dealers have been more anxious to enter into contracts. Sales have been made at Rs. 125½, 125, 124, and within the last few days at Rs. 118 per candy, but later telegrams having been received reporting a slight advance in prices at Liverpool, with a firm and advancing market, have had the effect of hardening prices here, and it is now difficult to make purchases under Rs. 120 to 121, at which rate the market closes very firm, and we look for higher rates ruling in this market ere long. Some small sales of Salems have been made at Rs. 117 to 120. Moderate quantities of Tinnevely cotton have changed hands at Rs. 135 per candy on board. At Cocanada the market has been quiet, and only small sales have been made at Rs. 116 to 118 per candy on board. The demand for rice at Cocanada and at the other ports on the coast has been active, but business has been a good deal interfered with by heavy rain; the prices ruled from Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-2 per bag.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the south-west line for the week ending June 13, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 36,113-1-1, for goods, &c., to Rs. 50,935-3-11, making together Rs. 87,048-5-0; or an average receipt per mile of 176-14-10. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 86,731-3-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 176-4-6. The receipts of the north-west line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 8,361-9-8, for goods, &c., to Rs. 31,220-5-2, making together Rs. 39,581-14-10; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 258-11-3. During the corresponding week in 1867, the receipts were Rs. 32,577-7-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 212-14-10. The traffic receipts of the south-west line for the week ending the 20th of June, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 35,166-1-7; for goods, &c., to Rs. 58,875-3-9, making together Rs. 94,041-5-4; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 191-2-3. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 84,109-0-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 170-15-3. The receipts of the N. W. line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 6,289-6-5; for goods, &c., to Rs. 31,810-3-0, making together Rs. 38,099-9-5; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 249-0-3. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 26,897-4-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 175-12-9.

FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, for twenty months, under the furlough regulations of 1854:—Captain Darrah, of the Royal Engineers, now on service in Abyssinia, to embark from Annesley Bay; Lieutenant Fletcher, of the Infantry General List and "attached" 40th Regiment Native Infantry, now on service in Abyssinia, to embark from Annesley Bay; Lieutenant Sanderson, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George, to embark from Madras; Lieutenant Gahan, of the Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to embark from Madras; Staff-surgeon Farmer, British Medical Service, will proceed to Calcutta on the expiration of his present sick leave and report himself to the Deputy-inspector-general of H.M.'s British Medical Service. The Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, has granted Lieutenant E. W. Flint, of the Madras Staff Corps, attached to the Land Transport Corps, six months' leave to England without pay. Lieutenant Kean, 24th Foot, to England, via the Cape, from April 18, or date of departure, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Tyzak, Royal Artillery, to England by the overland route, on medical certificate, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops; Captain Creagh, 1st Foot, from date of departure—Madras, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board; Major Hutton, European Veterans, on medical certificate for three years, under the old regulations, and to embark from Madras.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. Str. Nubia, Fraser, Calcutta.—26. T. A. Gibb, Milne, Bombay; Saint Hilda, —, Galle.—29. Str. Scotia, Hamilton, Southern Ports; str. City of Manchester, Jones, Bombay; Drusus, Hansford, Hartlepool; Roxburgh Castle, Dinsdale, London; Hurkaru, Smith, Gopalpore; Memento, Lyall, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—For Galle.—Major Gordon, Capt. Serwen. For Suez.—Mr. Crocker. For Marseilles.—Dr. Sutherland, Capt. Welsh, Rev. Mr. Moule, Mr. Andre, Mr. Watson, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Rackert, Mr. Lewin. For Southampton.—Mr. Wright's two children, Messrs. Waller, Less, Braid, Kimmond, Bunce, Matheson, Parker, Mrs. Browne and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cornor and child, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Thornhill, Lieut. Dugdson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Fleming, Mr. E. Carpenter, Messrs. Howell and Dunpey.

Per str. T. A. Gibb.—Major Griffin, Capt. Hooke, Lieut. Leepoy, Lieut. Rylie, Ensign Skinner, Asst. surg. Carew.

Per str. Scotia.—Mr. R. Elliott, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. H. Boyd, Messrs. Griffiths and Holbey.

Per str. City of Manchester.—Major G. L. Hobbins, Capt. G. C. Close, Capt. H. B. Beumish, Capt. R. Callwell, Lieut. F. D. Johnson, Lieut. P. D. Scoring, Lieut. J. O. Gage, Lieut. A. A. Pollard, Lieut. F. P. Goad, Lieut. W. Tormley, Lieut. H. A. Reede, Lieut. H. Lambard, Lieut. W. J. Deverell, Ensign B. Bagnale, Surg. T. H. Fennimore, Asst. surg. L. Wood, Qmtr. T. W. Gurnsey.

Per Roxburgh Castle.—Capt. and Mrs. McCarthy and family, Capt. and Mrs. Tyder, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Orchard and family, Mrs. Haiford, Mr. Hopkins.

DEPARTURES.

June 25. Lord Raglan, Sidey, London; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay.—26. Chandernagore, Lynes, Cocanada.—29. T. A. Gibb, —, Calcutta; Arabia, —, Calcutta.—30. John Scott, —, London; Alnwick Castle, —, London; Clive, —, London; str. Scotia, Hamilton, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Alnwick Castle.—Mrs. Wroughton and six children, Mr. John Fin, Mrs. De Carteret, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Quick and three children.

Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

The Commission has already sat on five days and examined several important witnesses. The first gentleman examined was Mr. John Stuart, secretary and treasurer of the bank from 1842 till 1860, when Mr. Blair (before that time deputy-secretary) succeeded him in the post. Mr. Stuart again became secretary and treasurer in January, 1867, and is now liquidator. He was examined with reference chiefly to the old management of the bank. Mr. Stuart, in producing one of the books of the bank, said:—"In my time there were no past due bills, and no past due bill ledger was necessary." Nor was there any overdraft balance book "in his time." "If two persons applied for a loan on a promissory note I always took care that they were independent persons. Credits were granted on security of Government securities, goods, bullion, and railway stock, but never on personal security. I have had great experience as a banker. I never heard of cash credits being granted on one name alone. Two or more securities are always required on a cash credit, and a loan would be granted on the same terms as a cash credit. I have never known any system of banking which advances money on the bond or note only of the borrower. To allow accounts to be overdrawn was prohibited in the Act of 1840." Referring to a monthly return made out for Government, Mr. Stuart says that when he came back to Bombay—"I found loans on promissory notes granted without security entered under the head 'Loans on other description of securities.' The Government directors signed these forms, and they knew they were loans on personal security only." Mr. Stuart will be again examined with reference to the future management of the bank. Mr. Hore, as belonging to the firm of solicitors which acted for the bank, was examined with reference to the preparation of the draft of Act X. of 1863, and the fact was elicited that one of the paragraphs of the original draft of the section enumerating the business in which the bank was to be allowed to engage ran as follows:—"The advancing and lending money on Government securities, or on the securities of shares in such of the incorporated Indian railways or other public companies in India as hold a guarantee from the Government with regard to payment of dividends on interest." The italicised words were afterwards struck out (according to Mr. Hore) by Mr. Kelly, the head partner of the solicitors' firm, under the instructions of a committee of the directors. Mr. Rodgie, deputy secretary and treasurer of the old bank, was next examined, and was questioned with reference to advances amounting to between sixteen and seventeen lakhs of rupees to the Eastern Financial Association (chiefly in April and May 1865) and an advance of Rs. 12,83,000 to Byramjee Hormusjee Cama in May 1866—all made, said Sir C. Jackson, without any security whatever. With regard to the last named sum the witness said it must include all Mr. Byramjee's liabilities gathered into one; and as to the Eastern Financial he could not tell how it was that so much money had got into its hands without any security being given. At the next sitting, the Hon. George Fogg, a director of the bank from December 1860 till December 1863, was examined. In regard to the words of the draft Act, above referred to, he said he had no recollection of the committee striking them out. He did "not remember any discussions on the new draft;" indeed, "the directors were all agreed." He considered the power given to the bank to lend money on shares of "other public companies in India" was a power which, if used with discretion by the directors, and if proper precautions had been taken, would have done no harm. "The 27th section of the Act of 1840 puts certain restrictions upon the business of the bank; the omission of these from the new Act must, I suppose, have been in consequence of the instructions from Mr. Blair, the secretary of the bank, to Messrs. Kelly and Hore, in which they were told to adhere as nearly as possible by the Bank of Bengal's charter." Sir Charles Jackson here observed:—"I know that restrictions were contained in Schedule B of the Act, but that was struck out by the Legislative Council, so that I think the Council is more to blame than the bank." It further appears from Mr. Fogg's evidence that the provision that no accounts should be overdrawn "was in the bye-laws of the new Act, and was put in word for word with the rule of the Bank of Bengal." "By a minute of the board in August, 1863, all applications for advances on shares other than those of Government banks were to be submitted to the board, and not left to the discretion of the secretary." In regard to this last statement the President remarked—"It is a very curious thing, but it seems that your resolution was not entered in the minutes, and was subsequently inserted at the end as if it had been forgotten." Mr. Fogg knew nothing about that. The directors (said Mr. Fogg afterwards) had the power to make, alter,

or rescind bye-laws, but did not exercise it. Sir Charles mentioned that twelve or fourteen or more advances were made on personal security while Mr. Foggo was a director, but Mr. Foggo said—"None of these was entered in the application book, and I was unaware of it." "Practically all large loans during 1863 were referred by the secretary to the board, and also many other loans, except cash credit on personal security, which were kept back. The secretary had certainly a discretion to the extent of one lakh." Up to 1863 there was no restriction as to the amount which might be advanced to any one. "The largest discount which I can find on the books of 1863 is three lakhs, and there are very few amounts above one or two lakhs. The majority of the loans were for small sums." Mr. Melvill asked why it was that from September, 1863, to May, 1865, not a single application for discount was referred to the full board, as had been done previously; and Mr. Foggo answered that it had been the practice in cases of doubt or in the case of large bills to refer to the weekly committee. In regard to the increase of the bank's capital, Mr. Foggo approved of the measure. The next gentleman examined was Mr. F. F. Lidderdale (of Remington and Co.), who was a director from December, 1863, till July, 1866. He stated that he opposed the quadrupling of the capital, but would not have objected to an increase of £500,000. Speculation commenced in 1862, but he was not aware of any advances having been made on shares till April, 1865. As to this, the President mentioned several large advances that had been made on shares about October, 1864. Mr. Lidderdale appeared to think that they could not have been reported to the board or the weekly committee, and he added—"A very serious objection was raised to the bringing of names of applicants for loans generally before the direction, on the ground that it scared away a great many of the constituents of the bank, who more easily obtained accommodation elsewhere. That was brought to the notice of the board by a native shareholder. I recollect a proposition made by Cowasjee Jehanghire about the month of April 1864 for increasing the power of the secretary. Cowasjee's desire was to give the secretary absolute power to grant any loans whatever, whether the board refused to sanction them or not." Mr. Justice Westropp, who as acting Advocate General was consulted about the preparation of the new charter, gave evidence at some length, and the examination of Mr. Lidderdale was afterwards resumed. In the course of his further evidence he said—"I was not aware that loans, cash credits, and discounts were granted on the simple recommendation of the native directors till a short time before 5th March 1863, except, perhaps, up to half a lakh." At the third, fourth and fifth sittings Mr. Lidderdale's examination was continued. The evidence goes too much into detail for us to follow it here. It refers at length to some of the most notorious of the unfortunate loans made by the bank—those to Premchund Roychund, the Asiatic Bank, the Eastern Financial, Mr. F. L. Brown, &c., &c. On the afternoon of July 6 the Commission was to examine privately Mr. Ryan, formerly connected with the Eastern Financial, and at present an invalid in the European General Hospital.

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, June 25.—The weather outside the bar has been verily fearful, and even in the harbour, that most convenient individual, the oldest resident, has not known it to be so bad before for at least the past quarter of a century. The sailing transport *Mandalay*, with muleteers from Abyssinia, arrived off the port on Monday last in a sinking condition, and had a very close "shave" of it. She was told to keep off, but owing to the high winds was drifted towards Clifton and got among the breakers there. She was in a perilous position during the night, and soldiers, sailors, fishermen, and, in fact, all the men that could be got together, were marched off to the beach by the local authorities to render any assistance which might have been necessary. But fortunately Mr. Mason, the head pilot, took the tug *Dagmar* to her aid and succeeded in pulling her off, and brought her into smooth water round the Munora Point. The pilot, Mr. Cope, who boarded the vessel at the first, has, I believe, been suspended in consequence of the mishap; but it is hardly fair to blame him, I think, when the ship was in such a poor state, and was in a manner unmanageable. The *Mandalay* was bound for Bombay, but owing to her having suffered injuries after she parted near Aden with the steamer which had her in tow, she was obliged to alter her course to this port; and lucky, too, it is that she did so, and that the muleteers on board worked hard at the pumps for nearly a fortnight under the supervision of Captain Griffiths, otherwise we should possibly have never more heard of her. The following is the strength of the corps and animals under the command of Captain Griffiths which came in her:—2 inspectors, 4 jemadars, 16 duffadars, 12 artificers, 122 muleteers, and 212 mules and ponies. These will be detained here until orders as to when they are to proceed to Bombay are received from the Commander-in-Chief. The ship *James Child*, which I said in a recent letter had stranded on one of the mouths of the Indus, is still in the same unhappy position as when I last wrote; but arrangements are being made to protect her against the force of the present high winds, and every hope is entertained of getting her off safely after the monsoons. The captain came into Kurrachee last week and brought in an extract from the ship's log (as already published in the *Gazette*), from which it would

seem that the second officer, Mr. Bryson, is somewhat to blame for delaying to give the sounding and for neglecting to communicate to his superior officer the fact which was reported to him at ten P.M. that the water appeared discoloured until within a very short time of the stranding of the vessel. The ship *Catherine Apar*, from Abyssinia, with Captain Collet, Assistant-Surgeon Powell, and a party of the 21st Punjab Pioneers, arrived in harbour safely on Tuesday. The troops were conveyed in the afternoon by rail from Keamaree to the Frere station, where a couple of companies and the excellent band of the 17th M.N.I. gave them a hearty welcome. They leave for Kotree to-night, and will be conveyed up the Indus in the steamer *Frere*.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. V. SHEWELL is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-general of the Bombay army.

CLERICAL.—We understand that the Rev. J. Farnham has tendered his resignation as minister of St. Peter's, Mazagon, on account of ill health.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDING.—It is stated that Government contemplate the erection of a building on the Esplanade at Bombay for the School of Arts.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The directors of the Bank of Bombay, at their usual weekly meeting, held on Tuesday, June 30, reduced their rates of interest 2 per cent.

PROMOTIONS, 27TH REGT. N.I.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Major Hogg, to officiate as Commandant, Captain Castell as Second in Command, Lieut. Henslowe as Wing Officer, and Lieut. Nicolson as Quartermaster in addition to his own duties, with effect from June 1, v. Beville, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

KOLAPORE.—The *Indian Daily News* hears that the Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of a second grade high school in the Kolapore State, and the appointment of an English-speaking educational deputy inspector for the Kolapore district in the sister Presidency, as also the extension to the teachers of the few local schools thereof the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—An official notification has been issued of the appointment by H.E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald of the following gentlemen as additional members of his Excellency's Council, for the purpose of making laws and regulations only:—The Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the Hon. Alexander Brown, Alexander H. Campbell, Esq., and Abdullah David Sassoon, Esq., C.S.I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Jolly, 1st Class Pilot, is appointed Harbour Master, Bombay. Mr. Edwards, Acting Assistant Transport Agent, was transferred to the hulks and vessels in ordinary as Supernumerary 2nd Officer, from June 11. Mr. W. Biggie was engaged as Engineer for the steam barge *Rose*, from May 19. Mr. R. C. Farr was appointed Clerk of her Majesty's gunboat *Hugh Rose*, from May 1.

RETURN OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The following Medical Officers, having returned to Bombay, and their services being no longer required by this Government, are directed to proceed to their respective Presidencies by the most expeditious route at the public expense:—Bengal Presidency: Assistant Surgeons A. F. Richmond and J. H. Newman. Madras Presidency: Assistant Surgeons J. J. L. Ratton, C. A. Harvey, and W. Hanks.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The detachment of the 25th Regiment N.I., under the command of Major Fairbrother, which arrived in harbour on Thursday per steamer *Queen* from Abyssinia, proceeded along with the depot to Sholapore by rail on Saturday morning. The headquarters of the regiment, commanded by Colonel Little, daily expected in Bombay by the *Queen of the South*, will also on arrival proceed to Sholapore, where the regiment will remain till after the rains, when they will go on to Belgium.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—The following arrangements in the Veterinary Department are ordered:—Staff Veterinary Surg. Hallan to Poona Division of the Army. Veterinary Surg. Jones, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to Kirkee, as a temporary measure. Acting Veterinary Surg. Berne to the Veterinary charge Transport and Commissariat Cattle, Poona. First Class Veterinary Surg. Lamb in charge of details at Mhow. Veterinary Surg. J. Anderson is directed to proceed and join the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery at Cawnpore, and will travel at the public expense.

COLONEL PELLY has received instructions from the Government of India to mediate between the Sultan of Muscat and the Shah of Persia, in the Bunder Abbas affair; and it is expected will be able to prevent hostilities, or to put an immediate stop to them should they have broken out. Up to 1855 the possession of the port of Bunder Abbas was a constant cause of quarrel between Persia and Muscat. In that year the Shah was induced to lease the port for twenty years to the Sultan of Muscat. A nominee of the latter now holds Bunder Abbas, but has recently declared that he holds it for Persia, and not for Muscat. The Shah supports him, and the Sultan of Muscat threatens to blockade the port and bombard the place.

NEWS FROM POONA.—Poona is just now filled with returned expeditionaries from Abyssinia. As a rule, they are none, or at any rate do not look, the worse for their campaign, although most of the horses, especially those which went up to the front, have returned in a very attenuated condition. Colonel Mereweather was in Poona till yesterday, and was on Thursday entertained, with many of the rest of the officers concerned in the late expedition who are now in Poona, at a banquet at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, by his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.—*Poona Observer*, July 4.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Government of Bombay lately recommended to that of India that a separate Professorship for Botany and Hygiene may be created in the Grant Medical College in that presidency, on a salary of Rs. 600, progressively rising to Rs. 800 a month, as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay. Hitherto the subject of hygiene has been taken up by the Professor of Surgery and Materia Medica, and lectures on Botany were delivered by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Comparative Anatomy in that college, for which duties no additional allowances were granted to those officers. The Governor-general in Council has complied with the recommendation.—*Indian Daily News*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence:—Mr. A. A. Borradaile, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, for three months from or after the 1st of August, 1868. E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery: Lieutenant Goodeve, from May 26 to Nov. 26, m.c.; Assistant-Surgeon J. Mackey, from May 21 to September 27, m.c. 18th Brigade Royal Artillery: Second Captain Candy, from May 26 to November 26, m.c. 21st Brigade Royal Artillery: Captain J. R. Henderson, from May 22 to September 22. 1st Foot: Lieutenant Paterson, from June 20, 1868, to June 30, 1868, to Ajmere, on m.c. 29th N. I.: Captain Smith, from June 16, 1868, to July 15, 1868, to Bombay, on m.c. Mr. R. E. Candy, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Canara, for two months. Mr. J. R. Arthur, Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, for three months from or after the 28th of September, 1868.

REOPENING OF THE BHOORE GHAUT INCLINE.—On June 30th the Bhoore Ghaut Railway line was reopened in sound and perfect condition. The new girder viaduct across the Mhow-ke-Mulla gorge was examined and effectually tested in the presence of the agent of the G. I. P. Railway, General Rivers; the Government Consulting Engineer, Captain J. H. White; Mr. W. Knox, the traffic manager; the Chief Engineers of the G. I. P., Messrs. Rushton and Brereton, with whom were most of the engineering staff and other officers of the railway. The testing was carried on to such an extent that the most timid passenger may now feel more secure than ever before. Seven locomotives in one train were run across several times, as well as backwards and forwards on the viaduct. This ponderous train—comprising an aggregate weight nearly twice that of the heaviest train ever allowed to travel on the ghaut incline—only produced a deflection of one inch and five-eighths. This result was regarded as highly satisfactory by all the professional men present; and when we consider that it is nineteen days short of a year since the fall of the masonry viaduct, the celerity with which this substantial work has been carried out reflects great credit on all concerned.—*Times of India*.

FURLOUGHS.—The following furloughs were granted in June last:—Captain Ormsby, 2nd Dragoon Guards, from Aug. 3 to Dec. 3, in extension, to remain in England; Captain Stone, 21st Brigade R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board; Lieutenant Squirrel, 2nd Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board; Lieutenant Rudkin, 85th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards. Lieutenant Dudgeon, 1st Foot. 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Calcutta on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Lieutenant Hutton, 23rd Foot, from June 19 to June 26, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Fagan, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, from June 20 to July 19, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Surgeon H. E. Busted, of the Madras Medical Establishment, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is permitted to proceed to the Neigherry Hills, with leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate; Major E. H. Woodcock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to sea and the Colonies, with leave of absence for twelve months, on medical certificate. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain Kirkwood, 96th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for the purpose of joining the regimental depot; on arrival he will report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards (this officer is available for duty with troops during the voyage). The following officer and warrant officer are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate (June 20):—Lieutenant-colonel St. J. O'N. Muter, of the Bombay Staff Corps, for twenty months; Conductor W. Forrestell, of the Ordnance Department, for eighteen months; Lieutenant A. C. B. Wither, Bengal General List, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate (June 25).

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 29. Str. Armenian, —, Annesley Bay; str. Oriental, —, Annesley Bay; str. Madras, Curling, Annesley Bay; Diharee, Bisset, Annesley Bay; Kooria Moorla, Pike, Annesley Bay; Egeria, Burns, Annesley Bay; str. Gunga, —, Suez; Moses Williamson, Lake, Liverpool; Chanticleer, Wilson, Shields; Queen Victoria, Hughes, Liverpool.—30. Rowantree, Lewis, Newport; Siria, Ranvall, Cardiff; British Lion, Thruston, Calcutta; str. Catharine Apar, Swanson, Kurrachee; str. Nada, Colliven, Annesley Bay; Preston, Donald, Annesley Bay; Queensland, Montgomery, Annesley Bay; Star of India, Holloway, Annesley Bay; Ambrose, Cannell, Liverpool; Kennington, —, Glasgow.—July 1. Str. Indore, Green, Annesley Bay; str. Ottawa, Anderson, Annesley Bay; Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb, Annesley Bay; Thomas Bell, Genzelier, Liverpool; White Jacket, Johnson, Newcastle; Satellite, Evans, Newcastle.—2. Robert Fletcher, Pittindrich, Sunderland; str. Rangoom, Rennoldson, Suez; str. Queen, Grogan, Annesley Bay; Tim Whiffler, Colter, Annesley Bay; St. Bernard, McDerm, Annesley Bay; King of Italy, Meredith, Annesley Bay; Tirrell, Morgan, Annesley Bay.—3. Pegasus, Cornwell, Annesley Bay; City of Agra, —, Annesley Bay; str. Thalce, —, Annesley Bay; str. Punjab, —, Annesley Bay; Marathon, Dingwall, London; Pride of the Thames, Zouken, Liverpool; Sophia, Grauberg, Newcastle.—4. Randolph, Whamel, Liverpool; Kate Swanton, Nacoda, Jeddah; Clarendon, Williams, Liverpool; Mary Ogdon, Byget, Liverpool; L. B. Gilchrist, Watt, Liverpool; W. M. Reed, Stinson, Liverpool; str. Queen of the South, Frain, Annesley Bay; str. Japan, Chatfield, Annesley Bay; Glenice, —, Hong Kong; Canata, —, Annesley Bay.—5. Str. Koina, Sampson, Annesley Bay; Lord Palmerston, Fernie, Annesley Bay; Atalanta, Benningall, Annesley Bay; Napier, Purdy, Annesley Bay; Glenduror, Worsley, Annesley Bay; Hamoodly, Worsley, Annesley Bay; Empress, Robinson, Sunderland; T. E. Lemon, Rainey, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoom.—From Southampton.—Miss E. Judd, Mrs. Louth, Mr. Eager, Dr. Gunning, Mr. Atkinson, Capt. Van Norden, Mrs. Dyson and six children. From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. Woodward, Capt. Tulloch, Major Griffiths, Mr. M. Balfour, Mr. Lillington. From Suez.—Dr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Boulter, Mr. Pingauon, Mr. Parkes.

DEPARTURES.

June 30. Str. Baroda, Haselwood, Aden and Suez; Mirella, White, Liverpool; Sea Nymph, Mosworthy, Port Natal; Shaw Jehan, Muratorio, Calcutta; Fez Robanee, Profumo, Calcutta; Kusrovia, Machon, Singapore and Siam.—July 3. Dunelin, Denton, Liverpool via Carwar; Birmingham, Caroline, Calcutta; William Kidston, Barton, Liverpool; William Mitchell, Cromarty, Rangoon; British Admiral, Murray, Calcutta; Dudbrook, Bruce, Hong Kong.—5. Camperdown, Nathass, Calcutta; Michael Scott, Wright, Calcutta; Aleppo, Fleming, Kurrachee, Aurora, Walker, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sea Nymph.—Mr. Brunton, Mr. A. Welch, Mr. F. Murton, Mr. and Miss Manisty and child.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For Southampton.—Mr. W. A. Stewart, Mr. J. Brownriggs, Mr. F. J. Rowe, Mr. J. Butcher, Mr. S. Scott, Mr. E. Sanders, Mr. J. Sanderson, Col. Muter, Lieut. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Forest and child, Mr. Firth, Dr. Banks, Mr. H. Brown.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—For Suez.—Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. J. Strong, Mr. P. Lindsay, Mr. Carline Weiss, Mr. G. Plate. For Southampton.—Mrs. Westlake and two children, Lieut. Squirrel, Mrs. Herbert Shoubridge, Mr. T. Hallam, Mr. J. Critchley, Miss Bullock, Mr. R. C. Anderson. For Marseilles.—Capt. Stewart, Mr. J. Napier, Lieut. D. M. Strong, Major W. L. Briggs, Mr. A. Mitchell. For Aden.—Mr. Broomhead, Lieut. Spring. For Malta.—Mr. Westlake.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

July 14.—For Suez.—Lieut. Fagan.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 6, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	120 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	7 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	16 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	1100
Frere Land Company	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	80 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	61 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1180 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	680 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	*10 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Cooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	Rs. 500 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 1013-16
Spanish Dollars	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 204
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	1064
Sycee Silver	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	per Tolah. 164
Gold Bars, English	164
Ditto Peking	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2; Seeds, 15s. per ton
To London—Cotton, £2; Seeds, 15s.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALLSOPP, J. G., officg. dist. supt. of police, Gujranwalla, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Jhung, with effect from Aug. 1.

ARMSTRONG, J. S., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub div. of Buxar, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and dep. coll., in Shahabad. [Museum on May 2 last.]

BALL, V., entered upon his duties as joint officg. curator of the Indian Museum, A. C., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr. June 26.

BUTLER, Lieut. J., to offic. as personal asst. to comr. of Assam, during leave of Campbell. June 20.

BYRNE, E. S., received charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Hyderabad, from Mr. J. Rose, on June 15.

CAMPBELL, C. H., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan div., during leave of Montresor. July 26.

CHAMBERS, Lieut. W. E., officg. personal asst. to the insp. gen. of police, is appd. to offic. temply. as dep. insp. gen. of 1st circle, in add. to his present duties. June 30.

CHAPMAN.—The services of W. Chapman, temp. asst. engr., 3rd grade, Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, are dispensed with. June 24.

CLAY, W. M., asst. comr., has been placed in charge of the Mynagoree Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. June 27.

CRAWFORD, J. A., coll. of customs, Calcutta, has 3 mo. leave, from July 16.

DAVIS, W. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Lower Sirhind div., having passed the exam. prescribed, is prom. to asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W., fr. June 8.

DOVETON, Lieut. J. C., dep. conservator of forests, Puchmuree div., will offic. as conservator of forests, Central Provs., in add. to his own duties, during abs. of Major Pearson.

DRUMMOND, J. S., on leave, to be mag. and coll. of Gya.

ELLIOT, A. J., to be civil and sessions judge of Dinapore. June 20.

ELLIS, R. H., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Furreedpore, during leave of Capt. Judge.

FAOAN, G. S., 1st judge of the Calcutta court of small causes, resumed charge of duties on June 23; unexpired leave granted April 22 last is cancelled.

FARQUHARSON, J. G., to be special sub registrar of assurances of sub dists. of Patna and Arrah, but to continue to offic. as an asst. supt. of police in Hazareebaugh. June 27.

FARR, W. B., Govt. examiner of accounts in P.W.D., railway branch, is allowed priv. leave for 1 mo. June 18.

FORBES, A., asst. coll., has been placed in charge of the Burdwan treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries. June 27.

GATEHOUSE, W., supervisor, 2nd grade, removed from Nuddea to 3rd Presidency div. June 22.

GILLESPIE.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated June 1, appg. Capt. Gillespie, officg. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav., to offic. as station staff officer, is confirmed.

GIRDLESTONE, C. E. R., is appd. to be private sec. to Hon. the Lieut. Governor, *pro tem*. June 20.

GLOVER, Hon. F. A. B., took his seat as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on June 3.

GORDON, H. W., asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, to have charge of sub div. of Barb, dur. leave of Hampton. Mr. Gordon is further empowered to hold inquiry into cases triable by the court of session. June 27.

GRANT, R., asst. supt. of police, Hazareebaugh, is transf. to the 24-Per-gunahs. June 25.

GREY, E., to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Rajshahye until return of Belli. June 20.

GREGORY, Lieut. J., dep. comr. of the Naga Hills, having rejoined his appt. on May 22, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on 8th idem is cancelled. [June 5.]

HATCHELL, F. I. G., asst. dist. supt. of police, has 1 mo. priv. leave from HICKMOTT, E., sub engr., 1st grade, Bengal, has an extension of leave on m.c. for 6 mo. June 29.

HOPKINS, J., asst. account. gen., held charge of office of account. gen., P.W. dept., from May 19 to June 14, 1868, inclusive.

JARBO, Rev. Dr. P. J., chap. of St. James' Church, having resumed charge of his duties on June 14, the unexpired leave granted to him, under orders of March 21 last, and of which he availed himself, is cancelled.

JOLI, J., asst. engr., att. to Burrakur div., is prom. to 2nd grade, fr. May 29.

JONES, T., 1st grade asst. engr., is transf. fr. N.W.P. to C. Provs. June 26.

LANCE, C. E., to be civil and sess. judge of Midnapore. June 25.

LIVESAY, J. J., asst. coll. of Dacca, has been placed in charge of Dacca treasury from June 17, and authorised to draw bills on all public treasuries.

LLOYD, J., extra asst. comr., Chindwara, rejoined from the 1 mo. priv. leave granted on April 24 last, and assu. charge of his duties on June 6.

LOGAN, Capt. A. G. D., to be asst. supt. of 2nd grade. June 25.

MACAULAY, Lieut. C. E., asst. comr. of Peshawur, is invested with powers of a mag., and with full powers in the civil and revenue dept. in the Punjab. June 23.

McCULLOUGH, W., sub engr., 2nd grade, removed from 3rd Presidency to Barrackpore div. June 22.

McDONELL.—The appt. of W. F. McDonell to be civil and sess. judge of Nuddea will have effect from March 10 last.

McPHERSON, J., overseer, 2nd grade, removed from 3rd Presidency div. to northern circle. June 22.

MASTERS, J., asst. supt. of police, Mymensing, is transf. to Maldah. June 27. To offic. as dist. supt. of police, Maldah, dur. leave of Miles.

MAYNE, Capt. J. O., royal (Madras) engr., is transf. from Madras to Bengal as a suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade. June 20.

MILLER, C., to be, temp., a police mag. of Calcutta.

MOLONY, E. W., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of Cuttack div., in addition to his present duties as officg. civil and session judge of Cuttack. June 18.

MOSLEY, H., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub-div. of Mudhoo-banee, during leave of Barbour. Mr. Mosley is vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, and dep. coll., in Tirhoot. June 27.

NORMAN, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from the irrigation to the P.W. dept., Allahabad, and is posted to 2nd circle. June 25.

NOYES, D. E. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from 2nd Allahabad div., P.W., to 3rd div. Grand Trunk Road. June 26.

O'FLAHERTY, asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined Damooda irrigation div. June 9.

ONSLow.—The prom. of D. B. to the 3rd class of the financial dept., which was notified April 3 last, is to take effect from the 1st idem.

ORTON.—The services of Rev. F., officg. chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and of the Prosy. jail, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab. June 20. He is appd. to offic. as chaplain of Peshawur. June 23.

PALMER.—The following prom. is made, from March 1 last:—Mr. E. P. Palmer, exec. engr., 3rd grade, 2nd div., Barce Doab Canal, to be exec. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab.

PEACHEY, T., dep. cont. gen. of accts., has priv. leave for 1 mo. June 23.

PEARSON, Major G. F., conservator of forests, Central Provs., is granted 2 mos. priv. leave fr. date on which he may avail himself of it. June 26.

PUGH, R. F. H., asst. superint. of police, Burhee, having rejoined on June 1, the unexpired portion of leave of March 7, and of which he availed himself on May 23, is cancelled.

RATTRAY, H., to be sub asst. comr. at Nulla in sub dist. of Deoghur, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class in Sonthal Pergunnahs. Mr. Rattray will, at present, be posted to Deoghur during the abs. on deputation, of Fraser. June 18.

ROBINSON, W. LeF., is re-app. as comr. of revenue and circuit of Rajshahye div. during abs. of Campbell. July 26.

SINCLAIR, C. F., to offic. as special sub-registrar of assurances of sub-districts of Patna and Arrah.

SPEDDING, R. D., jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Kirwee, now on 3 mos. priv. leave, to attend for honours in oriental languages to be held in Calcutta in July.

STEVENS, J. F., asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Nowadah, has leave for 1 mo.

TESTRO, D. W. M., asst. mag. and coll., to have ch. of sub div. of Serajunge, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, and of a dep. coll. in dists. of Pubna and Bogra.

THOMAS, Lieut. R. M. B., asst. comr., Scone, availed himself of the 3 mos. priv. leave granted May 19 on June 13.

THOMSON, Capt. H. G., to be an asst. superint. of the 1st grade, Mysore commission, consequent on retirement of Capt. Acton, 1st grade asst. superint. June 24.

TOWNSEND, Dr. S. C., sanitary comr., Central Provs. and Berar, returned from priv. leave and resumed ch. of his duties on June 15.

TUCKER, F., on leave, to be civ. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad. June 20.

TURNBULL, J., asst. dist. superint. of police, Shalpoore, to offic. as dist. superint. of Gujranwalla fr. date on which Mr. Allison leaves for Jhung.

VOWELL, Asst. Coll. C. H., has been placed in ch. of Jessore treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries. June 27.

WARD, Capt. D., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from Oude to the N.W. Provs. June 20.

WOOD, Capt. E. S., is app. dep. conservator of forests in Berar, but will cont. to offic. as conservator of forests in Oude till return from leave of Read. June 25. [Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.]

WOOD, C. C., to be special sub-registrar of assurances of sub-districts of WORGAN, J. B., to be a mag. and coll. of 2nd grade, and to be mag. and coll. of Purneah. June 20.

MILITARY.

BOLTON, Capt. A. W., Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' serv., is prom. to rank of major, from June 16.

BROUGHTON, Capt. W. E. D., 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., has leave to Calcutta for 1 mo., from date of availing himself of it, on m.c.

BYRNE, Hon. Ens. M., dep. asst. comy. of ordnance, having been declared by a med. committee unfit for further active serv., is transf. to the pension estab., with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

CUPPAGE, Major H. C., staff corps, having completed 26 years' serv., is prom. to lieut. col., from June 23.

DRAGE, Lieut. W. H., local rank, to be capt., from May 9.

HALLETT, Lieut. C. E., 97th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 1st regt. N.I., admitted to Bengal staff corps, from June 30, 1867.

IREMONGER, Major H. E., having completed 26 years' serv., is prom. to rank of lieut. col., from June 19.

JENKINS, Capt. H. G., late 4th Eur. L.C., brev., to be major. June 26.

ROBERTS, W. E. R., Bengal staff corps, is placed on the retired list from June 23, and will receive the half-pay of his rank.

RUSSELL, Capt. J. J., late 46th N.I., doing duty with 24th N.I., to offic. as interpreter to 92nd foot, at Jullundur, to join.

SMITH, Lieut. J. B., Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' serv., is prom. to rank of capt., from June 26.
 STEDMAN, Lieut. E., R.A., 2nd wing subalt. 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I., is admitted to the staff corps, from June 4, 1867.
 STEWART.—The leave for 6 mo. granted to Capt. A. McL. Stewart, staff corps, att. to 4th N.I., in G.O. April 15, is cancl.
 TURNBULL.—The portion of G.O. of May 2, confirming Peshawur brig. order, dated Jan. 3 last, directing Surg. maj. F. Turnbull, 28th N.I., to assume med. charge of 3rd N.I., in addition to his other duties, is hereby cancl.
 VINCENT, Major G. F. F., Bengal army, is placed on the retired list, on the pension of his rank, with effect from June 23.
 WALTON, Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) B., staff corps, having completed 20 years' serv., prom. to rank of major, from June 16.
 WILLOWS, Major J. E. L., staff corps, having completed 26 years' serv., is prom. to lieut. col., from June 23.

MEDICAL.

GAFFNEY.—The services of Dr. J. B., offic. house surg. of Calcutta Med. Coll. Hosp., are placed at disposal of home dept., for appt. to a civil med. charge in the Central Provs.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J., in civil med. charge of Sumbulpore dist., returned from priv. leave and resumed charge of his duties on June 9.
 McKENNA, Asst. surg. C. J., is apptd. to med. charge 43rd N.I., in room of Pettingal, to Europe on m.c. leave.
 SELONS.—The services of Asst. surg. E., of the med. dept., are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. June 26.
 WARBURTON, Asst. surg. W. P., civil surg. of Jullundhur, is placed in exec. charge of the jail, from the date on which he assumed charge, and vested with powers of a mag., &c.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. G. B. P. ALCOCK.

Head Qrs., Simla, June 20.—At a general Court-martial, assembled at Peshawur on the 4th June, Lieut. George Brabazon Ponsonby Alcock, of the late 24th N.I., 1st wing subaltern of the 28th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, on the 8th March, been drunk in his quarters when officially visited by the adjutant and another officer of the regt. by order of the commanding officer.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to direct.

(Signed)

P. W. MACMAHON, Colonel,
36th Regt., President.

Approved and Confirmed.

The prisoner has been found guilty of being drunk in his quarters. It appears from the evidence that he had been reported absent from a Court of Inquiry, which led to his being officially visited by order of his commanding officer. A charge was not preferred against the prisoner for his omission of duty, because of the absence of certain evidence.

The prisoner is hereby reprimanded, in accordance with the sentence of the Court, and is seriously warned of the danger of a course of conduct which has compelled the C. in C. to subject him to the ordeal of a Court-martial.

(Signed)

W. R. MANSFIELD, General,
Head-quarters, Simla, June 13. Commander-in-Chief in India.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 19.—No. 209.—In modification of G.O.C.C., dated March 1, 1860, it is hereby notified that officers on leave at hill sanatoria, other than Simla, desirous of appearing before a medical committee in view to obtaining an extension of leave, must obtain permission to do so from the general officer commanding the division in which the sanatorium is situated, forwarding with their applications a statement of their case.

Officers on leave at Simla, desirous of appearing before a medical board, will forward their applications for permission to do so to the adjutant general, or in his absence to the officer in charge of the adjutant general's office at Simla.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.,

H. E. LONGDEN, Colonel, Adjutant General.

PASSAGES—PAY.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, June 20.—No. 206.—The following resolution by the Government of India in the financial department, No. 2,284, dated April 24, received from the military department, under date the 16th ult., is published for information:—

"Read.—The undermentioned correspondence regarding a proposal to mitigate the operation of the rule contained in the resolution No. 1,467, passed in this department on July 23, 1866, for deductions on account of table money in the cases of public officers provided with free passage when they travel on duty by sea.

"Memorandum from the public works department, No. 1,455e, dated Oct. 22, 1867, and enclosures.

"Office memoranda to the military and public works departments, Nos. 98 and 99, dated Jan. 15.

"Office memorandum from the military department, No. 61, dated Feb. 29.

"Endorsement from the public works department, No. 451e, dated the 30th ult.

"Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer, temporarily absent from head quarters on duty is provided with a free passage by sea under the orders of July 23, 1866, he

shall be permitted to draw half of any daily allowance he may have been entitled to had he been travelling on duty by land for the period for which he is required to pay table money."

CASE OF VETERINARY SURGEON HOLLOWAY.

No. 616.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary for India, No. 71, dated May 21, is published for general information:—

Military—No. 171.

India Office, London, May 21, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—Having considered in Council your letter No. 103 of March 16 last, forwarding a memorial from Veterinary Surgeon R. H. U. Holloway, of the Madras establishment, requesting promotion, and at the same time submitting the views of your Government with respect to the local veterinary service, I accede to your recommendation that in Bengal six, and in Madras three, of those officers may be of the first class, and also that one of those, of not less than fifteen years' service, be promoted to staff veterinary surgeon, and be considered eligible, if selected, as inspecting veterinary surgeon.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLISS, Mr. H. W., Madras C.S.; the unexpired portion of the 3 mos. priv. leave granted on April 15 is cancl. from May 10.

BORRADALE, Capt. G. E., S.C., to act as examr. of railway accounts during abs. of Capt. Moberly on leave. June 30.

CRICKSHANK, A., to act as senior asst. to col. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam during abs. of Mr. Goodrich on m.c. June 30.

GANGANNA, Insp. of Godavery police, leave granted April 7 has been cancl. at his own request. June 25.

GOODRICH, Mr. H. St. A., to be senior asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam. June 30.

GORMAN, J., asst. engr. of 2nd grade, to have ch. of the Cuddapah range, Cuddapah dist., during abs. of George, on m.c. He will also take ch. of the Pullumpett range, Cuddapah dist., dur. abs. of Haddock. June 30.

GRIGG, H. B., junior asst. to coll. and mag. and agent in Ganjam, is invested with powers of a mag. June 30.

HUTCHINS, A. R., to be junior asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Govr. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, but to cont. to act as principal asst. to coll. and mag. and agent in Vizagapatam. June 30.

JANES, Actg. Head Surveyor Mr., of No. 6 Ganjam survey party, to be head surveyor from June 1. [from July 7.]

Lys, Rev. F. G., chapl. of North Black Town, has priv. leave for 2 mos., MOBERLY, Capt. C. M., S.C., examr. of railway accounts, has 1 mo. priv. leave under civil rules. June 30. [leave. June 24.]

WALTER, A. M. D., insp. of police, South Arcot, has been granted 2 mos.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Ens., 76th foot, to be lieut. without purch., v. Butler, adm. probationer for the staff corps. Dated July 3, 1867.

BALDOCK, Lieut. col. G., S.C., staff officer and superint. of details, Fort St. George, will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct duties of Col. Worster, royal (Madras) art., barrackmaster, Presy., who has priv. leave of abs. for 21 days from July 3, during abs. and on the responsibility of that officer.

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut., S.C., qmr. 19th N.I., v. Trevor, who vacates.

BURN, Major A. G. W., 13th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. 13th N.I.

FOORD, Lieut. G. C., 7th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt., v. Horner, ret. Dated May 1. [capt. fr. June 26.]

HIGGINSON, Lieut. T., Madras S.C., having completed 12 years' serv., to be LANGSTON, Lieut. col. J., Bombay inf., is perm. to rem. on the Neilgherries, on m.c., from Aug. 7 to Dec. 31.

McMULLIN, Lieut. J., of H.M.'s 102nd regt., 2nd wing subalt. 9th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras S.C. from June 13.

TABUTEAU, Lieut. T., Madras S.C., att. to 3rd Bombay N.I., is perm. to proc. to Madras by the first opportunity, and will report himself on arr. there to the adjt. gen., Madras army. Order dated Camp Dongolo, Abyssinia, May 18. [major from June 26.]

TURTON, Capt. T. T., Madras S.C., having completed 20 years' serv., to be WHITE, Major C. M., S.C., offic. wing officer, 13th N.I.

PROMOTIONS.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. De Sausmarez, to be col., fr. June 29, agreeably to sect. 2, para. 61, of despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, dated Aug. 8, 1866, No. 159.

6th Regt. N.I.—Major A. L. Steele (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. N. Pace (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major; Lieut. A. McGoun (capt. in staff corps), to be capt.—fr. June 29, v. De Sausmarez promoted.

1st Madras Fus.—Major H. D. Taylor (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.; Capt. (brevet col.) J. B. Spurgin, major 102nd foot, to be maj.; Lieut. J. Duncan (capt. 102nd foot), to be capt.—from June 29, v. Steele prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

18th Regt. N.I.—Major A. Stevens (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieut. col.; Capt. G. Nightingale (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major; Lieut. F. M. Raynsford (capt. in staff corps), to be capt.—fr. June 29, v. Taylor prom. and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

10th Regt. N.I.—Major H. L. Christie, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. (brevet major) W. Ramsay, to be major; Lieut. J. C. Berkeley, to be captain.—from June 29, v. Stevens promoted and removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels of infantry.

MEDICAL.

APPLIN, Asst. surg., R.A., to assume medical charge of the R.A. at St. Thomas' Mount, v. Surg. major Fasson, proc. on m.c.
SMITH, Surg. major G., M.D., to act as ophthalmic surgeon general hospital, without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Chipperfield, to take effect from June 2.
STEWART, Surg. major, 2nd L.C., has leave from June 12 to Aug. 6—to Madras and Neilgherries, m.c.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Head Qrs., Madras, June 23.—With reference to G.O. No. 59, of May 29, head qrs. of the army will be established at Ootacamund on July 2; further movements will be notified hereafter:—

The following officers will join head qrs.:—

The Adjt. gen., Asst. Adjt. gen., Asst. Adjt. gen., R.A., Qrmer. gen., Dep. Qrmer. gen., Judge Advocate gen., his Excellency's personal staff.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ARMY SCHOOLS.

Fort St. George, June 30.—Lieut. col. Laurie, of the royal (Madras) art., supt. of army schools, being ineligible to retain that appt. without joining the staff corps, and being above the qualifying rank for admission to the corps, the services of that officer are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. He will, however, continue in the appt. until relieved.

The Gov. in Council has made the following appt.:—Major H. L. Grove, of the staff corps, to be supt. of army schools, v. Lieut. col. Laurie.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BABINGTON, Lieut. S., acting supt. of the railway police on the B.B. and C.I. Railway, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the several dists. through which the railway passes.

WARDEN, Mr. J. L., acting 2nd mag. of police, Bombay, assumed charge of his appt. July 1.

MILITARY.

BOYD, Capt., to offic. as 2nd in com., 28th regt. N.I. June 28.
BRIDGE, Capt. W. A., 21st foot, to offic. as A.D.C. to Major gen. T. Tapp, c.b., comdg. northern div., with effect from Dec. 18, 1867.

BRIGGS, Capt., 32nd foot, to temp. com. of Ghizree Sanitarium, v. Gubbins resigned, confirmed. Dated June 6.

BROWNE, Lieut. P. A., to offic. as wing officer, 27th N.I., in add. to his own duties, from June 2, v. Henslowe, to Europe.

BURD, Major, staff corps, is attached to 10th regt. N.I., for duty. June 25.
COTTON, Ens. R. O., to be lieut., without purch., v. Sperrin, dec. Dated May 31.

CRICKSHANK, Lieut. G. M., R.E., is appd. to offic. as exec. engr., Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Capt. J. G. Griffith, R.E.

DICK.—Consequent on the death of Lieut. col. Dennis, Lieut. col. Dick, as next senior officer, assumes com. of the Scinde frontier field force.

FORBES, Capt. J. F., to offic. as comdt. 2nd regt. Scinde horse, in add. to his other duties, from June 10, v. Dick.

GUYON, Ens. G. F., to be lieut., 49th foot, without purch., v. Humfrey, admitted prob. for the staff corps. Dated May 16.

HART.—The underment. officer is reported to have passed an exam. in Hindustani, according to the lower standard.—Lieut. E. C. Hart, R.E.

MOORE, Lieut. col. R. B., staff corps, is appd. an asst. adjt. gen. on the estab., v. Major Carnegie.

MORAY, Capt., to offic. as wing officer, 28th regt. N.I., as a temp. measure, in addition to his own duties, v. Nimmo, proceeded on leave.

POTTINGER, Capt., R.A., to act as dep. asst. qrmer. gen., northern div. of the army, as a temp. measure, v. Huyshe, and will proceed to join forthwith. June 20.

RYVES, Lieut., to offic. as wing officer, 28th N.I.

SHEPPARD, Maj., to offic. as comdt., 2nd gren. regt. N.I., v. Muter on m.c.
SHEWELL, Lieut. col., staff corps, is confirmed in the appt. of dep. qrmer. gen. of the army from the date of Col. Gell's appt. to be qrmer. gen.

MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Vet. surg., R.A., to remain in Bombay in vet. charge of land transport animals, under orders of the sen. officer of the transport train.

ARNOT, Asst. surg., to gen. duty, Presy. div.

BOATE.—Referring to G.O. No. 97, dated Feb. 11 last, the services of Dr. H. C. Boate are dispensed with. June 30.

CLAPP, Asst. surg. A., R.A., being no longer required with No. 5 batty. 25th brig., is directed to proc. to Calcutta to join F. batty. 16th brig.

DAVIDSON, Asst. surg., to do general duty, Presy. div.

GORDON, Asst. surg. W. R., is placed on gen. duty, Poona div. [join.

KEITH, Asst. surg. J. F., is placed on gen. duty, Sind div., and directed to LEGGATT, Asst. surg., to gen. duty at Presidency.

LONG, Asst. surg. D. B., to gen. duty, Sind.

MARTIN, Staff asst. surg. T. W., is placed on gen. duty, Presy. circle.

NOLAN, Asst. surg., will proceed and join the 2nd regt. N.I., relieving Asst. surg. Arnott, at present in charge, to enable the latter officer to return to Bombay.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Adjt. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Sorrow, May 31.—The underment. officer has been granted 15 mo. leave to England on m.c.:—Lieut. col. A. W. Lucas, Bombay staff corps, deputy commissary general, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, and assistant comy. general, Bombay.

Head Qrs., Camp Koomaylee, June 2.—The 1st division is broken up from this date. The staff officers belonging to it will embark by the earliest opportunity for their respective destinations.

Head Qrs., Camp, Zoulla, June 2.—The underment. staff officers will embark for India as early as possible:—

Lieut. col. H. W. Holland, controller of supply and transport.

Capt. M. W. Willoughby, asst. to the controller of supply and transport.

Capt. C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., R.E., brigade major, R.E.

Lieut. Clark will, as a temporary measure, act as staff officer of the land transport train, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Martin, rejoined his regiment.

Subject to confirmation, an extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem is sanctioned for Lieut. C. B. Smith, Madras commissariat department, during the time he has been in charge of the Madras and Bombay doo y bearers. The allowance to commence from the date on which he took charge of the bearers in Madras, i.e., October 3, 1867.

Head Qrs., Camp Zoulla, June 3.—Brig. gen. Schneider having arrived in camp, he will take over command of the Zoulla brigade from Major Gen. Russell this day.

Major gen. Russell will continue to arrange for and superintend the embarkation of troops, animals, stores, &c.

Major Mignon, asst. comy. gen., will remain at Zoulla to superintend the embarkation of commissariat stores, and to make arrangements for the provisioning of the ships taken up for the conveyance of troops, animals, &c.

The following order is confirmed:—Dated May 22 last, by the officer commanding at Koomaylee, directing Capt. G. H. Kennedy, 3rd Bombay N.I., to assume charge of the bazaar at Koomaylee.

25th Native Light Infantry.—Order confirmed.—Lieut. and Adjt. Withers to officiate as wing officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from May 16 last.

Dr. Edis, of the steamship *Bengal*, was appointed to the medical charge of invalids proceeding to Bombay in that vessel on Feb. 16 last, the usual allowance being sanctioned, viz., Rs. 250 for the trip.

Capt. Geary, R.A., will take command of invalids, &c., proceeding to England via the Cape in steamship *Golden Fleece*, and Capt. Fawcett, 1st royals, will do duty with the same.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Zoulla, June 4.—Lieut. P. H. M. Mowbray, R.A., is granted 2 months' privilege leave, to remain at Aden.

Lieut. col. Wilkins, R.E., having reported his departure from Zoulla on 30th ult., on m.c. to England, Capt. W. Goodfellow, R.E., is appointed commanding engineer, A.E. force, from 1st inst.

The services of Lieut. Rule, R.M., being required on board H.M.S. *Octavia*, the commanding engineer is requested to direct that officer to rejoin his ship without delay.

Ens. Harrison, 1-4th foot, at present attached to the transport train, may return to India with a portion of it, with the view of there app'ying to the adjt. gen. of the army for admission to the Bombay staff corps as a probationer.

Surg. H. O. Thorold performed the duties of executive sanitary officer at Addigera from April 13 to May 11, inclusive.

The following order is confirmed:—Appointing Lieut. col. Bartlett to officiate as provost marshal and superintendent of bazaars at Zoulla, with effect from May 31.

FURLOUGHS.

Head Qrs., Camp Zoulla, June 5.—At the recommendation of med. boards, and subject to confirmation, the underment. officers have obtained leave of absence as follows:—

Overland to England for Twenty Months.

Lieut. col. Wilkins, R.E.; Capt. Fellowes, brig. major, A.E.F.; Capt. Darrab, R.E.; Capt. Currie and Waterfield, 23rd Punjab pioneers; Surg. major Maitland, Bombay med. estab.; Lieut. Hotham, 23rd Punjab pioneers; Asst. surg. Barrie, Bombay med. estab.; Major Beville, 27th N.I. (Beloochees); Lieut. Beville, ditto; Asst. surg. Lalor and Surg. Burrows, Bombay med. estab.; Lieut. Fletcher, Madras gen. list; Major Bonnor, Bombay staff corps; Asst. surg. McConnochie and Surg. McConnell, Bombay med. estab.; Ensign Melliss, 33rd foot; Capt. Hicks, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. Hore, Bombay gen. list; Lieut. Henslowe, 27th N.I. (Beloochees); Capt. Hogg, Bombay staff corps.

For Six Months to England, on m.c.

Maj. gen. Sir C. Staveley, k.c.b., 2nd in comd., A.E.F.

Overland to England, on m.c.

Lieut. Coghlan, 21st hussars; Lieut. Seton, R.A.; Lieut. col. Parish and Ens. Grubb, 45th foot.

To England via the Cape of Good Hope, to appear before a Med. Board.

Lieut. Carnac, 19th hussars (available for duty with troops); Lieut. Sarjeant, R.E.

To England for Twenty Months, via the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. (Honorary) Davis, Bombay army.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 31.

Royal Artillery.—The names of the sergeant major promoted in *Gazette* of Sept. 23, 1862, to be qrmer., are "A. J. Holbourne," not "J. Holburne," as therein stated.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. E. C. A. Gordon to be removed from the seconded to the supernum. list; May 8. The tempy. coms. as lieut., of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, from the dates mentioned against their respective names:—E. C. Fanshawe, June 22, 1865; J. S. Nicholson, C. C. C. Barlow, Dec. 22, 1865; M. H. Purcell, April 17, 1866.

2nd Foot.—Capt. A. W. Gosset has been perm. to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Aug. 1.

7th Foot.—H. F. Emly, gent., late lieut., 57th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. J. M. Scott, who retires on h.p.; Aug. 1.

12th Foot.—Major R. Atkinson to be lieut. col., without purch., v. A. E. V. Ponsonby, dec.; Capt. E. Foster to be major, without purch., v. Atkinson; Lieut. J. O. Johnson to be capt., without purch., v. Foster; Ensign H. S. Bolton to be lieut., without purch., v. Johnson; June 17. Ensign T. Baker to be lieut., by purch., v. Bolton, whose prom., by purch., June 27 has been cancelled; Gent. cadet R. T. E. Dowse, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Baker; Aug. 1.

102nd Foot.—Gent. cadet E. P. Elliott, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Davidson, transf. to 107th foot; Aug. 1. Gent. cadet C. S. Craig, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Gompertz, transf. to 108th foot; Aug. 2.

104th Foot.—Gent. cadet C. H. Short, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Byng, prom.; Gent. cadet H. C. Halkett, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Hunt, prom.; Aug. 2.

105th Foot.—Gent. cadet C. S. S. Whitehill, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Symons, prom.; Aug. 1. Gent. cadet W. D. Graham, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Dale, prom.; Aug. 2.

107th Foot.—Gent. cadet J. S. King, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Sir C. Leslie, Bart., prom.; Aug. 1.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign H. N. Monck to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Dunlop, who retires; F. H. Thorold, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Monck; Aug. 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. H. C. Collier, from 4th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. Collins, M.D., dec.; Aug. 1.

BREVET.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. D. Simpson, 11th foot, to have the hon. rank of major; June 15.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAMBER.—At Bogra, June 26, wife of H. Bamber, prematurely, daughter. **CHESTER.**—At Saugor, June 26, wife of Capt. C. W. R. Chester, brigade major, daughter.

COPLAND.—At Futehgurh, June 27, wife of Capt. A. Copland, 19th P.N.I., daughter. **FRANCIS.**—At Peshawur, June 22, wife of Lieut. col. Francis, R.A., son.

FRENCH.—At Madras, June 26, wife of Henry R. French, daughter. **GREAVES.**—At Madras, June 30, wife of Henry B. Greaves, commander, P. and O. Co.'s service, daughter.

JOHNSTON.—At Trevandrum, Travancore, June 20, wife of Thomas M. H. Johnston, daughter. **KELSO.**—At Hingolee, Deccan, June 22, wife of J. A. Kelso, Lieut., R.A., son.

KOUGH.—At Oosoor, Salem, June 25, wife of Charles Kough, C.S., daughter. **LATHAM.**—At Kurnool, June 23, wife of John H. Latham, daughter.

MILLER.—At Kalbadevi, July 1, wife of John Miller, daughter. **MOORE.**—At Cawnpore, June 24, wife of A. Moore, E.I. Railway, daughter.

SEVERIN.—At Gowhatty, June 23, wife of F. F. Severin, son. **STAINFORTH.**—At Dalhousie, June 18, wife of Capt. G. B. Stainforth, 2nd in com. 4th regt. Sikh inf., son.

MARRIAGES.

CUMBERLEGE.—**LAMB.**—At Landour, June 27, A. F. Cumberlege, Lieut., R.A., to Eliza Burgess, daughter of the late Rev. R. M. Lamb.

HAY.—**CRUYWAGEN.**—At Nowgong, Bundelkund, June 27, Lieut. E. Hay, adj. 7th B.C., to Christina, daughter of the late J. J. Cruywagen.

HOOLEY.—**WOOD.**—At Monghyr, June 6, John Hooley to Louisa Wood.

MOFFET.—**LESLIE.**—June 20, John Grenville Moffet to Clara, daughter of the late Robert Leslie.

SHARPIN.—**SEALY.**—At Nusseerabad, June 27, the Rev. F. S. Sharpin, chaplain, Bombay estab., to Helen G., daughter of Brigdr. gen. Sealy, R.A., commanding at Nusseerabad.

ST. MARTIN.—**KENT.**—At St. George's Cathedral, June 24, Gustave F. St. Martin to Emily M. Greville, daughter of the late William Henry Kent.

TOKER.—**ADAMS.**—At Bhaugulpore, June 22, Alliston C. Toker, B.S.C., to Katharine A., daughter of the late T. O'Brien Adams.

DEATHS.

CRUICKSHANK.—At Ahmednuggur, July 1, Arthur H., son of Lieut. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., aged 4 months.

DURANTON.—At Lahore, June 12, son of F. Duranton, aged 11 months.

GORMAN.—At Madras, June 26, John Gorman.

GOSLING.—June 29, Lieut. Gosling, 60th rifles.

HYKOOP.—At Baroda, June 29, Eva Grace, child of Col. James Hykoop, his Highness the Guicowar's service, aged 5 days.

MANDERSON.—At Simla, June 26, Margaret E. B., child of Lieut. Mander-sonce, aged 9 months.

SULLEN.—At Lahore, June 27, Caroline A., wife of Samuel Sullen, inspecting postmaster, aged 27.

VONSOHSTEN.—At Coconada, June 18, A. L. VonSohsten, aged 39.

WRIGHT.—At Ootacamund, June 27, Arthur R., son of W. E. Wright, aged 9 months.

Home.

HIRED TRANSPORTS.—The following ships have been taken up by the Transport Department of the Admiralty for the conveyance of Government stores; *Glen Tilt*, 991 tons, for Bombay; *Lincoln*, 971 tons, for Calcutta; *Chatham*, 491 tons, for Bombay; *Pheton*, 576 tons, for Calcutta; and *Petchee*, for Singapore.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.—The creditors of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (in liquidation) have conveyed to the board of directors of the resuscitated Agra Bank, and especially to Mr. James Thomson, the manager, their appreciation of the skill and promptitude by which engagements amounting to £7,000,000 have been honourably and punctually discharged.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—At the recent annual festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation it was announced that Sir Salar Jung, minister to his Highness the Nizam, had become an annual subscriber of £10 to its funds, and that a donation of £100 had been received from Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, of Bombay, as "a mark of his appreciation of the blessings resulting from a free press in India."

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The chartered troop-ship *Cospatrick* sailed from Gravesend on the 3rd inst. with troops (Royal Artillery, 5th Lancers, 11th Hussars, &c.) for Kurrachee, and the following officers: Captains Rapee and Macleay, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Adams, Royal Artillery; Captain Chaffey, 5th Lancers; Lieutenant Black, 11th Hussars; and Assistant Surgeon Davie, M.D., Royal Artillery (in medical charge of the troops).

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—It is stated that, in consequence of the legal questions which have been raised by a few of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, the Master of the Rolls has further postponed the payment of the second dividend, which was some time since declared, his Lordship being of opinion that the relative rights and liabilities of the Corporation and the old Commercial Bank of India should be defined by the Court before any further distribution of assets is made.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—At a meeting on the 30th ult. of the proprietors of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), the directors' report was adopted, after a long discussion, during which an amendment was put forward to the effect that the company should not become cultivators of the tea and coffee plantations which have passed into their possession. The chairman explained that the directors do not for one moment contemplate becoming tea cultivators, but that they simply took power to keep the estates in their present state of cultivation and prevent them running to jungle. He added that as soon as a fair offer can be obtained the estates will be sold.

HOME REWARDS FOR SERVICE.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes the list of rewards for service in Abyssinia will include the promotion of Sir Charles Staveley to the rank of major-general. Sir Charles stands thirty-sixth on the list of colonels, and, under ordinary circumstances, would not obtain this step for about two years. His advancement will not interfere with that of the other colonels, who will be taken up as vacancies occur on the general's list, Sir Charles Staveley being retained as a supernumerary major-general until the time at which his promotion by seniority would take place, when he will belong to the fixed establishment. It is understood that the command at Devonport will be given to Sir Charles Staveley.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Telegraph to India Company (Limited), Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair, a dividend for the half-year ended the 30th June last, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was agreed to unanimously. The chairman explained that the future prospects of the company depended upon the successful accomplishment of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph Company, which was still in abeyance. There could be no question of the Red Sea line being made, that when laid the company would derive the benefit of the satisfactory agreement entered into with that company, and that in the meantime all that could be done was to divide and be satisfied with the 3 per cent. earned by the lease of the company's Egyptian line.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) have issued their first report. It details the progress made in the work and the modifications made in the original scheme. The principal of these changes is in the Russian territory, the cable in the Black Sea being shortened by 100 miles, and 150 miles of land substituted for it. The directors, however, feel confident that the estimated cost will not be exceeded. The assistance rendered by the India-office in constructing a complete alternative line between Bushire and Kurrachee, and in erecting an additional wire between Teheran and Bushire, is also acknowledged. The first instalment under the contract with Messrs. Siemens has, it is stated, been paid to them, and, as the stores are now being shipped with every possible expedition, a call will shortly become necessary.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The *Akbar*, Captain Pyzzy, arrived at Spithead on July 29 from Madras, whence she sailed on March 9, calling at Point de Galle on the 18th to land a soldier with the small-pox, remaining till the 28th, no other cases having shown themselves. She has brought home Major Cunningham, 3rd Light Infantry (in command of troops); Lieutenant Cosling, Staff Corps; Lieutenant Adams, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment; Dr. Smith, R.A. (in medical charge); 98 time-expired men and military invalids, 5 military convicts, 14 soldiers' wives, and 25 children. There were three births and seven deaths on the voyage, besides two men drowned. The *Clyde*, Captain Victor Howes, arrived at Spithead on July 29, from Calcutta, whence she sailed February 23. She has brought home a number of military invalids and time-expired men. They comprise—Major Dixon, Bengal Artillery (in command); Captain Duncan, 19th Hussars; Captain Lorne, 2nd Battalion 25th Regiment; Lieutenant Drake, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Staff Assistant Surgeon Hare, in medical charge; 177 military invalids and time-expired men, 9 soldiers' wives, and 20 children. Three deaths occurred on the voyage.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—The annual speech day was held on the 28th ult., and the Scholarship Examinations closed on the 30th. After a few introductory remarks by the head master, the Rev. Arthur Faber, M.A., announcing the increase of the school, the opening of a new boarding-house, the improvement of the playing-fields, &c., the following speeches were delivered:—J. P. Haworth, "Aurea Parthenope," original; H. Bowen, "The Isles of Greece," original; W. Wray, "Ex Vergili Æneide Sexta;" J. Curtis, "Speech on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings," Burke; E. N. Jones, "Aurea Parthenope," original; H. Wathen, "Childe Harold," Byron; T. N. Bardwell, "Galgaci apud Milites Oratio," Tacitus; H. Barnes, "Speech to the Electors at Bristol," Burke; H. Walker and W. Ingham, "Les Fourberies de Scapin," Moliere; C. R. Blathwayt, "The Isles of Greece," original; C. Charlton, R. M. Drew, G. Allen, G. H. White, "Andria," Terence. The speeches were delivered with much spirit, the comic scenes coming in for the loudest and most merited applause. The prizes were then distributed, the chief award being the Beauchamp prizes (classical), J. Haworth, E. N. Jones, H. Barnes; the Gully prizes (modern languages), J. Smith, S. Curtis, A. Robinson, H. Walker; the Council prizes to R. M. Drew, D. Faber, J. Perks, A. Hill, F. Pottes, J. Scholfield; Modern department prizes to J. Rogers, J. Staught, &c. The old but ever new, *Domum* was sung, and the school broke up for the summer holidays until the 17th September. The Scholarship Examinations were concluded on the 30th. The Bishop Philpott Scholarship was awarded to H. Barnes; the Council Exhibition to R. M. Drew and C. Lushington; and the Modern Exhibition to H. Bowen.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 31.—**LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.**—Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it would not be a desirable and appropriate completion of the provision made by Parliament for the support of the title conferred on Lord Napier of Magdala if a pension equivalent to that already granted by Parliament was made to extend to Lady Napier, in case of any unforeseen contingency?—**MR. DISRAELI:** The provision made by Parliament, upon the recommendation of her Majesty, for Lord Napier of Magdala, in consideration of his eminent services, was well considered by her Majesty's Government, and it was as complete as they thought under the circumstances that it should be. I therefore cannot hold out to my hon. friend that the matter will again be opened for consideration.

India Office.

August 4, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Deputy Inspector gen. J. Sutherland, Med. Estab.; Capt. D. J. Welsh, Art.; Capt. J. S. Irvine, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. T. H. Drake, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Deputy Inspector gen. J. E. Mayer, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. B. Ford, Staff Corps; Major T. Sweet, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. L. Mackeson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Dunsterville, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major G. J. S. Tireman, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. C. Mackenzie, C.B., Staff Corps, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. E. Quin, Staff Corps; Major T. Taylor, Staff Corps; Major F. V. R. Jervis, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon J. Glen, Med. Estab.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BENTHALL—The wife of W. H. Benthall, Esq., of a son, at 31, Blandford-square, Aug. 1.

CARGILL—The wife of W. W. Cargill, Esq., of a daughter, Aug. 1.

EARLE—The wife of F. J. Earle, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army, prematurely of a daughter, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, July 26.

FRANCIS—The wife of Surgeon major C. R. Francis, Bengal Establishment, of a son, at Troy-house, Rochester, July 31.

HOGG—The wife of Major George F. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Abbots-hall, Sturmer, Essex, July 30.

INNES—The wife of G. M. Innes, Esq., of a daughter, July 25.

SEWELL—The wife of Fane Sewell, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, of a son, July 27.

MARRIAGES.

BIDDULPH—BARNIKELL.—William W., son of the late Capt. William Biddulph, Bengal Army, to Annie, daughter of the late William H. Barnikel, of Pembroke, at Rhoscowther, near Pembroke, July 11.

FERRIS—KENT.—Edward F. Ferris, eldest son of Major Ferris, late Commandant of the Forces of the Nawab of Rampoor, to Martha V., widow of the late Arthur Kent, Esq., at St. Mary's Church, Leamington, July 20.

LANG—TAYLER.—The Rev. Robert Lang to Adine Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Tayler, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Upton-cum-Chalvey, July 29.

LOWIS—SHAKESPEAR.—Ninian Lowis, Bengal Staff Corps, third surviving son of John Lowis, Esq., of Plean, Stirling, N.B., to Selina Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Sir Richard Shakespear, C.B., Bengal Artillery, at the Parish Church of Horsley, Gloucestershire, July 30.

NEAVE—SAUNDERS.—William Alexander, son of the late William Augustus Neave, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Frances Mary, daughter of Charles Saunders, Esq., of Carr-hall, near Whitby, at Sleights Church, near Whitby, July 29.

DEATHS.

BOWLES—John E. Bowles, late Captain 23rd Bombay N.I., in London, aged 47, July 26.

CHAMPNEYS—Montague S. Champneys, of the Bengal Civil Service, at St. Pancras Vicarage, aged 27, July 28.

CLARKE—The Rev. Edward T. Clarke, of Hurst-wood-lodge, Tunbridge-wells, son of the late General Tredway Clarke, of the Madras Artillery, at 37, Sandgate-road, Folkestone, aged 66, Aug. 2.

CLEEVE—Dorothy, relict of the late Thomas Cleeve, Esq., formerly Hon. E.I.Co.'s Home Service, at Plumstead-common, aged 90, July 31.

DICKSON—William B. Dickson, Commander in the late Indian Navy, at Betterne, near Southampton, aged 40, July 24.

DRUMMOND—Major general Henry Drummond, Retired, Indian Army, at Hunton, Kent, aged 66, July 30.

FRASER—W. Hugh Fraser, Esq., late of Calcutta, at 29, Arundel-gardens, Kensington-park, W., aged 52, Aug. 2.

HAMPTON—Mary Isabella, daughter of the late Francis R. Hampton, Esq., of Calcutta, at Clifton, aged 24, July 27.

SANDOZ—Esther Maria, widow of the late Philip Sandoz, Esq., at Reed-house, Hatherleigh, Devon, aged 75, July 26.

SMITH—Elizabeth H., widow of the late Sidney John Smith, Esq., formerly of the East India House, at Erith, aged 66, July 31.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 29. *Buston Vale*, Colombo; *Clyde*, Calcutta; *Hermann Doctor*, Bangkok; *Carl v. Doherr*, Rangoon; *Brazil*, Akyab.—30. *Proserpine*, Bombay; *Margaret Pugh*, Rangoon; *Stirling Castle*, Calcutta; *British India*, Calcutta; *Lady Cecilia*, Tuticorin; *Arab Seed*, Singapore; *Palestine*, Ceylon; *Botanist*, Calcutta; *Three Bells*, Kurrachee; *Walmer Castle*, Madras.—31. *Akbar*, Madras.—Aug. 2. *Robinson Crusoe*, Calcutta; *Prince Oscar*, Calcutta; *Star of Erin*, Calcutta.—3. *Aminta*, Calcutta; *Cœur de Lion*, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 29. *Kospatrik*, Kurrachee; *Indian Chief*, Mauritius; *Oriental*, Colombo.—30. *Sparkler*, Kurrachee; *Augusta*, Calcutta; *Michael Angelo*, Bombay; *Moorhill*, Bombay.—Aug. 2. *Sir R. Seppings*, Madras; *Warren Hastings*, Bombay.

PASSENGERS TO DEPART.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Syria*, Aug. 8.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Kilgour and four children, Mr. W. H. Lathbury, Mr. W. R. O. Wright. For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. D. Tarrant. For *MADRAS*.—Mr. Fraser and Miss Fraser, Capt. and Mrs. Strickland, Mr. J. McCleverty, Lieut. C. Curtois. For *HONG KONG*.—Capt. and Mrs. Sim, Mr. C. Grant.

From *MARSHILLES*.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. L. Berkeley. For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Keay. For *MADRAS*.—Mr. J. D. Goldingham.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to *BOMBAY*.—Major D. Hay, Mr. Christopher, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould.

MARSHILLES to *BOMBAY*.—Mr. Thornhill.

AUGUST 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. Heming.

MARSHILLES to *CALCUTTA*.—Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Watson and two children, and Mr. Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Short and two children.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Parsons.
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Miss Bertram.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.
MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Tod.

AUGUST 29.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Wright, Mr. Showell, and Mr. Morris.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Smith.
SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Pitcairn.

SEPTEMBER 5.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Ogilvie and child, Mr. R. Pearce, Mrs. H. Carrill and child, Mrs. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Raban and two children, Miss Drull, and Mr. Walton.
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Cockburn, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley and child, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. F. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, and Mr. Gillespie.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Bouramjee, Messrs. Lyell (two), and Mr. White.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, and Mr. Hope.
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Forlong.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Miss Petrie, and Mrs. C. Ross.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Miss Hunt.
MALTA to SYDNEY.—Rev. O. Bassanti.
SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Bishop of Perth.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Campbell.

SEPTEMBER 19.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Denham, Mrs. D. Candriff, Mr. and Mrs. Groves, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Wyman and child, Mr. J. Cormack, Mr. Coghill, Mrs. Carrick, Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Mr. Millett, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Brunton, and Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridges, Mr. Gough, and Mr. Thompson.
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Rose, Lieut. col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arashoon, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Rose, Mr. Dufenbach, Dr. Fuchs, and Dr. Walker.
SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. J. C. Plowden.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Fenwick and child, and Miss Eagar.
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. D. L. and Mrs. Gordon.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Powlett.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Brandreth, and Mrs. Powlett.
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Clark, Miss Baker, Master H. Baker, Miss Marshall, and Miss Townsend.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Price, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Von Glehn.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Dr. J. D. Treacher.

OCTOBER 3.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Capt. and Mrs. M'Neile, Lieut. C. and Mrs. M'Neile, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. Waterhouse, Miss Swinhoe, Mr. A. Watt, Miss Gray, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Leslie, Mr. Mendes, Mrs. Rabans, and Mr. Smythe.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. Goodenough, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Maconochie, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. M'Nichol, Capt. Dicey, Mr. Theobald, Mr. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. and Mrs. Omond, and Miss Webb.

SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, and Major and Mrs. Briggs.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Mears, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Dr. Wilson's two children, Lieut. J. H. Gausson, and Major Hands.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Dr. Duff, Mr. Robinson, and Lieut. Hill.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Shelley and child, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hughes, Major Tyrwhitt, Mrs. and Miss Gough, Mr. P. Mackinnon, and Miss Stevenson.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Crews Read, Col. and Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Mayhew, Major Darling, Mrs. Waterfield, and Miss Broughton.

SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. and Miss Duncan.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mrs. Heath.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Capt. Roberts.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Knox.

MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce, and Mr. Rae.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Finley (two).

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

CALLED TO THE BAR.—Among recent calls to the bar at Lincoln's Inn we have to notice that of Mr. Henry Waldemar Lawrence, B.A., younger son of the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, who fell at Lucknow, and therefore nephew of the present Viceroy of India. Mr. Waldemar Lawrence, who was born in 1845, was named after Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who visited the Punjab about that period, and served as a volunteer in the British army during the second Sikh war, which terminated in the conquest of the Punjab.—*Times of India.*

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	93½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	93	93
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	91½	91½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	102½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	105½	110
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	106½	110
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	106½	110
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	106½	110
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	106½	110
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	106½	110
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	106½	110
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	106½	110

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Singapore	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d.
Madras	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Hong Kong	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d.
Bombay	1s. 11½ d.	1s. 11½ d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½ d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½ d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½ d. to 4s. 11½ d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	...	212 to 215
	India 5 per cent.	...	115 to 114½
	India 4 per cent.	...	102½
	India 4 per cent., 1898	...	104½
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.	...	91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872	...	106½
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1870	...	110 to 109½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	...	106½
	" " " 1860	...	106½
	" " " 1863	...	106½
	" " " 1864	...	106½
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	106½
	India Debentures, 1873	...	106½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	104
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104½
	India 4 per cent., 1898	...	104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	23s. to 23s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	25s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	...
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½
20	Ditto F Shares	16	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
Stock	East Indian	100	106½
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108
20	Ditto (new)	8	£ pm.
20	Ditto	4	— to — pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	100
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	106½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	1 to 1½
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	104
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 82
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
5	New	3	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	7½
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	18	4 dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	2 to 1½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	4	6 to 4 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	1 to 2 dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	55 to 56
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	1 to 1½

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the prescribed tests on the 1st June, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—In Arabic according to clause VIII.—Captain H. M. Bengough, 77th Foot. Higher standard in Hindoostani.—Lieut. J. Abercrombie, 107th Foot; Captain D. C. S. L. Carnegie, late 4th E. L. C.; Lieut. W. F. Cavaye, 107th Foot, has passed a successful examination for the appointment of aide-de-camp.

J. T. MORTON will be happy to forward free to any part of the world a copy of his fully detailed Wholesale Export Price Current upon receiving a request therefor. Orders will be shipped upon receipt of one quarter of probable invoice amount, and the balance drawn for, after shipment.

J. T. MORTON,

AUGUST 3, 1868.

107, 108, & 109, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES: 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, & 109, LEADENHALL STREET; AND LONDON WHARF, RATCLIFF, LONDON; AND CLAYHILLS, ABERDEEN.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862. Prize Medal for Excellent Preserved Provisions.

NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION, 1865. Honourable Mention (the highest Award given at this Exhibition) for Preserved Provisions of superior quality. OPORTO EXHIBITION, 1865. First Class Medal for EXCELLENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

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W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India-office, London, 23rd July, 1868.

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BATEMAN, THOMAS MAYER.—In-

formation is desired respecting Mr. THOMAS MAYER BATEMAN, formerly in the Marine Service of the East India Company, and who, it is believed, died at Calcutta about 1812.

Any one who can give information, is requested to communicate with Messrs. FRESHFIELDS, 5, Bank-buildings, London.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 14; Agra, July 11; Calcutta July 9; Madras, July 8.

The Bombay Bank Commission has got over three more sittings, or eight in all. Among the witnesses examined were several liquidators of the banks and companies which sprang up for a time in the general rage for speculation, and fell to pieces at once in the reaction caused by the sudden close of the American war. Their evidence goes to substantiate the worst charges brought against the managers of the Bank of Bombay. Dr. Diver, Mr. Watson, Mr. Best, Mr. Taylor, and others, all have to own that large sums ranging from two to ten lakhs of rupees were borrowed from the Bank for speculative purposes on no security but their own names, and that some at any rate of the lenders had a private interest in advancing the loans. Bank directors, hungering for shares in this or that bubble scheme, were themselves in fact the borrowers under borrowed names of the money they lent so readily in their own. Sir Charles Jackson has already screwed a good deal of important evidence out of the mouths of unwilling witnesses, such as Mr. Brown's partner, Mr. Best, or of forgetful ones like Dr. Diver, who at first could remember nothing about a little matter of five lakhs that happened "two or three years ago," and declared that he had since been "studiously trying to forget the past." But there are so many matters which need further exploring, that the Commission is likely to sit on in Bombay till September, after which it will resume its agreeable labours at home.

In quiet times scandal fills the place of politics or war, and poor Mr. Speke has to suffer that the public may be amused. Bengal has just had a very tarnished edition of Mr. Speke in the shape of a Captain Gould, of the 47th N.I., who had apparently got drowned by accident at Barrackpore, but has since turned up discredibly at Allahabad. The police who traced him thither have carried him down to Calcutta on divers charges, including one of forgery. He is also said to have made away

with the moneys collected for the Barrackpore regatta. The Calcutta papers praise the police for their unusual energy and skill in running him down after a three days' start in his favour.

ANOTHER scandal has ended in the quashing of a criminal suit for adultery by the intervention of the officer who began it. Both plaintiff and defendant were officers in the Bengal army. The former however, in regard for the feelings of his wife and her family, declined to press the prosecution, and Mr. Justice Markby accordingly quashed the proceedings, after the prisoner had pleaded "Not guilty," and the prosecutor had confirmed in court the intention previously announced in his affidavit. As adultery in India is felony under the Penal Code, opinions differ as to the power of withdrawing a prosecution once begun. His lordship however ruled that in trials for adultery such a power was indicated by the Act of 1862; and so the peculiar virtue of a law which has no parallel in any other English-speaking community has still to be exemplified in the case of English offenders.

THE Imam of Muscat has to be helped out of a new difficulty, caused by the Persian monarch's cancelling his lease of the port of Bunder Abbas, which his forefathers have long held as a Persian fief. Colonel Pelly, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, has been instructed to mediate with the Shah for the Imam, who has yet another source of uneasiness; his uncle, the Sultan of Zanzibar, having prayed to be relieved of the subsidy he now pays under Lord Canning's arrangement to Muscat.

THE temporary cessation of the rains in Bombay and Calcutta has brought with it a spell of excessive heat. Bengal, says the *Daily News*, was in full enjoyment of its traditional vapour-bath. The reports from the flooded districts are generally cheering. The area of suffering is less than was at first supposed, and if no fresh floods occur, the measures of relief already taken will meet the probable distress. At Purneah however the indigo has been much damaged by a rise in the river Coosy. No detailed reports have yet come in from the tea-districts of Assam. Orissa however is likely to be a heavy sufferer from the late floods, which, according to Mr. Molony, the special famine commissioner, "will retard considerably her complete recovery from the effects of the famine." In those parts which have suffered worst, in Balasore namely and the districts of Bhuddruck and Jajipore, the greater part of the crops would have to be resown, and mention is made of heavy losses in cattle and houses, besides some loss of human life."

A WEATHER-PROPHET of some note takes dismal views of the future. He foretels the approach of a cyclone on the 17th July, which, sweeping up the Bay of Bengal, was to deal fresh havoc in Balasore and the districts south of Calcutta. We can only hope that the croakings of this raven will turn out as baseless as the prophecy of some great Mohammedan triumph which is to come off next year.

ACCORDING to the *Friend of India* the delay in promulgating the new Leave Rules for the Uncovenanted Service rests at the doors of the India-office. The Committee in India drew up for the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted a set of rules modelled after those of the Civil Service. But Sir S. Northcote, in view of filling up the service with natives, holds that the rules should be framed for native rather than English needs. To this the *Friend* strongly objects, because the higher posts are

still held by Englishmen, and "the efficiency of the native gentleman is far more likely to be promoted by leave rules suited to Europeans, than by leave rules suited to his own special proclivities." The force of this reasoning lies beyond us. It would only be fair however to issue two sets of rules, one for the native, the other for the European.

DR. CAYLEY is an able and energetic servant of the State. But his energy sometimes outruns his discretion, to judge by the comments of the Indian Government on his proceedings in Ladakh. In playing the schoolmaster among the fiscal dolts whom the ruler of Cashmere employs in levying toll on the trade of that province, he seems to have forgotten that sternness and rough treatment are no longer permitted even to dominions of the highest repute. He has apparently been driving his pupils instead of leading them; a process hardly adapted to the subjects of a sovereign whose independence we acknowledged in an evil hour. His exertions for the improvement of our trade with Ladakh are "fully appreciated" by the Indian Government. But proper courtesy towards the native government with which he has to deal is enjoined upon him as an imperative duty. He "will doubtless see the necessity of using great moderation and caution in his dealings" with the Cashmere authorities. He is reminded of certain orders which were "so worded as to cause apprehension to the Maharajah's Government." Such proceedings must be carefully avoided in future. He will do well of course "to represent to the proper official whatever is noteworthy." But even this

Must be done in judicious and considerate terms, avoiding anything that can unnecessarily give offence. Further, Dr. Cayley must see that his ministerial officers, moonshees, and others, do not insert in the vernacular proceedings any phrases that could in the least degree run counter to the principles above laid down. Lastly, while reporting officially to his own Government, Dr. Cayley, while fully stating what he believes to be the truth, must yet do so in guarded and well-weighed expressions, especially in matters reflecting at all on the native government. Some thought for these points is necessary, not only out of consideration to our native ally, but also for the success of the mission.

We fear that the subject of this little lecture will hardly be gratified at so full an "appreciation" of his services at Leh.

MAJOR-GENERAL HON. H. A. GORDON has at length been officially appointed Provisional Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, during Lord Napier's stay in England. The delay in making this appointment seems owing to the Home Government, which objected to paying General Gordon's increased salary out of the English Treasury, while the campaign was going on. Now however that the war is over, and Lord Napier virtually on leave, the objection no longer exists, and General Gordon will draw the allowance of an acting Commander-in-Chief.

THE Indian Government has just drawn up for the consideration of the minor governments a scheme for sending home yearly from India nine natives, six officially selected from the different provinces and three chosen by competition from the three presidency towns. Ample passage-money will be allowed the nine, and a yearly allowance of two or three hundred pounds each during their stay in this country will enable them to enter our universities, and qualify themselves for the Civil Service or any other profession they may prefer. We can hardly suppose that the minor Governments will offer any serious resistance to such a scheme for encouraging native talent.

ACCORDING to the latest news from Kabul, Shere Ali Khan's troops under Futtch Mohammad Khan have defeated those of the Ameer with some loss beyond Maimanah, and are again advancing on Kabul. Yakoob Khan, Shere Ali's son, at the head of one army was already close to Ghuznee. The Ameer Azim Khan is reported to have set out from his capital on the 25th June to venture a last stroke for his crown before Ghuznee. About Russian progress in Bokhara there is nothing new to say, except that, after some more fighting around Samarkand, a new treaty has been made with the Khan of Bokhara, which enables the Russians to build cantonments in any part of the Khanate they please. In other words Bokhara like Khiva has lost its independence.

MR. GORDON, who took Captain Williams's place in the Bhamo expedition, left Mandalay for Bhamo on the 16th June, in company with the private secretary to the King of Burmah.

An envoy from that monarch has been despatched to Colonel Fytche, partly to claim the surrender of a defaulting native merchant who had made off; it seems, with some of his Majesty's jewels; and partly to vindicate his own conduct in the matter of Captain Sladen's misadventures on the road to Bhamo. Among other tokens of sympathy he had sent that officer £1,000, with strict orders that the Governor of Bhamo should ensure the safe arrival of the money under pain of death. Captain Sladen left Pongsee on the 3rd June for Momein.

A CORRESPONDENT complains of the award of so pitiful a pension as half-a-crown a-day to Lieutenant Maling, whose "father and grandfather served the Government of India." We cannot see what that has to do with the question. Lieutenant Maling has served about four years, including two lost through ill-health. He is placed according to rule on a pension of £54 a-year; and it is not unlikely that the Government will go to yet greater cost on his behalf. But his claims on his employers are no stronger than those of many others who have to take what they can get, and remember that they might have fared worse.

A "SUFFERER'S" letter is to our minds another case of groundless grievance. Luck is everything in this world, and the thirty-five colonels whom Sir C. Staveley supersedes must hope that their turn of luck may come next, and that in like circumstances they could do as well as Sir C. Staveley.

Is Lord Mayo to be the next Governor-general of India? That is a question which most of the London journals regard as already answered. The assertion made by journals that ought to know something of Ministerial purposes has never yet been contradicted; and silence accordingly is supposed in this case to mean assent. But then comes the question which is on everybody's lips: why is Lord Mayo to be the next Governor-general? And nobody, it seems, can give a satisfactory reply. It is a very nice appointment, no doubt, for a nobleman of moderate means and strong personal or political claims on the dispensing power. But we have been taught of late years to look for some higher qualification for such a post than poverty or party needs. What sort of fitness has Lord Mayo ever shown for a place which now more than ever should be filled by a statesman of tried ability? Is there any reason to suppose, for instance, that he is likely to make half so good a viceroy as Sir S. Northcote or Lord Stanley, to say nothing of half-a-dozen old Indians worthy in all respects to succeed Sir John Lawrence? Nobody can tell. For all we know Lord Mayo may turn out a Wellesley or a Dalhousie, or he may at least attain the respectable level of Lord Canning. We do not forget too that Lord Canning himself evoked like expressions of wonder at his appointment. But then he was not quite so little known to fame, and people were ready to take him on trial for his father's sake. Besides, those were the days before the flood, and in view of Sir J. Lawrence one naturally looked for some successor of considerable mark. Public opinion had come to acquiesce in Sir S. Northcote; but who on earth is Lord Mayo that he should get the start of the Indian Minister? A strong man who can hold his own against both the local governments and the home authorities is more than ever needed for the viceregal throne, unless we are prepared to see India governed directly from this country. Such an issue may be on the cards; but how long would India then remain in our keeping?

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. J. M. Young, R.H.A., drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Morar River, July 4.

BENGAL.—Capt. G. Stedman, attached to 36th N.I., at Seetabuldee, Nagpoor, June 22. Lieut. Col. John Sland, Staff Corps, on board the *Renown*, on passage home, March 4.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell and child, Major Salt, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Haworth, Lieut. White, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Trevor, Mrs. Cochrane and child, Mrs. Col. Ponsonby, Capt. and Mrs. Midhurst, Mrs. Morgan and child, Mr. C. Vey, Mr. Grote. From MADRAS.—Capt. Beatty, Mr. Goodrich, Dr. Sanderson, Major Rleout, Lieut. Trevor, Lieut. Cunningham, Mr. W. Huddleston, Col. and Mrs. Kennedy, Col. Pringle, Capt. Thomas, Surg. and Major Penny, Mr. J. B. Stevens. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Victor and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hori, Capt. Nimmo, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. J. H. Dick, Miss Cahill, Lieut. Parker, Capt. Bradshaw, Capt. Pickhard.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BENGAL.—Mrs. Morgan and child, Mr. Gobett, Mr. and Mrs. Green and child, Mr. B. E. Reade, Capt. Broughton, Mr. Thiver. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Walto, Mr. Hay, Lieut. Parks, Mr. Jas. Hemmingway, Mr. D. Macduncan, Miss Foster, Lieut. Parkinson, R.N.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, August 13, 1868.

NINE YEARS ON THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

It is the privilege of Britons, even of British officers, to grumble, and Sir Sydney Cotton has lately been doing a little in that old line. But his murmuring is mild indeed, compared for instance with the lusty tones of a Napier; and few deserving old soldiers have had better cause to grumble than the officer who commanded the Peshawar Division during the dark days of 1857. After forty years of Indian service, including nine of most important service on the North-West Frontier, General Cotton seems from the volume before us to have been much less fortunate in the matter of rewards for work done than many a comrade who had fewer claims thereto.* In spite of the choicest testimonials from three Governors-general, a Commander-in-Chief or two, and others of less rank, his want of interest at the Horse-guards or the War-office appears to have given him leisure enough to prepare this simple if not very concise record of what happened under his command between the years 1854 and 1863.

Of all that relates to his own doings the author writes soberly, without any attempt at literary style. His pen is not that of a Caesar or a Napier, but it does its duty well enough to be understood; and there is little of the Napierian vanity in his quiet references to what "the author" said or did. The effect would have been less awkward if he had spoken throughout in the first person; but then ill-natured people might have taxed him with want of modesty. His first lesson in hill-warfare was gained in the Bori Valley, near Kohat, under a commander who got his troops into a kind of trap whence money alone could extricate them. Ignorance of Afreedie ways led the author himself into a slight blunder, soon retrieved, and frankly acknowledged. But his skill in the handling of his regiment was honourably mentioned in General Orders, and he gleaned some useful hints for his guidance in subsequent campaigns. His book indeed bristles with "lessons" and "solemn warnings," which others were sometimes less ready than himself to turn to account. Some of these lessons he was right enough in preaching. His soldierly instincts led him to see the folly of burning Afreedie and Yusufzai villages, instead of taking military precautions against the outrages which provoked so stern a punishment. His common sense told him that Peshawar was unhealthy, let flying visitors, medical and military, say what they pleased. To

* "Nine Years on the North-West Frontier of India." By Lieutenant-general Sir S. Cotton, K.C.B. London: Bentley. 1863.

an experienced officer all political excuses for the want of an outpost at Jumrood would naturally seem absurd. There is something also to say for Sir Sydney's preference of temporary to permanent barracks in newly-conquered territories like the Punjab. Large sums of money have been rashly spent on barracks in cantonments hastily or unwisely selected, on the plea that "pukka" buildings are cheapest in the long run; and the result is that troops continue, for the sake of an illusive economy, to be kept in stations which ought long since to have been abandoned.

Nowshera, for instance, is "not only unhealthy, but positively dangerous," being liable to frequent floods. Meeanmeer is condemned as having been "hastily fixed upon by a hasty commander-in-chief." Rawal-Pindi, though healthy, is too far away from Peshawar; and Peshawar itself, besides being "one of the most unhealthy places in the world," is so placed in the midst of enemies as to offer the worst possible station for a large body of troops. Time works wonders however, and the author "has reason to believe" that a couple of thousand men in a strong intrenchment will soon be all that remain of the overgrown Peshawar garrison; the bulk of the frontier force being destined to occupy the healthy Sind-Sagur district on the left bank of the Indus. Such an arrangement would at least look like recognising the fact that Peshawar is only a frontier outpost, not a vital point in our true line of defence along the Indus.

Sir Sydney has many other shrewd notions to urge, such as the establishing of one command for all troops on the North-West Frontier, the maintenance of a column always ready to march anywhere at shortest notice, the concentration of large bodies of native and British troops in healthy and central spots, and the assembling of camps of exercise for the purpose of going through mimic campaigns. But when he declares war against the civil power in India and re-echoes Sir C. Napier's denunciations of "political" officers, one feels that professional prejudice carries him a little too far. A military government by all means along the Afghan frontier, with Sir S. Cotton empowered to deal as he likes with those untamed rascals in the neighbouring hills. We have little doubt that such a governor, armed with such powers, would have made an excellent Warden of the Marches, keeping the peace with a strong hand, but saving his troops all possible calls on their courage and endurance. He would for one thing have prevented many a border quarrel by distributing among the hill-men bits of cultivable land in the neighbouring plains. In Sindh, again, a military government was worked to good purpose for a time under Sir Charles Napier. But a system suited to a turbulent frontier, or to a province unsettled by civil warfare and past misrule, would be dangerously inapplicable to countries which have long known the blessings of civil government. To bring all India back under military rule would be carrying out with a vengeance the old Greek cobbler's theory of "Nothing like Leather." Fancy our holding Bengal or the North-West Provinces by such a tenure! But there is no need to discuss a question practically settled for us a century ago. No English statesman would now dream of applying Sir Sydney's remedy to any part of law-enjoying Hindostan.

On the other question, that of military civilians, we think the author is hardly more reasonable. His professional ardour cannot brook the thought of submission to a civil superior of low military rank. He has all Napier's hatred of a "political." He seems to regret that such able officers as Edwardes and Nicholson should have lowered themselves by exchanging the sword for the pen. We should like however to know where such men would have been now, had they never done what he pities them for doing. An officer in command of a regiment or even of a company may be discharging honourable service; but how much wider a field opens itself to his just ambition in the prospect of ruling a whole district or civilising a new-won province? How much does our Indian Empire not owe to politicals like Nicholson and Edwardes, men who have been equally at home in commanding an army and governing a

people? Sir Sydney Cotton himself bears willing witness to the help afforded him in trying times by the officers abovenamed. In his own case there might be some grounds for grumbling at a system which placed a young officer over an old one's head; but the system itself has worked on the whole with marked success; has given talent and ambition a fair chance of carving their way upwards in a service where promotion by seniority was the rule; and has offered a decent compromise between military government pure and simple and civil government pure and complex. It is a system of course not meant to last, a halting-place on the road to governments of a higher because more elaborate type. But it does very well for an unsettled or semi-barbarous country, and it certainly wars against that principle of seniority which the author himself so frequently derides.

It is however on his conduct during the year of mutiny that Sir Sydney Cotton may rest the chief weight of his claims to public remembrance. He was foremost in protesting against the very notion of a retreat from the valley of Peshawar across the Indus, as first broached by the head of the Punjab Government. Such a step, taken at such a time, he thought, would have let loose an overwhelming swarm of foes on the handful of Englishmen who barred the road from Peshawar to Delhi. Not one European would have been left in Upper India. Backed by Nicholson, Edwardes, and James, General Cotton gained his point, and Peshawar was not transferred to the care of Dost Mohammed. A few weeks earlier he had averted another great disaster by the skill with which he had planned the disarming of native troops in Peshawar, and by his stern suppression of incipient mutiny elsewhere. The bold front shown to the danger by himself and his brave colleagues overawed the rebellious, confirmed the wavering, and gave fresh heart to the loyal. Four thousand sepoys were disarmed in one morning. A terrible example was made of captured deserters. Hoti Murdan was saved by a timely march of European soldiers mounted on elephants from Peshawar; and the movable column was soon organised which Nicholson brought down to Delhi, after it had trampled out the last embers of revolt in the Punjab. To Sir S. Cotton's "calm decision," as Sir Hugh Rose styled it, may chiefly be ascribed the fact that, throughout this anxious period, not one European, man, woman, or child, in his district fell by the hands of the mutineers, except in fair fight.

The five years of his command over, Sir S. Cotton had to leave the frontier in 1862, just when his special experience would have served the Government to some purpose in the crisis of the Umballa campaign. There was surely no sufficient reason for enforcing the five years' rule against so deserving an officer. Few men of equal deserts have been put off with so scant an acknowledgment. With such a claimant in the field how is it that high commands, like that of the Madras army, have been given away to officers of whom nobody ever heard before their promotion? The home authorities could answer this question if they would.

Correspondence.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am thankful to see that the press is commencing once more to comment in indignant terms upon the attempt which has been lately made to stifle the cries and to burke the claims of Indian officers for the compensation which is due to them for the value of their commission—value which they lost solely because the army of India was reorganised for the sake of State convenience.

The military servants of Great Britain holding commissions have ever been held to be gentlemen, and have a prescriptive right to be treated as such. The officers of the old army of India were admittedly tried and faithful servants of the State, and as such are entitled to the generous consideration of their government.

"Gentlemanlike treatment" and "generous consideration!"—good old phrases forsooth, and not I trust yet effaced from our English (Government) vocabulary!

And yet see, Sir, how the case now stands with us. Here we are, the remnants of that army whose traditions date from the days of Clive, turned adrift upon the world, with the loss of the little capital to which we should have been entitled had the Government not abolished our regiments as they existed before the mutiny. I say, not that such a measure on the part of the Government was not a necessity, but I do aver that it was incumbent upon them to see that their officers were no losers by it.

And how have our remonstrances been met? Not by a generous acquiescence in their justice, and in speedy measures for their redress, as first proposed by Lord Salisbury in the House of Commons—not in admitting in principle the simple axiom that they were bound to make good *all* losses their servants had incurred, through the necessary workings of Government reform—nor, on the other hand, by an honest refusal to entertain them, but by the appointment of a commission so hampered with pettifogging restrictions and intricate instructions that after a period of two years the whole affair has resulted in an absolute fiasco.

Who, I ask, is satisfied? Hardly the fifty or more officers of the Bengal army whose claims are rejected "because of the accelerated promotion they have received"—hardly the recipients of the scores of pounds, whose claims amount to hundreds and thousands.

Is Government satisfied with the consciousness that some thousands of pounds are saved to the Indian Exchequer by mulcting that amount from their officers' claims? and that in consequence of this treatment an Indian officer without a grievance is almost as scarce as a dodo? Is it satisfied to see the Indian press teeming with letters from parties whose sense of justice is equally wounded with their pockets?

And then think of the widows and orphans of those officers now gone to their long account. Is Government and the country satisfied that those helpless ones should suffer a diminution of their means, because their husbands or fathers were unable upon a dry point of law to prove the actual obligation? If these things be so, we do indeed need a reformed Parliament, but I for one cannot believe that the present Secretary of State for India, who has so especial a reputation for straightforward dealing, will persist in refusing to amend the flagrant wrong to which you, Sir, in common with many other journals, both English and Indian, are calling and have persistently called attention.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH OFFICER.

REWARDS FOR SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 6th August, 1868, you have published, at page 784, under the head "Home Rewards for Services," an article taken from the *Army and Navy Gazette* on the subject of the intended promotion to the rank of Major-general of Sir Charles Staveley, who has been employed in Abyssinia.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has it that Sir Charles Staveley's advancement will not interfere with that of the thirty-five colonels who are now on the list above him.

Being deeply interested, I beg to put you in possession of a letter of mine, addressed to the Editor *Army and Navy Gazette*, which I very earnestly request you to publish at your earliest convenience.—Yours obediently,

A SUFFERER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your great anxiety for fair dealing in the army, you have explained at page 489 of your issue of the 1st August that Sir Charles Staveley's promotion to the rank of Major-general will not interfere with the promotion of the thirty-five colonels who, at present, stand on the list above him; but you have omitted to mention that when the time arrives for his being placed on the general list of major-generals, *he will be put in* above the thirty-five honest men who he is now about to supersede, and will get his regiment two years or so sooner than he otherwise would have done, thereby taking the bread, for the time being, out of the mouth of another man, who will, by the process, pay the said Sir Charles Staveley for his services in Abyssinia.

The colonelcy of a regiment is simply a pension awarded to general officers in succession, as vacancies occur. Then why should not the Government pay Sir Charles Staveley's pension,

instead of making another officer pay it? This is only the pecuniary part of the transaction. As regards army rank Sir Charles Staveley will always take the lead of these thirty-five colonels when he comes in contact with them on duty or in society.

This proposed advancement *will* therefore interfere with that of the other colonels *in every respect*, although you have stated that *it will not*; and now that this has been clearly explained to you, you are in honesty bound to correct the erroneous statement you have sent forth.

It may be fairly asked, then, what have these thirty-five colonels done to cause them to be so degraded? Until it be proved to the contrary, they must all be considered as good officers as Sir Charles Staveley. Their relative merits as officers have not been tested. There has been no competition, and therefore no *superiority* can be claimed for Sir Charles Staveley, and his promotion as a reward for services is nothing more or less than a punishment inflicted on men who have done nothing whatever to deserve it.—Yours obediently,

A SUFFERER.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

OUR TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Friend of India* remarks that within the last three years a new empire has been founded by Yakoub Kushbegi at Yarkand; and for ought we know the empire of the Kushbegi may hold the same prominent position in another generation which the empire of Runjeet Sing maintained half a century ago. Yarkand is 350 miles from Leh, and until recent events the provinces in that quarter were ruled by opium-eating Chinese. But a new Mussulman power has now risen in the East, and established an empire which may serve to counterbalance the loss of Bokhara; the Chinese have been driven out, and the opium trade is consequently at a standstill. The new kingdom comprises 30,000 square miles, and contains more than a dozen large and important towns. Moreover, the city of Yarkand is the chief emporium of trade to the north of the Himalayas; caravans of merchants meet there from all the surrounding cities and countries, as well as from such distant places as Badakshan, Bokhara, and the Russian provinces. Formerly Chinese merchants flocked to Yarkand, but since the establishment of the Mussulman empire by Yakoub Kushbegi, all communication with China proper has been cut off. According to Dr. Cayley, the demand in all these countries for British and Indian products and manufactures is enormous; and they can supply in return shawls, wool, silk, bhang, gold and silver, precious stones, and many other articles to an extent which is almost unlimited. Indeed, the trade in Central Asia seems to have been for some time leaking out in a variety of ways, notwithstanding the restrictions which have been laid upon it by the Maharajah of Cashmere; and not only are the more adventurous merchants pushing in all directions with their felts, silks, carpets, and leather, but every pilgrim and traveller carries turquoises, gold dust, silver ingots, and other articles of value, which he sells or barter on his way to pay the customs duties and road expenses.

THE MAHARAJAHS OF BOMBAY.

Native Opinion remarks that the vile practices carried on by these sensual priests, under the name of *Ras Mandalis*, are now performed either in secret or at a distance from the glare of Bombay criticism. It is much to be regretted that a superstition which might be put down by a spirited and active opposition, or even laughed to scorn in tracts, speeches or public gatherings, at least so far as to shame the Maharajahs and their votaries into a respect for decency, flourishes among us as impudently as ever, and that no association has been formed to combat it. In lieu of seeing friends of enlightenment and morality grappling with the monster in the vernaculars, and exposing the vices of misguided and misleading Vallubbacharyas, we now and then peruse a letter indited by some indignant friend of morality in the correspondence columns of some English journal, which proceeding is about as efficacious as pouring water over an inverted pitcher.

UNEVENHANDED JUSTICE.

The *Chundrika* of April 6th says it is a matter of great regret that Government is not impartial to Europeans and natives alike. Every year new barracks and hospitals for European soldiers are built, but for native soldiers there is scarcely anything but the tent. In the frightful hot weather last year a body of Sikh soldiers were transferred to Bunnoo, and another body from Bunnoo to Kohat; had they been European soldiers they would never have had to travel at such a time. If a stranger coming to Calcutta enters the Bengali quarter of the town after going about in Chowringhee he will confess to there being a contrast like that between heaven and

hell. The nightly beauty of the rows of lamps, the convenience of passengers from the lavish watering of the streets and the cleanliness of the drains and roads of the European quarter are not seen in the dreams of the men of the Bengali quarter. In many parts of the latter the lamps broken in the last cyclone are in the same state. He inserts a letter from someone that was caught in a thunder-storm one night in Calcutta and could not read the sign boards at the heads of lanes for want of lights. The editor says that in nearly everything is seen this want of respect for the Bengali quarter manifested by the British Government. He complains that when the European portion of the town is watered by carts the watering of the Bengali portion is entrusted to bhistees, and there is no inspection as to whether these men do their duty. Cornwallis-street is not sufficiently watered, and he asks if Government do not regard the many rich people who pass along that street as their subjects.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Madras Times* asks if nothing can be done to lessen our present necessarily blind reliance upon the protection of European troops? Have we not a sufficient number of native soldiers, of every Indian race, caste, and creed, on whom to rely in a crisis? The question is not easy to answer in the teeth of a Government which, by its acts, positively asserts that our dependence must rest upon the maintenance in India of a vast European army! Doubtless, to all appearance, we have a large and efficient native force, but do we place sufficient confidence in it, to enable us to send 30,000 of our European troops to England to-morrow, upon an urgent necessity? We hardly think so, and therefore we maintain that it behoves our Government, now, and at once, while the favourable opportunity remains to us, to organise our native levies upon a system which will admit of the maintenance of our power in India with a reduced European force. So long as our present vast European army is absolutely necessary for the protection of India, so long are we unsafe; it is a false policy to wait until the occasion shall arise to make the best of the native troops at our command. We think these latter have been hardly dealt with since the mutiny in 1857. It is needless to disguise the fact that we have come to regard them as military police rather than as military troops, and that we expect them to act rather as our allies than as our defenders. The circumstance of a few "crack" native regiments being sent to Abyssinia, and justly praised there, does not weaken our argument in any degree. We do not deny that the Indian native regiments are excellent on foreign service; we merely inquire, are they supposed by the public or the Government to be capable of garrisoning India in circumstances of difficulty and danger with the assistance of 30,000 European troops? If the answer is in the negative, we repeat that the sooner they are made sufficiently efficient to do so the better for us all in England and India. Immediately after the Indian mutiny Lord Halifax had an excellent opportunity of raising a compact native force worthy of her Majesty's service. That this opportunity was not turned to the public advantage is now generally regretted in India, but, although it is useless to bemoan the past and its blunders as inevitable, it by no means follows that we are to rest contented with Lord Halifax's failures until such failures become actively prejudicial to our best interests. We believe that there is but one remedy for the evil, and but one hope for the future, and they are embraced in the immediate institution of a Parliamentary inquiry into the present state of the Indian native army—whether, in brief, it is now a force we can depend upon, as in days gone by, or simply an army which it requires an extraordinary number of European troops to control, and to make useful.

SALARIES.

The *Englishman* deprecates the notion that a man's necessities are synonymous with his present expenditure. It is beyond question that, *ceteris paribus*, the present wants of a native are much less expensive than those of a respectable European. He can live without discomfort or loss of dignity in a less expensive house; his food is much simpler and less expensive, and so is his clothing; indeed, if on obtaining a moderate salary he at once begins to support a proportionate number of poor relatives, it is because a lift in the world does not entail on him any great change in his own mode of life, as far as personal expenditure is concerned, from that followed by those poor relatives themselves. An Englishman admitted into Government employ is not generally raised so much above his relatives as to render it either possible or necessary for him to maintain a large number of them. In one sense, in fact, the course adopted by the native is a very good proof that he really needs less pay than a European. The writer in the *Bombay Gazette* remarks that if the native has his poor relatives to keep, the European has his churches, his poor friends, his local charities, and the like to subscribe to. This however is hardly to the purpose, for the native may plead his Brahmans and his unrelated poor with as much justice as Europeans, if not more. The most important difference between the native and the European is however, as the *Bombay Gazette* justly remarks, one which Sir Bartle Frere has entirely omitted to take into consideration. The native is serving in his own country—the European is serving thousands of miles away from it; the native is serving in a congenial climate—the European

in one which slowly undermines his health; the native keeps his family at home, and gets his children educated mainly at the expense of Government, or, if at his own expense, for a mere trifle; the European has to spend a large portion of his pay in sending his family to England, and in educating his children in establishments where each child costs as much as ten children cost a native. The European has besides to lay by against the necessity of change of air to be sought afar, and ultimately of early retirement to a climate which shall enable him to stave off for a while premature death. A very fair criterion of how far Government underpays natives, as compared with Europeans, may be gained by looking at what natives pay natives. Compare, for instance, the salary of a competent and a thoroughly honest clerk in any native banking-house in the Burra Bazaar, with that paid an assistant in a European bank or mercantile house; the difference will be found to be vastly greater than that between the pay of native and European Government servants performing the same work.

LATEST FROM CABUL.—The *Englishman* publishes the following from Cabul:—June 21.—Several letters have arrived from the agents and traders at Samarcand and Bokhara. At the breaking out of the late disturbances the people of Samarcand and Bokhara were greatly alarmed, and anticipated nothing less than the destruction of these cities; they have however since been greatly reassured by the conduct of the Russians after the battle. As soon as the fight was over the Russians collected all the arms thrown away by the jihadis in their flight, and attended most carefully to the wounded; from the spoils they had taken they made each man a present at the time they sent him to his own home. The Russian forces are distributed over the country; one detachment is encamped at a distance of eighteen coss from Samarcand on the north, and another force is stationed at a distance of sixty coss, and a third at twenty-five coss. There are nearly forty regiments of Russians located at two points between Samarcand and Bokhara. There were also large reserves at Khodgend and at Mouzah Ush-dur Khan. At Khokand and at Ak Musjid there are also troops, but in less numbers. All these places are well provided with stores and provisions for war. The hot season has set in, and the troops are therefore not moved about. The Russians have no fear now of any opposition that may be made them in Turkistan, and show no signs of pushing their conquests further. The Ameer of Bokhara is entirely won over to their side. —June 23.—It is again reported that a treaty exists between the Russians and Ameer Shere Ali; the conditions are now, however, talked of. The principal of them are that the Russians will acknowledge Shere Ali as absolute lord of Khorassan. The friends of one party are to be considered the friends of the other, and the enemies, enemies. The Russians are to have permission to place establishments in any of the cities subject to the Ameer, whenever they may please to do so. The Ameer will rule under their protection, but they are not to interfere in any way with the actual government of the country. Should Peshawur ever be recovered from the English it is to belong to Afghanistan, but all other conquests are to belong to Russia. These things are now openly talked of. I know they are laughed at by the English, but that does not alter the fact that the terms of the treaty as given above are openly discussed by men of all parties at Cabul.

YOUNG BENGAL.—The following letter appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*:—"To His Honor the Maharaja of ——— Honored Sir,—With deep sentiments of profound respect I humbly beg to refer before your honor these few lines of my desideratum, on a hope to be perused before your kingly throne. The sentiment is this that I beg earnestly to solicit for the room of clerkship in your monarchical court. In regarding my qualifications and myself, I humbly crave to inform, that I am a native of Calcutta and I was educated there in a Government school, and up to this time my service under different British officers in Bengal and upper India has become nearly ten years. A few days ago, from the 22nd of last month I have taken my freedom from a service of the Delhi railway office. In order for the multiplicity of the works than the fees. Now I come up to see the modern battle field of the solar race, (Pandoos and Kooloos) and after taking a view of the above sanctimonious place, I am come up here to see my maternal uncle, who serves in the head office of the D. R. C. I am to remain here some fifteen days more and then I shall go back to my destination, and if so the implorer for the post humbly craves to be favoured with an answer whether he or the another person should be choosed for the regal service.—I beg to be, Honored Sir, your Honor's most obedient and humble servant ———. Umballa, April 27, 1867, Sudder Bazar."

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature in Bengal on the 23rd of June directed to Colonel Showers, Officiating Political Agent, Gwalior. A Supplementary Commission of the Peace has been issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, directed to the undermentioned gentlemen:—Meerut—Captain Wheeler, Messrs. Robinson and Blackett. Bareilly—Messrs. Moule and Porter. Allahabad—Captain Dalmahoy, Messrs. Low, Martin, Rawlins, and Carter. Benares—Mr. Mulock. Jhansi—Mr. James.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, June 30.—It is not at all certain that what is called the branch of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay will be summarily shut up. The state of the case as between the Madras memorialists and the Bank there is no necessity for enlightening you concerning; Mr. Dickson's letter will have done that. Both letter and memorial have been referred to the Bombay Government for report, and on that report much will depend. There need however be no fear that the Bank of Bengal will not have full justice done it. Indeed, your humble correspondent is half inclined to think that the Government of India, in the Financial Department, would gladly avail itself of anything like a just pretext for ordering that the branch or agency at Bombay shall continue. It is held to be quite certain that the agency has not done the business of a branch by receiving deposits from constituents, although pressed to do so on several occasions. There is just now a great amount of local jealousy between Bombay and Calcutta, and the Finance Minister has to be very careful not to fall into the hands of either party. Sheldon, the condemned artilleryman at Lucknow, has been hanged; he died most penitently, acknowledging the justice of his sentence and the unmitigated character of the murder he had committed. His offence, it appeared on his trial, was of the most unprovoked kind. It was natural to suppose that there was something peculiarly irritating in the manner of the unfortunate Corporal Ball, and in the order which he gave to Sheldon; but on the contrary turns out to have been the case. The corporal went to Sheldon, who was playing on the fiddle, and otherwise breaking the quiet of the barracks after hours, and said to him—"You know it is after hours, and that you cannot be permitted to disturb the peace of the barracks; come, like a good fellow, go to your rest, and let us have no more of it;" or words to the same effect, uttered in a conciliatory rather than an irritating manner; Sheldon, therefore, notwithstanding his good character, which was beyond question, must have been a man of a temper of the most dangerous kind. The Abyssinian heroes are tumbling in from the campaign; Brigadier Stewart has been here for some days, and will leave within two days for his command at Peshawur. Captain Kennedy, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, is either on the point of leaving Calcutta or is now on the road hither. Many matters of interest are oozing out about the Abyssinian campaign; Zoulia is said to have been, throughout the campaign, one of the most uncomfortable places an old Indian could have been ordered to. Its climate is wretched—one of opposite extremes within the twenty-four hours—and its bazaar contained as precious a lot of adventurous individuals as ever gave military authorities the trouble of keeping them in order. There were about a thousand Europeans, including a number of women, from every country bordering the Mediterranean, housed, huddled, or tented, within its precincts. These were all of the camp-follower grade, and when to their numbers are added those of the host of the Asiatics and Egyptians of the same class, and the men on shore on leave from the hundreds of ships in the Bay, an idea may be formed of the populousness and rowdy propensities of the place. The strictest order was however enforced; the seamen were only permitted leave to come on shore on Sundays, and then they did come in thousands. Much to their disgust, however, Brigadier Stewart would not permit the sale of grog, or wine, beer, or spirits of any kind on that day, and the Jacks, contrary to their inclination, had to return on board as sober as judges, and not in half as good humour as judicials generally seem to be.—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

DEHRA DOON, July 7.—You will be sorry to learn that Mr. Edward Gustavus Fraser, the late well-known Civil Judge of Lucknow, is no more; he breathed his last at Landour on the 5th instant, and yesterday evening his remains were interred in our station burial-ground. Some months ago, in prospect of the event that has now taken place, he requested that, on his decease, his body should be laid side by side with that of the late Rev. R. S. Fullerton, American missionary, late of the Loodiana Mission; he had formed a strong attachment to this missionary friend years ago at Agra, and this touching tribute of his undying regard for him has been paid with a scrupulous regard to his last wishes. Thus has passed away from our midst a man who for the last quarter of a century has held a prominent position in the Anglo-Indian Society of these provinces. His talents, his industry, his varied and extensive knowledge, his philanthropy, and his genuine Christian principle commanded the respect of all who knew him. The particular service to which he belonged owes him much. No man of his time did more to elevate and improve the Uncovenanted Civil Service than he; he was its recognised head and its chiefest ornament. Step by step he rose to a rank that had never been before attained by any of his predecessors, and it is pretty well known that had he lived a few years longer still greater elevation awaited him. On his retirement from the service, some months ago, he was warmly recommended for the highest rate of pension ever awarded, even to "extraordinary merit." This estimate of his character as a public servant of Government, by his immediate superiors, is borne out by the opinion of all who

knew him. But it was as a Christian philanthropist that Mr. Fraser's character shone brightest; in the church, in the Sunday-school, in the sick chamber, among the dwellings of the poor, and wherever sympathy was needed, or the liberal hand could help, there was he to be found. Another old resident of the Doon has also been taken from amongst us; I refer to Major Stevens, of the retired list; he died at Mussoorie on Saturday. Thus far there is no appearance of the regular rains; it is to be hoped that W.'s prognostications may prove true this time and that we may have rain in abundance ere many days shall have passed away.

NYNCE TAL, July 6.—It seems that this station, which has hitherto been so notorious for not having even a single school in or near it, is now about to abound in them, so much so indeed that it is yet a matter of doubt as to whether some of the proprietors may not have to employ "touters." Possibly we may some day hear of the "Nynce Tal University." Meanwhile, however, it is a fact that the establishment of another school is really in actual progress. The principal agitators in the scheme, which is intended to benefit the "lower ten thousand," are the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Condon, and Col. Greathed. Some subscriptions towards the establishment of the school have, I hear, been raised, and the terms for the admission of pupils are to be such as to meet the means of those who cannot or will not pay much. Mr. Robert Read has, I hear, very kindly aided the project by giving up a large house in the most central part of the station, rent free. A Sunday-school has also been established in which several ladies of the upper class employ themselves in teaching. We have had a lot of the most extraordinary fine weather lately; for upwards of a fortnight we have hardly had any rain at all. That most monstrous nuisance known as the "conservancy tax" is still flourishing here with unabated fury; visitors are most exorbitantly taxed at rates varying from four to ten rupees a month for having next to nothing done to their compounds.

LUCKNOW, July 7.—Still the rain keeps off; the slightest possible sprinkling fell yesterday in the early morning, and we consequently have a little more blue in the sky, but still the hot winds blow from the north-west, and we have neither sign nor symptom of the coming of the long wished for down-pour. This return of the hot weather, however, appears to have checked the approach of cholera, which a month ago, as in other years, was quietly stealing upon us from the eastern parts of the province; hitherto, in the city, there has been only one solitary case, while as many as seventy-three persons were last week carried off by fever; tatties have been made up afresh for the hospitals and barracks, and fewer complaints of sickness among the troops are now heard. On Saturday last a grand fête, given by the talookdars and native gentry of this city, in celebration of the Duke of Edinburgh's escape from assassination, came off with great éclat in the Kaiser Bagh; the illuminations, for which great preparations had been made, proved a failure, nine out of every ten of the lights having been extinguished by the strong wind blowing; the fireworks, however, were very good, perhaps better than usual, but the nautch may best be described as simple nonsense, and the buffoonery as objectionable; the arrangements made for refreshments were an improvement on former occasions, and the ices and champagne, being in quality everything that could be desired, deservedly received considerable attention. An immense number of natives congregated. The Chief Commissioner, with Mrs. Davies, was present, as also were the General, Colonel Barrow, and a large number of ladies and civil and military officers. The Rajah of Kupurthullah and Sir Maun Singh were the most prominent native celebrities; the brother of the ex-King of Oude, with about a dozen shahzadas, came out of their seclusion in honour of the occasion, and all classes of the native community appeared heartily to join in the demonstration.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MUNICIPAL.—The election of Mr. J. C. Robertson to Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Allahabad is approved. Dated July 2.

POSTINGS.—Official notification has been received (June 24) of the undermentioned officers of the 19th Foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of their regiment specified:—Captain T. D. Rew, Lieut. L. R. H. D. Campbell, to 2nd Battalion.

EDUCATION.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed members of the Local Educational Committee in the district of Mozuffurnugger:—Lieutenant H. C. Fagan, officiating District Superintendent of Police. Mr. C. Donovan, secretary, vice Mr. Leeds, transferred to Mirzapore.

RAJPOOTANA.—The Home Government, on considering the forces kept up by the different chiefs in Rajpootana, have suggested to the Viceroy that the Maharao of Kotah should be called upon to reduce the number of troops in his pay. This chief had his salute reduced for his conduct during the mutiny.—*Englishman*.

NEPAL.—Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor (says the *Englishman*) has taken fresh agreements from the rebel leaders in Nepal, that so long as they may enjoy an asylum in Nepal they will do nothing to inconvenience the British Government, or to endanger the relations between the Khatmandoo Durbar and British India. The object the Maharajah had in view has not transpired.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their half-yearly meeting held on the 2nd July, declared a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

THE TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—It is notified (July 4) that the Lieutenant-governor would proceed on a tour to some of the districts of Bengal, including Kishnaghur, Berhampore, Junghypore, Malda, Rajmehal, Bhaugulpore, &c.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—The following officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps, date of arrival at Fort William, June 22, 1868; Lieut. Hepburn, 1st wing Subaltern, 26th Punjab Regiment N.I., date of arrival at Bombay June 5.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.—The occasional occurrence of human sacrifices in India has attracted the attention of the Home Government. Sir Stafford Northcote has written to the Viceroy to say he has noted the frequency of these sacrifices with regret, and trusts that his Excellency will use all the means in his power to prevent and discourage such practices as much as possible.—*Englishman*.

MATHEMATICS.—The following arrangements have been made in the scientific departments of the Government:—Mr. W. H. Wright, officiating Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College, will revert to his substantive appointment of Professor of English Literature. Mr. E. E. Rogers, M.A., officiating Assistant Inspector, first circle, will revert to his substantive appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College.

THE WEATHER.—The *Englishman's* unfailing topic, the weather, is at present the cause of much anxiety. Here we are in the first week of July, and have not had more rain than sufficient to moisten the earth for the plough. Fears are widely entertained for a coming scarcity, and if the rains keep off much longer, we shall have no autumn crops; we hope, however, these fears may not be realised.—*Central India Times*, July 4.

CATTLE DISEASE IN BANDA.—We regret to see from a report by the Officiating Collector of Banda that a severe form of cattle disease has appeared in that district. The latest returns show that between two and three thousand head of cattle have died, chiefly in some thirty villages in Pergunnahs Dursenla and Ougasee. The worst of the epidemic would appear to be over, but it still exists in nine villages in Pergunnahs Ougasee and Scondah.—*Englishman*.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—The latest rumour (says the *Englishman*) concerning the Indian Vicereignty comes from Simla, and is to the effect that Sir John Lawrence wished to resign earlier than he at first contemplated, and to return home direct from Simla. It is said that the Secretary of State has replied that the Viceroy's presence is absolutely necessary at the Presidency at the beginning of the cold weather, as it is necessary he should open the Legislative Council of India in person.

THE OUTPOSTS IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.—Ever since the catastrophe of Putla Kowa the Government have been fighting against the fatal climate of the Western Dooars in the rains. The climate of the Terai is too well known to need comment or to make it a source of wonder that the Government have at last resolved to withdraw several out-posts in the Dooars. These posts cannot be held because of their unhealthiness. The work however will be done by small parties of mounted police during the rains.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Yardley to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Bhaugulpore. The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Chittagong:—Messrs. Cowley and Atkinson; Mr. Cowley is also appointed to be Vice-President of the Municipality. Mr. Beighton to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing. The Rev. J. H. Wilkinson to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Debrooghur.

THE BULLOCK TRAIN BETWEEN JUBBULPORE AND NAGPORE, the terminus of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways, for the conveyance of troops and military equipment, will commence to run immediately after the close of the rains. The arrangements are that, when required, thirty waggons will leave daily, carrying about a company of soldiers with their impedimenta so as to complete the despatch of a full regiment between the two stations within a fortnight.—*Central India Times*, July 4.

PUBLIC SERVANTS AND THE PRESS.—The Government have, in consequence of the steps taken lately by some officer in the non-regulation districts, issued a circular, forbidding all such officers, in their capacity as Government servants, to reply to anything in the public prints which may affect them, unless they have previously obtained the sanction of the Government under which they are serving. Officers have been warned that neglect of this ruling will be visited with the severe displeasure of the Government.—*Englishman*.

SAD ACCIDENT AT MORAR.—A melancholy accident took place at Morar on Saturday evening, July 4. Two officers were sailing on the lake, when a violent storm, resembling a typhoon, suddenly sprang up, upsetting their boat, which filled and went to the bottom. One of the officers, Lieut. J. M. Young, being unable to reach the shore, was drowned. His companion had only just sufficient strength left to reach an oar held out to him from the bank, by which he was helped ashore. The body of the deceased officer was recovered after a prolonged dragging, and was interred on the following evening.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th ult.:—Lieut. Ellis, Ensign Gordon, Ensign Cowell, 36th Foot; Lieutenant Davidson, 88th Foot; Paymaster Thorburn, 101st Foot; Lance Corporal Wall, 36th Foot.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"For fastening the iron lashing hoops used for lashing bales of cotton;" by William Weir, of Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, engineer. "For making a revolving carriage seat, applicable to all vehicles where an easy entrance from behind is desirable;" by George Leggett, of the firm of Leggett and Son, coachbuilders, Madras. "For improvements in solvent or detergent processes;" by James Garth Marshall, of Leeds, in the county of York, flax-spinner.

LEGISLATIVE.—A meeting of the Viceregal Council was held at Simla on July 1, at which Mr. John Strachey obtained leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwal; Mr. Cockerell, to introduce a Bill to exempt from the Indian Registration Act, 1866, certain instruments executed by or in favour of Government (that is to say, settlement records); and Mr. Maine, to introduce a Bill for investing the Commissioner and the Assistant-commissioner of the Neigherry Hills with the powers of a judge of the Small Cause Court. With regard to the last-named measure, the standing rules were suspended, the Bill introduced, and a committee appointed.

LIEUTENANT GREY.—The accounts published in the *Lahore Chronicle* regarding the action of Lieutenant Grey, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, in the case of Kowra Khan, is substantially correct. Lieut. Grey acted in a very indiscreet manner, in endeavouring forcibly to stay an appeal he considered contumacious by the arrest of the appellant almost within the precincts of the Chief Court. But there was a certain dash about the proceedings which is quite refreshing in these days of circulars and rulings, and the whole affair is more like a border raid than anything else. We are glad to be able to say that Lieut. Grey's services have not been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, but he has been transferred to Ambala, where we trust he will acquire the virtue of discretion.—*Punjab Times*.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—It appears that in the year 1867 the rewards given for the destruction of wild beasts in the four divisions of the Central Provinces amounted to upwards of forty-one thousand rupees. This outlay represents the slaughter of nearly three thousand beasts of prey—viz., 902 leopards and panthers, 535 bears, 527 tigers, 475 hyenas, and 467 wolves. The greatest amount by far was paid in the Saugor district—viz., Rs. 7,135; and much more than half this sum (Rs. 4,520) was for the destruction of wolves (353). The item next in importance is one of Rs. 4,250 for the spoils of 86 tigers in the district of Raepore, in the Chutteesghurh division. Five of these Raepore tigers are said to have been man-eaters, as were three in the Nagpore district, and one at Belaspore. Mention is also made of a man-eating panther, for whose death a reward was given of a hundred rupees!—*Allahabad Pioneer*.

EXHIBITIONS FOR NATIVE STUDENTS.—The *Indian Daily News* states that the Viceroy has obtained the sanction of the Executive Council to a project for sending nine native students annually to England at the public expense, to qualify themselves at a university for the Civil Service, or any other profession they may choose to adopt. Two candidates are to be selected from each of the three Presidencies, one from the North-West, one from the Punjab, and one from Oude and the Central Provinces alternately. Six of the nine will be selected by the local Governments, and the other three vacancies will be allotted by competition. The allowance for passage money will be £150, and a smaller sum for the return passage; while the annual allowance to the student during his sojourn in England will be from £200 to £300. We cannot judge of the measure until the details of the scheme have been filled up, but his Excellency will certainly earn the gratitude of the native community for his liberal suggestion.

REAPPEARANCE OF LIEUT. GOOLD.—Lieut. F. H. Goold, whose mysterious disappearance has caused much talk and many speculations, was arrested at Allahabad July 4, on the charge of desertion. As soon as the police were informed of the suspicion that Lieut. Goold had fled from justice, an officer was despatched from Calcutta to hunt him up. Traces were first found of him at Hooghly, where his wet clothes had attracted the attention of the railway officials; but he endeavoured to explain his wretched plight by alleging that he had been snipe shooting. From Hooghly he went to Burdwan, where he stayed until the night mail carried him to Raneegunge, where all traces of him were lost. The whole of the coal district was alarmed and officers were watching every thoroughfare. Mr. Goold, by extraordinary exertions, managed to reach Allahabad, where he was instantly apprehended. Steps were being taken to have him brought down immediately to Calcutta, where a criminal prosecution awaits him.

COMMERCIAL.—We see from the last number of Bonnaud's *Commercial Guide* that the statements of imports and exports for the month of June last exhibit a decrease to the extent of about a

quarter of a crore, as compared with the same month of the past year. The major part of this decrease is in the imports, principally under the heads of cotton piece-goods and wrought metals. In the imports of copper and patent metals however there is a not inconsiderable increase. There is also an increase under the head of cotton, twist, and yarn. In the case of the exports the decrease occurs chiefly under the head of cotton piece-goods, and yarn, indigo, paddy, opium, and oil seeds, while there is a large increase in the exports of raw cotton and jute, and a considerable increase in that of wheat. The amount of customs actually collected in the month of May last fell short of that collected in the same month of 1867 by about Rs. 27,000. The clearances of salt, we see, during the month of May greatly exceeded those during the same period of the previous year.

A WILFUL BRITON.—The details of a rather novel *fracas* at Jubbulpore have been sent us. On the 29th ultimo a complaint was lodged in the Criminal Court of Jubbulpore by certain natives against Mr. Tawney, C.S., the Assistant Commissioner, charging him with "mischief" and the wanton destruction of a cart-load of food. The accused was driving with a friend through the village of Gurha, near Jubbulpore, and came upon a large concourse of people in the midst of the indigenous adaptation of what we term conviviality. They obstructed the passage of his conveyance, an indignity he could not brook, so he drove through them and over their "spread," but not without considerable damage to himself, for lighted torches were thrown at him and into his conveyance. It is not impossible that the complainants were in the centre of the road. They will go there, as a rule, and unfortunately the Penal Code overlooked the peculiarity. We can only hope the young gentleman in trouble will not be subjected this time to anything more than what military law describes as a severe reprimand, and told to return to his duty, his pockets lightened by the value of the damaged food. Another feast will follow, of course, and we imagine the high revelry over the produce of those rupees!—*Delhi Gazette*, July 9.

FURLOUGHS.—The following officers, civil and military, have obtained furlough since the beginning of July:—Mr. Tayler, Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for ten days, to enable him to proceed to Europe; Mr. Trevor, a member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for one year, on medical certificate; Mr. Prinsep, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave of absence, not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it up to the date of sailing of the vessel on which he may embark for Europe; Mr. King, two years, from date of embarkation. The furlough for six months granted to Captain Stewart, 5th Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, in G.G.O. June 9, 1868, was without pay, under the regulations of 1864. The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, Commanding the Abyssinian Field Force, to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—Captain Hudson, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and wing officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment N.I., for twenty months. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate: Captain Broughton, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 44th (Syhet) Regiment Native Light Infantry, for twenty months, under the new regulations. Departures for Europe: Lieut.-colonel Ford, Madras Staff Corps, G.G.O. No. 503 of 1868, *Surat*, May 25, 1868—the date assigned in G.G.O. No. 544, June 5, 1868, is hereby cancelled; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Sutherland, Medical Department, and Second Captain Welsh, R.A., *Nubia*, June 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 2. Str. Cheduba, Parker, Singapore; City of Dublin, Scott, Glasgow; Levantier, Lane, Bombay.—3. Arabia, Webster, Mauritius; Queen of India, Hall, Annesley Bay; British Prince, Christian, London; Benton, Wallace, Shields; Martha Jackson, Walsh, Liverpool; Bengal, Code, Liverpool; West, Wylie, Liverpool.—4. Oriana, Russel, London; Punjab, Shrewsbury, London; Hengist, Brown, Liverpool; James Vinicombe, Riggall, Sunderland; Cumberland, Warsham, Shields; Jeanie Douglas, Holywood, Liverpool; Euterpe, Lyle, —; Lightning, Husband, Liverpool; Cholula, Cox, London; China, White, Coconada; Persian Empire, Murray, London.—5. Benledi, Mitchell, Glasgow; Wayfarer, Windialt, London; Forfarshire, Gamble, London; Saint Monan, Wyles, Liverpool; str. Dacca, Day, Aden.—6. Hindostan, Renauld, Bordeaux; Pride of Canada, Lyall, Liverpool and Holyhead; Water Witch, Grayston, Abyssinia; Timour, McKinlay, Liverpool; str. Scotia, Hamlin, Bombay.—7. Varung, Clare, London; Sumatra, Beatter, Liverpool; Woolville, Coulter, Liverpool; Moores Fort, Metcalf, London; str. Lightning, Rodger, Hong Kong; Glendower, Morley, Liverpool; Marine Minister Von Roos, Eller, Liverpool.—8. Str. Glengyle, Hooper, Hong Kong; India, Crispin, Aden; Portia, Queen, Shields; Ravenscroft, Hamilton, Liverpool; Tantallon Castle, Howson, London; Leaping Water, McKelly, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Prince Arthur, Fuller, Moulmein; str. Mongolia, Stewart, Suez; John Elliott, Griffiths, Liverpool; Josiah L. Hale, Page, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Mongolia.—From Southampton.—Mr. G. Yorke, Mrs. Gordon and four children, Messrs. J. Lind, G. C. Woodward, Rowe, Heenan, J. Price, W. Alfred, G. Clarke, C. Bowers. From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, Capt. A. H. Lindsay, Messrs. Melver, Cockerell, Wyman, Capt. Mackintosh, Mr. R. Mellor. From Suez.—Mrs. Archer, Mr. T. Crawford's child. From Bombay.—Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. W. Higgins. From Galle.—Major Garden, Messrs. Forth and Allibux. From Madras.—Mrs. Day, Capt. Howe, Mr. E. Rockwood.

DEPARTURES.

July 2. City of Quebec, Le Saint Philbert, Calabar.—3. Str. Labourdonnaie, Royal Adelaide, City of Edinburgh.—4. Str. Burnah, Lord Clyde, St. Jean, Cromwell.—5. Melbeck.—6. Str. Surat.—7. Lord Strathairn, Dolbadern Castle, Arima.—8. Providence, Candahar.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Labourdonnais.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Saran. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Rice, Mr. H. J. Dessar and child, Mr. A. Dollet.
Per str. Surat.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Borthwick. For GALLÉ.—Mr. T. Nelson, Mr. J. Mansergh. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Abbott. For SURZ.—Mr. Grote, Capt. Camperio. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell and child, Major Salt, Mr. Prinsep. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Morgan and child, Mr. Gobett, Mr. and Mrs. Green and child, Mr. B. E. Reade, Capt. Broughton, Mr. Thiver.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 8, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 4 to 94 6
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	94 8 to 94 12
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	105 8 to 105 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 109 ...	114 12 to 115 0
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	109 8 to 109 12
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	—
Bills with Docs....	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 11-16 to 1 11½	—

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	103 to 110
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	240 to 250
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1800 em. do.
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	6 to 7½pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	600 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	75 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	620 to 624
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	75 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	205 to 210
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	42 to 45
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company... ..	218 ...	228 to 228
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	195 to 197½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	120 to 125
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	380 to 385
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	450 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	133 to 134
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India... ..	100 ...	28 to 30
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	320 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	55 to 60
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	600 to 610
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	90 to 92
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	10 ...	90 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£1 2 6 to 1 5 0
Seeds ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

ANTIDOTE FOR COBRA POISON.

Dr. Shortt writes to the *Madras Times*, declining to test any of the reputed antidotes sent to him, "unless either the party himself can be present, or he depute some agent to carry out his instructions. Some people fancy they have nothing else to do but to send me the most worthless stuff possible that may have been recommended to them as antidotes, forgetting that there is not only risk but expense attendant on each experiment; this I do not mind when I can see the smallest prospect of success, but in the absence of such I cannot promise to undertake any experiment. I have received numerous letters both from England and various parts of India. Here is a specimen of one from England—written by a lady:—

Mrs. —, seeing in the *Indian Daily News* a reward of Rs. 1,750 offered for an antidote to the bite of a snake, by the Rajah of Travancore, Dr. Shortt and the First Prince of Travancore, has the pleasure to send a cure, which has been tried in many instances and never known to fail—it was given to Mrs. — by her father some years ago, who was an old Company's officer. A trial is requested, and if successful Mrs. — trusts the reward may be remitted to her agents, Messrs. —, London, —, 8th February, 1868.

FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.—Nowader, 4 chittacks, sappce chunah, 4 chittacks, mix the two in a bottle of water, and add half a bottle of lavender water. Half a wine glass to be administered—a little also to be applied to nostrils, and the same quantity to be repeated every half-hour until a cure is effected.

"The recipe is merely the preparation of a crude form of ammonia, to be made by the mixture of nowsader, or the muriate of ammonia and shell lime."

"On receiving a pompous production from P. S. Gnanamuthu Pillay," he continues, "I at once arranged to give him an opportunity of testing his wonderful anti-toxicum. Agreeably to the notice given he came at eleven A.M. on the 29th instant, and brought two full-grown pariah dogs with him—I had one of the two dogs bitten by a cobra and handed the animal to him for treatment. He brought some kind of ointment in a covered little silver cup, which was given to the dog internally and applied to the wound. The scalp was also scarified and the ointment applied, notwithstanding which the dog died in thirty-five minutes, and Gnanamuthu Pillay went away quite dejected, but apparently satisfied with the result.

"I have appointed Dr. Tilbury Fox an agent in England, and left a quantity of cobra poison with that gentleman with a view that he may superintend all experiments that may be conducted in England, should any antidote be discovered, of testing it finally in India, as regards the offered reward.

"I have also left some poison with Dr. Le Ball, of Paris, and sent some to Dr. Fraser, of Edinburgh, and I think that, with the aid of these gentlemen, the research may lead to something satisfactory eventually.

"I feel gratified to find that an universal interest on the subject of snake poison has been excited in the minds of many savants in different parts of the world, since I undertook the experiments, and even now experiments similar to mine are being carried out in Calcutta and Australia. From the latter country I have received several Australian newspapers, containing letters on the subject of snake poison, sent to me by some kind but unknown friend.

"What shall I say of the several native letters received, some of which it is impossible to decipher, but all representing that they are in possession of antidotes, and confidently assert that they can effect a cure, and ask for a trial?

"From the writings that I have seen of experiments with the cobra poison, a mistake is made in the belief that the poison loses its power when kept for any time. This is contrary to my own experience. I have kept sun-dried poison for four months—taken it with me to Europe, and brought some of it back again—it was simply kept in a small glass tube, similar to those employed for keeping homœopathic globules. Of this dried poison I dissolved one grain in a fluid drachm of distilled water; twenty minims of this solution injected with an hypodermic syringe killed a kitten about three or four months old in thirty minutes."

COFFEE IN COORG.

We have good accounts from Coorg, Munzerabad and Nuggur of the prospects of coffee cultivation. Seasonable rain has fallen, and it is confidently expected that the crops this season will make up for the losses by drought and borer last year. Those losses, though considerable in some few localities, have not, we believe, proved anything like so formidable on the whole as was expected. The total exports from the Madras Presidency during 1867 amounted to 8,686 tons, against 11,424 tons in 1866, 8,247 tons in 1865, and 11,322 tons in 1864. On referring to Colonel Taylor's preliminary remarks on the ravages of the borer in the year 1867, we find him stating that what we want is not only the fullest enquiry into the causes of the devastation, but also the preparation and compilation of the statistics of the calamity, for the benefit of present and the guidance of future planters. We agree with the Colonel that these statistics are of the greatest importance, and that they should show what area of cultivation has been destroyed by the insect, what extent of land, if any, has been deserted, and what amount of capital lost. Also, it should be ascertained how many acres of flourishing coffee still remain, and how much capital is at present represented. It is most important to discover if there really has been any decrease in the export of this product in 1867. Above all, what the planters and the public (and we conclude also the Government) wish to know is, what, according to the opinions of experienced men, scientific and practical, is the best system of cultivation to be pursued in future. If all this information is collected (as it ought to be) by Dr. Bidie, we have no doubt whatever that the result will be satisfactory, and that the public confidence, which has been somewhat shaken of late, will be restored.

With regard to Coorg, which may lay claim to be the coffee garden of Southern India, we find that the expenses of cultivation are considerably greater there than was at first supposed by sanguine minds. The native system of planting under partial shade is the cheapest, and it is, we believe, certain, that although the returns are not so prompt or so large, the trees last longer than those planted in the open. It is perhaps not generally known that nearly the whole population of Coorg is engaged in agricultural pursuits of some kind or other, and that the visitation of the borer last year has had no effect in diminishing their zeal for coffee planting. According to Mr. Richter, the population in 1866 amounted to 120,000, of whom 25,000 were Coorgs (a wonderfully small proportion), 93,000 Hindoos, Mahomedans, and native Christians, and about 250 Europeans. It is important to note that the cultivation of coffee does not appear to interfere in the least with the staple product of Coorg. Mr. Richter describes the numerous valleys throughout the land, which from ancient times have yielded an unfailing supply of rice every year for home consumption, and for exportation to the Malabar Coast, and informs us that the rice valleys are most extensive in South Coorg,

in the neighbourhood of Virajendrapett, and in Kiggutnad, where some fields are several miles in length. Within some of the coffee estates the planters have cultivated some of the flats with rice to their great advantage, and the future settler might do well in applying for land to select, if possible, a situation where rice could be grown in portions of his estate. A perpetual supply of rice is an immense help to a planter in meeting the wants of the coolies at a reasonable rate, instead of his having to import from a distance. In addition to rice and coffee, cardamom cultivation pays well in Coorg, and various vegetables and spices are successfully cultivated. Among them we may mention pumpkins, cucumbers, Indian corn, brinjals, chillies, and coriander; and it is believed that cocoa, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and vanilla would succeed. The cultivation of the last mentioned is, we believe, at present confined to the tropical parts of America. The introduction of the silk worm has also been contemplated, as the mulberry grows most luxuriantly. In the year 1866 the total acreage of land taken up for coffee cultivation amounted to 62,693 acres, but it is believed that the survey will show it to be 1,00,000. Of these 17,839 are under taxation, so it is presumed that they are under actual cultivation. There is yet another product of the greatest possible interest to commerce, which we believe can be successfully cultivated in portions of Coorg. We allude to cotton. We understand that the late superintendent introduced it as an experiment. It was put out about Fraserpett and Sampajee, and very fine Egyptian cotton was produced at the latter place. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce pronounced it to be the best that had ever reached the market there. Tea and Chinchona have also been introduced in Coorg, but only as experiments. Mr. Mann made some very good tea from bushes planted by him, but the cultivation has not been taken up. The Government Chinchona plants are thriving. They flowered in 1866 and were loaded with seed. A hot house for a Chinchona nursery has been completed in the grounds of the Government Central School at Mercara, and it is the intention of the Government (which we cannot too much commend) to naturalise the bark as much as coffee, and to distribute seedlings to the Coorgs all through the country. An antidote will thus be furnished ere long to the terrible fever which is at present perhaps the only drawback to a residence in one of the most fertile and picturesque countries in India.—*Madras Times*.

Miscellaneous.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.—Mr. J. Higginbotham, jun., is appointed a member of the Commission for the 6th Division of the Municipality, in the room of Mr. J. Higginbotham, sen., resigned.

RETIREMENT.—Surgeon-major Fenny, of the Indian Medical Department, has retired on the pension of £365 per annum, with effect from the date of embarkation from Madras in July, 1868.

BANK OF MADRAS.—A dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1868, of Rs. (57-8) fifty-seven and annas eight per share, being at the rate of 11½ per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the bank, would be paid to the proprietors at Madras on and after July 10.

NORTH-WEST LINE.—On this line of the Madras Railway three masonry arches of a bridge situated near the one hundred and seventy-first mile between Cuddapah and Camalapur were lately washed away by the heavy rains in that part of the district.

ONE-EIGHTH ANNA PIECES.—Under orders of Government one-eighth anna copper pieces, provided for in Section 2 of Act XIII. of 1862, have been coined at the Mint for circulation in this presidency, and may be obtained at the Mint or the Madras Bank like other copper coin.

BREVET AND STAFF CORPS.—To be colonels:—Lieut.-col. M. Chomeley, Madras Infantry, and Lieut.-col. D. G. Pollard, Madras Staff Corps, June 12; Lieut.-col. H. E. Walpole, Madras Infantry, and Lieut.-col. F. C. Barber, Madras Infantry, June 13; Lieut.-col. C. E. D. Hill, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, April 30.

TRANSFER.—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Ensign C. A. Mercer, 19th Foot, being removed to the 1st battalion of his regiment, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement. Also approved Lieutenant R. C. Robinson, 60th Foot, being removed to the 4th battalion of his regiment.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The following officers have returned to duty:—Capt. T. P. F. Tytler, attached 17th Regiment N.I., and Capt. S. H. Williams, Staff Corps, attached 2nd Regiment N.I.—arrived at Madras on June 29; Mr. John Urquhart, M.D., coroner of Madras, reported his return to duty on July 4, per steamer *Mongolia*; Brevet-col. Webb, Staff Corps, and Lieut. D. Macneill, Infantry General List, attached 19th Regiment N.I.—arrived at Madras on July 4.

THE OUTBREAK IN THE CUTTACK MEHALS.—We are glad to learn that Colonel Dalton's hands are to be strengthened by a considerable military force to assist him in the reduction of the hill tribes of Cuttack. Although this little war cannot be said to involve any more important consideration than the establishment of the authority of the police among the hill-men, it is well to have it finished, that the authorities may be allowed to resume their proper functions.

THE BELLARY DISTRICT.—The Government have sanctioned the outlay of Rs. 10,405 for constructing a railway feeder from the Kurnool road to the railway station at Ghooty, in this district.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts to the South-west line for the week ending June 27, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 32,511-13-0 for goods, &c., to Rs. 58,027-2-0, making together Rs. 90,538-15-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 184-0-4. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 85,463-7-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 173-11-4. The receipts of the North-west line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 5,693-5-8, for goods, &c., to Rs. 30,935-5-2, making together Rs. 36,628-10-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 239-6-5. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 20,567-13-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 134-6-7.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Captain Ellis, from attached 8th N.I. to 1st Wing Subaltern, 8th N.I., as a special case; Lieut. (Local Captain) M'Mullan, Staff Corps, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th N.I., to adjutant, depot, Poonamalle; Lieut. Clarke-Kennedy, 2nd Battn. 21st Foot, from attached 9th N.I. to 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th N.I.; Lieutenant Lecky, from attached and acting adjutant 22nd N.I., to quartermaster 22nd N.I., but to continue to officiate as adjutant; Captain Stuart, from 1st Wing Subaltern 22nd N.I., to continue to officiate as quartermaster 22nd N.I. Major Ramsay, 10th N.I., to do general duty at Dorundah; Captain Borradaile, Staff Corps, to attached 35th N.I.; Lieut. Warner, officiating adjutant 4th Light Cavalry, to adjutant 4th Light Cavalry, vice Hooper, who vacates; Captain Cherry, 3rd squadron officer 1st Cavalry, to 2nd squadron officer 1st Cavalry, vice Stuart, who vacates; Captain Law, 1st squadron subaltern 1st Light Cavalry, to 3rd squadron officer 1st Light Cavalry.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The following is the official list of successful candidates for admission into the second department of the Civil Engineering College, during session 1868-69:—Gunner W. P. Underwood, No. 6 battery 23rd brigade Royal Artillery, passed at Rangoon; Bombardier J. Mahony, D battery 23rd brigade Royal Artillery, passed at Bangalore; Gunner R. Ward, D battery 23rd brigade Royal Artillery, passed at Bangalore; Corporal J. Boyle, A battery D brigade Royal Horse Artillery, passed at Bangalore; Private P. Quohig, 18th Hussars, passed at Secunderabad; Sergeant M. Lloyd, 1st battalion Royal Regiment, passed at Cannanore; Bombardier J. Thompson, No. 1 battery 5th brigade Royal Artillery, passed at Madras; Bombardier H. Webb, No. 2 battery 5th brigade Royal Artillery, passed at Madras; Gunner B. McKeon, No. 3 battery 5th brigade Royal Artillery, passed at Madras. List of successful candidates for admission into the special department of the Civil Engineering College during session 1868-69:—Messrs. J. Delaney, J. B. Crawford, J. Kelley, H. M. Upshon, E. Wilson, J. Baptist, C. Green, S. L. Oliver, Madras.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Colonel Simpson, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines at this Presidency, proceeds to Europe in a few days, and Colonel J. L. Barrow, R.A., obtains the officiating appointment during his absence, or until further orders. Colonel Barrow's place will be filled by Colonel A. Stewart, R.A. The appointment to the command of the Nagpore Force, now vacant by the demise of Brigadier-General Brice, C.B., has not yet been made. The applicants are said to be numerous. Mr. Huddleston takes the benefit of the new furlough rules immediately. The Acting Secretaryship to the Government in the Revenue Department has been granted to Mr. Dalyell. The Secretaryship of the Board of Revenue, vacated by Mr. Dalyell, will probably be filled, pro tem, by Mr. Atholl McGregor. The Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry retires from the service next year; his appointment will, in all probability, be conferred upon the Rev. J. Gorton, now on duty in Fort St. George. The latter gentleman has taken privilege leave to Bangalore; Dr. Sayers will act for him. The Rev. E. S. Goodhart, who has just returned from Abyssinia, where he was among the first to enter Magdala, is appointed to act as Chaplain of South Black-town; he will shortly however return to the cathedral. A Bombay paper thinks it probable that the Hon. H. S. Maine will retire from India next year. In that case Madras will lose its present learned Advocate-General, the Hon. John Bruce Norton, and Mr. J. D. Mayne, returning from Australia, will succeed him.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Principal and Professors of the Madras Medical College had the gratification on the evening of 1st July of celebrating the anniversary of the institution for the first time in the new theatre of the college building. The meeting was a highly interesting one. The theatre, which is sufficiently spacious to give accommodation to a large number of people, was crowded; the Right Hon. the Governor presided. Dr. George Smith, the Principal, read the annual report for the session 1867-68, which, after noticing the state of the college staff, the lectures and examinations, the reports of the professors, the constitution of the departments, &c., wound up with the following observations:—Former Pupils of the College.—In March last the University, at its annual convocation, conferred the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery upon Mr. Gorman, an able and distinguished member of the medical subordinate department. The medical honours for which he so zealously and successfully laboured have been enjoyed by him but for a few weeks; he died on the 26th of June. Dr.

Thompson, formerly an assistant apothecary, has within the last year returned to Madras with her Majesty's commission as an assistant surgeon of the Indian Medical Department. Three former students of this institution are now undergoing the course of instruction at Netley, two of the three having taken high positions in the list of successful competitors for commissions in the Indian Medical Department. The prizes were then distributed by his Excellency the Governor, after which his Lordship called upon Dr. Keess to deliver the annual address. In the course of a long speech, full of sound advice to his young hearers, the Doctor referred in terms of regretful praise to the late Apothecary John Gorman. The address was received with great applause, and Lord Napier closed the interesting proceedings of the evening with a few pertinent remarks.

THE MADRAS FAMINE OF 1866.—The Secretary of State for India addressed the following despatch to the local Government on the 21st May last:—"I have had under my consideration in Council the despatch from your Excellency in Council, numbered ten, and dated the 28th of February, with which you transmit to me the final report of the Relief Committee on the Madras famine of 1866 by the honorary secretary to that committee, Mr. R. A. Dalyell, and your proceedings thereon. I cordially concur with your Excellency in Council in the expression of thanks which you have conveyed to the gentlemen of the committee, and especially to Mr. Dalyell, for their valuable services willingly given at very great personal inconvenience to many of the members. I do not doubt that the satisfaction with which they may justly contemplate the relief to such a large number of human beings, suffering under a severe visitation, which has been afforded by their instrumentality, will be regarded by them as an ample recompense for the labour and time which they have bestowed on this charitable work. With respect to the recommendations of the committee, I will only observe that the question of the right time for the direct interference of Government in exigencies of this nature is one of the most difficult problems of administration, and one on which it would be most unsafe to lay down any definite rules beforehand. My opinions of the importance of anticipating the recurrence of such calamities, by the construction of such works as may mitigate their effects when they do unfortunately arise, have been recently repeated in several despatches. I rejoice to see, by your order of the 18th of February, that many even of the larger special works mentioned as important for this object are already in hand. You will not find me backward in supporting your endeavours in this direction. And I trust, with you, that should a similar calamity fall upon your Presidency it will be found able to bear it with comparative ease, from the precautions which you are now taking."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained furloughs and leave of absence on medical certificate in June and the early part of July last:—Major Rideout, Staff Corps, Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing, and Stud Accounts, for two years, to Europe; Colonel Simpson, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Inspector-general of Ordnance and Magazines, for one year, eleven months, and twenty-four days, to Europe; Lieut.-colonel Kennedy, Staff Corps, Brigade Major Fort St. George and Centre Division; and Lieut.-colonel Faulkner, of the Infantry—for two years to Europe; Surgeon Montgomery, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner and Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College, is permitted to proceed to sea and Australia on medical certificate for three months; Major Bowen, Staff Corps, doing duty under the orders of the officer commanding Northern District, for one month, from July 20, 1868, or date of departure—Madras, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Lieutenant-colonel (Brevet Colonel) Dobbie, commandant 14th N.I., from June 23, 1868, or date of departure—Madras; Captain Ardagh, Ordnance Department, in continuation to December 31, 1868—Bangalore; Lieutenant colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. S. Dobbie, of the Infantry, Commandant 14th Regiment N.I., for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Lieut.-colonel Macdonald, Staff Corps, Registrar-general of Assurances, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Colonel Cadell, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to act as Superintendent of the Gunpowder Manufactory, during the absence, on duty in Europe, of Colonel Rowlandson; Major Morton, Royal (Madras) Artillery, acting Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to act as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, during the absence, on duty in Europe, of Colonel Cadell. The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. Hudleston, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, under rules 3 and 6 of Chapter I. of the Civil Service Leave Rules of 1868; under the terms of the despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated February 9, 1859, No. 16, Mr. Hudleston is permitted to add his accumulated privilege leave of three months to the above furlough; Captain Mottet, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent 2nd Class Nugger Division, Mysore Commission, who was granted leave to Europe on medical certificate under the regulations of 1854, is now permitted to elect the furlough regulations of 1868; Mr. Goodrich, Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, for fifteen months; this cancels the privilege leave for three months granted to him under July 16.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 1. Str. *Busheer*, Lewis, Calcutta; str. *Mahratti*, Scott, Northern Ports.—2. British Empire, Rowe, Hartlepool.—3. Middlesex, Latham, Auncesley Bay.—4. Str. *Mongolia*, Stuart, Suz; Cheviote, Henderson, London; Mount Vernon, Blaxter, Mauritius; Star of Hope, Bird, Sunderland.—5. Mars, Homan, London.—6. Wolverein, Paul, Cocanada; Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta; Louise, Choupaul, Sunderland.—7. Waterloo, —, Mauritius; Gloucester, Butcher, Cardiff.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Busheer*.—Mr. J. M. Bryce.
Per str. *Mahratti*.—Lieut. col. Groome, Mr. A. Watson, Capt. Thomas, Mr. A. Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle and child, Lieut. Pearce, Apothecary Bingrow and wife, Apothecary McFarland, Capt. Mallard.
Per *Roxburgh Castle*.—From LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. McCarthy and six children, Capt. Tytler, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Archard, Mr. M. C. Archard, Miss Mauncers, Mrs. Hartford, Mr. Hopkins.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Mongolia*.—From SUZ.—Dr. and Mrs. Urquhart and child, Mr. Black, Miss Foulkes, Col. Webb, Lieut. A. R. Seacombe, Mr. J. McNeill. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, Capt. A. H. Lindsay, Mr. Cockrell, Mr. Wyman, Mr. McIver, Capt. McIntosh, Mrs. Archer, Mr. Heenan, Mr. Rowe, Major Garden, Mr. G. York, Mrs. Gordon and four children, Mr. J. Lind, Col. Reddies, Mr. G. C. Woodward, Mr. Price, Mr. Alford, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Bowers, Mr. Mellar, Mr. T. Crawford's daughter, Mr. Forth, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. W. Higgins, Mr. Caridias.
Per Star of Hope.—From SUNDERLAND.—Mr. E. Bird.
Per Mars.—From LONDON.—Mr. L. Achard, Mr. R. Achard.

DEPARTURES.

July 2. Str. City of Manchester, —, Bombay.—4. Anglia, —, Liverpool; General Caulfield, —, Gopaulpore; str. *Busheer*, —, Northern Ports; str. *Mongolia*, —, Calcutta.—6. Ripsivia Anna Maria, Scott, Rangoon.—7. Str. *Mahratti*, Scott, Calcutta; str. *Labourdonnais*, —, Galle; Middlesex, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Busheer*.—For BIMALPATAM.—Capt. W. N. Wroughton, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Branson. For COCANADA.—Mr. E. Snell. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. A. J. Paulie. For RANGOON.—Paymaster S. G. Janney, Miss Janney, Mr. H. Prince, Mr. Cooper, Lieut. C. B. Cooke, Mr. M. Blandin, Dr. Sufferen, Mr. Blake.
Per str. *Mahratti*.—For COCANADA.—Corporal J. Lawrence, Corporal McAllister and wife, Corporal Canies. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Private Kelly, Serg. Spencer and wife. For BIMALPATAM.—Mrs. M. A. Doyle.
Per Aluwick Castle.—For LONDON.—Mrs. Wroughton and six children, Mr. John Fin, Mrs. DeCarteret, Mr. and Mrs. Quick and three children.
Per str. *Scotia*.—For GOPALPORE.—Mr. Skinner, Mr. Fordet. For COCANADA.—Major and Mrs. Fletcher.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, July 3.—From London the latest date by telegram is the 29th June, and quotations are the same as reported in my letter of the 19th ultimo. The mail of the 5th June came to hand to-day. There has been a further rise in the price of cotton during the week, owing to the stock being exhausted, as said in my last, and to the small arrivals of the staple from up-country—which are due to the slow progress of vessels down river on account of the boisterous state of the weather—and to the necessity for fulfilling contracts among dealers. Prices now stand at from Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22½ per maund for all descriptions, and a bargain has just been closed at the former rate for "Unritsur and Sind." There has been some little business done in wool, and prices vary according to quality from Rs. 11 to Rs. 24. For rape seed the demand was poor until a few days ago, when it slightly improved. The business however in gingelly (black) has been extensive, and the price is quoted at from Rs. 36½ to Rs. 38 per candy, and that for white at from Rs. 34 to Rs. 35. The grain market has been very dull, which is natural, since all the supplies from and for Abyssinia are now advertised for sale by public auction by the Commissariat Department; prices now stand at from Rs. 15 to Rs. 23 per candy. Since my last report I have to mention that the ships *Mora* and *Southern Bell* and the *Nelly* have been chartered, the two former for Liverpool and the latter for Marseilles. The *Kebroyd* is for Genoa, and the *Hoomactac* for Hong Kong. Nothing further has transpired about the *James Child*. The board of inquiry to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Alicia* assembled at Manora yesterday; we shall know with what result in a few days, I suppose. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China closed business here on the 30th ultimo.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

JUDGMENT in the case of *Harrison v. the Mofussilite* has been given. Damages to the amount of Rs. 10,000 were given against the defendant. The complainant is the chief engineer of the Punjab Railway.

MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.—The *Poona Observer* tells us that a European Mahomedan has been staying in Poona, wearing Oriental costume, and is reported to be connected with a prominent official in the Punjab. Who is the mysterious stranger? In all probability no other than Sultan Ali, ex-Italian Democrat, ex-officer of Russian Artillery, now en route for England. Can it be Captain Larkin, of the Rifle Brigade, having exhausted the treasures of Cashmir or Cabul; or Colonel Elphinstone himself, tired of billiard marking and hoping to recover his fame? We hope that "the prominent official in the Punjab" will come forward and satisfy our curiosity.—*Punjab Times*.

ACCIDENT AT MHOW.—We are sorry to learn from Mhow that Colonel W. H. Seymour, the popular commanding officer of the Bays, came to grief last week, whilst out spearing a leopard, by his horse coming down with him, and throwing him on his head and face Luckily, beyond a good shaking and a few scratches on his face, the Colonel escaped injury to his body or bones.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 7.

PASSAGE MONEY PAYABLE TO SUBALTERNS.—The amount of passage money payable to subalterns of the Indian services proceeding to England on medical certificate, from Aden, when not provided with a passage in the Indian troop-ships or otherwise, will be Rupees 800, and not Rupees 1,000. This rule applies also to the higher grades of warrant officers above conductor, who, in like manner with subalterns, will be entitled to receive only Rupees 1,100 when they proceed from Bombay, instead of Rupees 1,200.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has made the following appointments in connection with the Grant Medical College :—J. T. Mackenzie, Esq., M.B., Professor of Surgery, to the Chair of Dental Surgery ; J. B. Lyon, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence ; J. H. Sylvester, Esq., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, to the Chair of Comparative Anatomy ; Sydney Smith, Esq., M.D., to the Chair of Materia Medica.

MILITARY.—Brigadier General Petrie, commanding the artillery with the Abyssinian Field Force, returns to the command of the 21st Brigade, R.A., at Mhow, and will return home with the batteries when they leave the country this cold season. The Bombay relief has not yet been published, but we understand the 3rd Hussars will be stationed at Ahmednuggur in place of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and not proceed to Lucknow, as is rumoured. The Bays go home next year, and possibly a regiment from this Presidency will take its place at Mhow.—*Delhi Gazette*.

A CASE OF ELEPHANTIASIS.—A native mendicant, said to be a female, may be seen sitting in Byculla, near the synagogue ; and a more horrible sight than that presented it would be difficult to conceive. A veil of flesh falls over the face down upon the breast, and over the shoulder upon the back in many folds. It is a case of elephantiasis, and a more extraordinary case was perhaps never seen. The growth affects one side of the face ; the other side with its eye and part of the mouth are unconcealed. It is the triumph of the sculptor's art to represent a veiled countenance, and in looking at this wretched being one is reminded of such attempts ; the bare outline of the face over which this mass of living flesh is pendant may be traced. This abnormal growth is unattended with pain, we suppose, and possibly is valued by the woman herself for its power to draw money from passers-by. She is a *gosavin*, and came, we are told, from Bhooj.—*Bombay Guardian*.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) Peter Nelson to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) Timothy Foley to be Sub-Conductor, from June 6, 1868, vice Clarke, pensioned. Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain Jeremiah Coleman, to be Deputy Commissary ; Conductor (Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary) Francis Bunyer, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary ; Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) John Murray, to be Conductor ; and Magazine Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) John Cronolly, to be Sub-Conductor from June 18, 1868, vice Purcell, transferred to the invalid establishment ; Honorary Captain and Deputy Assistant Commissary Wilkins, to be Deputy Commissary ; Conductor (Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary) Connel, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary ; Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) Jones, to be Conductor ; and Magazine Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) Spittall to be Sub-Conductor, from March 18, 1868, vice Chetham, invalided.

THE MHOW-KE-MULLA VIADUCT.—On receiving a report from Capt. White, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, relative to the opening of the new Mhow-ke-Mulla viaduct, the Government of Bombay recorded the following resolution :—"Government have received the report of the completion of this work with great satisfaction. The result of the severe test to which this viaduct has been subjected could scarcely be more satisfactory, and the rapid and efficient manner in which the communication has been restored across this ravine reflects very great credit on the company's engineering staff. Although the observed amount of vibration caused by the passage of heavy engines over the girders was small, Government are of opinion that, for the present at least, trains should pass over the bridge at a rate of speed not exceeding ten miles an hour. Government will be glad to hear that the second line has been completed at an early date. Government also desire to note with satisfaction the skilful manner in which the goods traffic has been conducted over the gap during the construction of the new viaduct, by means of the temporary tramway."

THE MILITARY FUND.—The Secretary of State has very considerably ruled that subscribers to the Military Fund when requiring to take up a loan therefrom in England shall be allowed to do so at the rate of 2s. the rupee. The despatch runs as follows :—"It appears that the practice of paying such loans in England at 2s. 3d. the rupee formerly existed, but was discontinued in the year 1841, and although no provision is made in the rules on the subject, I have resolved to grant to the subscribers of the fund the boon which

you have recommended, and to sanction payment of such loans at this office at 2s. the rupee. When a subscriber returns with his family to India the loan will be granted to him in London on his own personal security." Few persons have any clear idea of what it is that regulates the Indian exchange, except for three or four months together. Thus in 1846-48 the exchange value of the rupee was frequently as low as 1s. 8½d. ; in 1850 it stood if we remember rightly at 2s. 6d. for a few weeks ; while we have seen it in the course of the last two years down to 1s. 9½d. ; its intrinsic value meanwhile remaining unaltered. We cannot enter upon the subject here, but may possibly discuss it at length in a future article. The boon granted by the Home Secretary is very substantial.—*Times of India*.

DR. T. G. HEWLETT.—We understand that Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Health Officer of the Municipality, proceeds to England on six months' leave of absence, and that Dr. Lumsdaine, Superintendent of Mathe-ran, who went to Abyssinia with the pioneer force, and remained there till the close of the expedition, will act as Health Officer during the absence of Dr. Hewlett. We are extremely sorry to hear that it is the state of Dr. Hewlett's health which obliges him to proceed to Europe. We cannot however say that we are surprised ; three years of work such as has fallen to the lot of Dr. Hewlett whilst holding the appointment of Health Officer of Bombay is enough to destroy the health of a Hercules. The strain has been not only mental but physical. Dr. Hewlett, besides discharging most ably his legitimate duties as Consulting Officer of Health, has also most energetically superintended the conservancy of the island, and it is to this double strain that his health has in all probability succumbed. It must be a source of regret to the municipality that they did not sufficiently economise the services of so valuable an officer. If the superintendence of the conservancy of Bombay had been allotted to those of whose duty it properly forms a part, and Dr. Hewlett's services been confined to the scientific and legitimate work of his appointment, we most probably should have been spared our present loss.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on the 9th July, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 20th June, viz., "that it is desirable to transfer the assets, &c., of the company to another company to be formed with a capital of 32 lacs divided into 1,600 fully paid up shares of 2,000 rupees each ;" and "that the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily." The chairman, Mr. J. G. Smith, explained that it would be necessary to form the new company before winding up the old. Several shareholders, though perfectly willing to wind up the old company, seemed to question the desirability of forming a new company. Mr. Hurrell said that it would be suicidal policy to wind up the old company before forming a new. Winding up alone would be simply a division of the property they had in hand. Mr. Wadia had a lien on the company to the extent of two lacs, and according to the present selling rate of property in Bombay their assets would be all swallowed up to pay off this two lacs and the other liabilities, or they would have to make a call. A shareholder observed that the time for the repayment of this loan was not yet due, and Mr. Wadia had agreed to wait. Mr. Hurrell said that he had agreed to wait while the company was in existence, but it was not likely that he would wait when the company was in liquidation. The plan to adopt would be to first form a new company, have it registered, and then pass a resolution under the 75th section, authorising any liquidator who might be appointed to hand over the assets of the old company to the new company. After some conversation in the vernacular it was agreed "that this meeting be adjourned till Thursday, the 16th July, at 3 P.M., and that a committee be appointed to consult with the directors for the purpose of devising a scheme for the purpose of forming a new company." The meeting was then adjourned.

COLONEL PHAYRE.—Letters from Sir Robert Napier to parties high in authority in this Presidency speak of the services of Colonel Phayre in terms of unqualified approbation. On quitting Zoulla his Excellency addressed a letter to this officer, in which he said :—"I cannot permit you to leave Army Head-quarters without expressing to you my sense of the services you have rendered to the Expedition from your first laborious and most correct and faithful investigation of the voluminous records of travels and correspondence connected with Abyssinia ; your labours with the reconnoitring force under discomforts which can hardly be appreciated now, and your most energetic prosecution of the reconnaissance in front of the columns, which has resulted in an admirable survey of the whole route." Other letters speak of his "most valuable services," his "great abilities and energy ;" and with all this not a word of disparagement. The thing for which the Commander-in-Chief found fault with Colonel Phayre when he joined him at Affjo, on the 10th of April (Good-Friday), was that that position had been substituted for Goombazee, the place indicated in the chief's instructions of the previous day. When so indicated this place had only been viewed by his Excellency at a distance of six or seven miles. When Colonel Phayre reached the place at 11 A.M. of the 10th he found that it was commanded by Affjo, a more elevated point somewhat in advance, and having other advantages, both for offence and defence, and he

sent a pencil note of these observations to Sir Charles Staveley, requesting that it might be forwarded to Sir Robert Napier. There is nothing surprising in the fact that the Commander-in-Chief, on his arrival at the position taken up in advance of Goombazee, did not immediately see, as one who had been for hours reconnoitring the whole ground, the advantages of position; but there is no question, we believe, that its superiority and suitableness in every sense were shown in the fight that immediately ensued. Though suddenly attacked, and on more sides than one, it proved perfectly defensible. It commanded the King's Gun Road, and by that road opened out a direct line of communication with the Bashelo; whereas Goombazee was only accessible by a steep and rugged mountain path. It was Fahla that the Commander-in-Chief intended to attack first, as he considered it the key of the Magdala fortress. But Colonel Phayre had ascertained by actual inspection that there was no other position available against Fahla than the one actually occupied.—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 6. Str. Mula, —, Annesley Bay; str. Himalaya, —, Annesley Bay; str. Euphrates, —, Annesley Bay; str. General Outram, —, Annesley Bay; Scotland, Knight, Annesley Bay; Mantana, Frivouz, Annesley Bay; Yerrick, Dixon, Annesley Bay; Waterloo, Osborne, Annesley Bay; Kelso, Howell, Shields.—7. Futty Mobarack, —, Jeddah; Khimjee Oodowjee, —, Annesley Bay; Krishna, Lemon, Jeddah; str. Cashmere, —, Coast and Calcutta; str. Behar, —, China.—8. David Malcolmson, —, Annesley Bay; Nicolas Curvin, —, Annesley Bay; Octavia, Bristol, Annesley Bay; Bath Shaw, Duncan, Annesley Bay; str. Vigilant, Brown, Aden.—9. Suezamme, —, Bordeaux.—9. Muckee, Nacoda, Jeddah; Royal Saxon, Mathews, Annesley Bay; Arthur Cromwell, —, Elao.—10. Str. Sumatra, Browne, Suez.—11. Western Empiro, Rogers, Annesley Bay.—12. Timour, Spooner, London; str. City of Manchester, Jones, Annesley Bay; H.M.'s Argus, —, Annesley Bay; str. Sir John Lawrence, Annesley Bay.—13. Str. Arabia, —, Ballantine, Annesley Bay; str. Viscount Canning, —, Annesley Bay; David Malcolm, Anton, London; Carteburn, Young, Greenock; Earl Canning, —, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From MARSHILLES.—Mr. J. Sands, Col. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. E. A. Smith. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. W. Smith, Lieut. Temple, Mr. W. Aukland, Mr. H. W. Giles, Mr. W. Day, Mr. J. Potter, Mr. T. Hare, Mr. B. Farrar, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. J. Francis, Mr. T. Butters, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. J. Welsh, Mr. W. J. Murray, Mr. R. Lowndes, Mr. J. McDougall, Mr. Mechan. From SUZ.—Mr. A. Lyon, Capt. Tweedie, Mr. J. Godfrey. From ADEN.—Mr. G. Hoggan.

DEPARTURES.

June 7. Edward Hyman, Brook, Calcutta; Simla, Porter, New York.—8. Str. Salsette, Parish, Aden and Suez.—9. Nyanza, Warwick, Kurrachee; Belle of the South, Westcott, London; Wild Hunter, Bussance, Batavia; Parana, England, Zanzibar; Good Success, Fiodsurd, Zanzibar.—10. Eastern Belle, Bride, Calcutta; Sebastopol, Collins, Batavia; str. Malacca, Macnamara, Hong Kong.—11. Str. Vine, Manes, Singapore; str. American, Baker, Calcutta; Anne Henderson, Henderson, Moulmein; Hannibal, Hill, Calcutta.—13. Sparkenhoe, Butler, Liverpool; Janet Mitchell, Burnot, Batavia; Bamya, Williams, Madras; Tea Taster, Francis, Cocanada; Kelso, Vomell, Muscat.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—For SUZ.—Mr. G. Martin. For MARSHILLES.—Mr. W. Mitchell. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Walto, Mr. Hay, Lieut. Parkes. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—For MARSHILLES.—Mr. H. E. Victor and child, Mr. Antrobus, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Hore, Capt. Nimmo, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. G. H. Dick, Mr. F. Bergees. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Parkes, R.N., Mr. Jas. Hemmingway, Mr. D. Macduncen, Miss Foster, Lieut. Parkinson, R.N. For SUZ.—Lieut. Fagan.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 13, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	... .. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
6 ditto ditto	... .. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	... .. 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	120 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	7 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	16 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...
Frere Land Company	...	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	80 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	61 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	Rs. 1180 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,687)	...	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	10 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 95
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 93
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 93½
" " " " 1842-43	...	" 93½
" " " " 1854-55	...	" 109½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	" 114
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	" 114



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, F. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, dur. leave of Wells. July 3.
 ARMSTRONG, Lieut. C. E., asst. comr., officiated as dep. comr. of Mozuffergurb from May 2 to June 14, 1868.
 BARBOUR, D. M., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot. July 4.
 BLOWERS, Lieut. G. F., adjt. Malwa Bheel corps, has leave for 20 days, prep. to Europe.
 BRADSHAW, Lieut. O. M., 10th regt. Madras N.I., is appd. to offic. as a dist. supt. of police in these provinces, and posted to Nimar, in anticipation of his servs. being placed at disp. of chief comr. Lieut. Bradshaw assumed charge of his duties from Capt. H. Fraser, dist. supt. of police, on July 23.
 BROWNE, J. F., addl. judge of Bhagulpore, is vested with powers of a sess. judge in that dist. July 6.
 BURGE, Rev. M. K., to offic. as chaplain of Peshawur, in addition to his general duties, till relieved by Rev. Mr. Orton. June 24.
 CAMILLIERI, F. P., asst. supt., is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Goruckpore, dur. leave of Berrill. June 30.
 COCKERELL, H. A., to offic. as jun. sec. to board of revenue, dur. leave of Mangles. July 4.
 COXHEAD, T. E., asst. mag. and coll. of Magoorah, in Jessore, has leave for 1 week, to enable him to attend the exam. in Bengalee by the standard of high proficiency in October next.
 CORBYN, Dr. J., civil surg. of Bareilly, is appd. to offic. as supt. of Bareilly central prison, in add. to his own duties, dur. leave of Tomkyns.
 CROMBIE, Rev. F., appt. to be a jun. chaplain on Bengal estab. to take effect from April 25 last.
 DAVIES, Lieut. col. J. S., judicial comr. of Chota Nagpore, is vested with powers of a comr. of revenue and circuit, dur. abs., on special duty, of Dalton in Keonjhar.
 DEABREU, L., uncovenanted dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Chumparun treasury from July 7, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. [house. June 29.
 ELSNER, F. W., asst. conservator, 2nd class, is prom. to 1st class, v. Sten-
 FORBES, A., asst. coll., has been placed in charge of the Burdwan treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries. July 6.
 FOSTER, A. C., to offic. as contraller of the money order office, Calcutta, dur. Mr. Grigor's abs. July 1.
 GRAHAM, Capt. A. W., 3rd Punjab inf., has 2 mo. leave from July 4 last, to remain at Mussoorie. [June 16. July 3.
 GRANT, F., extra asst. comr., Western Doors, has leave for 1 mo. from GRAY.—The customs patrol in Central Provs., who has hitherto been known as Mr. John Gray, is permitted to resume the name of John Gray Maccawan Glen. July 1.
 GROTE, A., to resign C.S. from date of embarkation for Europe. Dated
 GRIGOR, A., controller of the money order office, Calcutta, has priv. leave for 1 mo. July 1.
 GRINDAL, W., R.E., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W., and posted to Oude. July 2.
 GROVE, Capt., supt. of police, Port Blair, has 2 mo. leave from June 4, making over charge to Insp. Doughty.
 HARRIS, G. L. T., to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore from June 25, and to offic. as mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, dur. leave of Tottenham. Mr. Harris is authorised to exercise, dur. the time that he may offic. as dep. coll. of Howrah, the powers of a coll. of a dist., for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals.
 HARRIS, Capt. P., dist. supt. of police, Umballa, has been granted 3 mo. priv. leave, with effect from July 4.
 HAY, Lieut., 7th Bengal cav., officiated as cantonment mag. of Nowgong, dur. temp. abs. of Kincaid. June 30.
 HENNESSY, W. C., exec. engr., 4th grade, P.W., is transf. from Central India to N.W. Provs. June 29.
 HUDSON, W. H., asst. mag. and coll. of Azimgurb, has 15 days' priv. leave, with effect from June 17. [Tayler. July 4.
 HUMPHREY, P. A., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna, dur. leave of HUNT, T. W., extra asst. comr. in British Burmah, to act as asst. comr. of 3rd grade. July 2.
 JONES, T. P., 1st grade supervisor P.W., is transf. from Oude to British provinces. June 29.
 KELLY, C. A., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade at Moorshe-
 dadab, with effect from June 25, but to continue to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.
 KENOT, T., sub engr. 1st grade, att. to Darjeeling div., to offic. as exec. engr. of that div., during abs. of Perkins. Mr. Kenoy assumed exec. charge on June 16.

KINGSTONE, Asst. surg. H. C., asst. assay master of the Madras Mint, to office as dep. assay master of the Bombay Mint, Surg. Busted having obtained 6 mo. leave of abs. June 26.

KINSEY, W. E., asst. mag. at Bareilly, is invested, as a special case, with powers of a mag. Dated June 30. Mr. Kinsey is invested with the powers of a dep. coll. for trial of suits.

LIVESAY, J. J., asst. coll. of Dacca, has been placed in charge of the Dacca Treasury from June 17, and authorised to draw bills on all public treasuries.

LYNCH, J. D., sub asst. revenue surveyor of 2nd grade, att. to Upper Assam survey, is reduced 3 steps in that grade from Aug. 1.

MACPHERSON, W., to office as civil and sessions judge of Cuttack. July 6.

MALTY, Lieut. E. P., 3rd class asst. supt. of the Mysore commission, returned to his duty from leave to Europe on June 8 last.

MANGLES, A. C., to office as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, during abs., on deputation, of Cockerell. July 4.

MANOOK, Dr. S. J., asst. comr., has been placed in charge of Singbhoom Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. July 6.

MAY, Lieut. J., asst. engr. 1st grade, att. to Barrackpore div., to office as exec. engr. of Dacca div., during abs. of Mr. T. A. Donzelle, on priv. leave. July 1.

MAYNE, Capt. J. O., royal (Madras) engr., supng. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, is posted to the S.W. circle. [from June 29.]

MIDWINTER, W. C., is app. an asst. conservator of 3rd class on probation.

MOIR, Dr. R., superint. of central prison at Agra, is granted priv. leave for 3 mos., with effect fr. Aug. 20.

NEWBERRY, Capt. F. M., asst. comr. of Lucknow in Oude, is empowered to hold prelim. inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions. July 2.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. A. J., corps of guides, has one mo.'s leave from July 13, to remain at Ghazepore.

OWEN, C. T., extra asst. comr., from the Gujerat to the Peshawur dist.

OWEN, T. E., exec. engr., 4th grade, returned from leave, is transf. from N.W.P. to Central India, and prom. to 3rd grade from date of assuming charge in Central India. June 29.

PARKER, W. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from N.W.P. to Central India, and prom. to 2nd grade from date of assuming charge in Central India. June 29.

PEARSON, Major G. F., conservator of forests, Central Provs., availed himself of the two mos. priv. leave granted to him dated June 23, making over ch. of his office to Doveton.

PERKINS, Major A. E., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Darjeeling div., to office as superint. engr. of N. Circle during abs. of Layard, on leave. July 4.

READ, A. E., app. 4th asst. superint. in telegraph dept., reported his arr. at Calcutta on June 11 last.

READ, F., conservator of forests in Oude, has ext. of leave for 6 mos., m.c.

ROBINSON, A., asst. mag. and coll. Allynghur, to office as asst. and supt. of Dehra Doon, as a temp. arrangement, from date he received charge.

SCHLICH, W., special asst. conservator, is app. dep. conservator of 2nd class, v. Barker, dec. June 29.

SMEATON, G., asst. mag. and coll. of Jajipore, has leave for 12 days, to enable him to present himself for exam. in Persian at Calcutta in October next.

SMITH, W. H., asst. settlement officer at Allynghur, is granted one mo.'s priv. leave of abs., with effect from July 15.

STENHOUSE, Lieut. W., asst. conservator of forests, is prom. to be dep. conservator, 2nd class, from Nov. 26, 1867.

STODDON, A. W., asst. comr., Gurdaspore, has obtained leave to proc. to Calcutta, to appear at the exam. for high proficiency in Hindi to be held in October next.

TOMKINS, Dr. A. P., superint. of the Bareilly central prison, is granted priv. leave of abs. for one mo., with effect from Nov. 10 next. July 2.

TOTTENHAM, L. R., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, has 3 mos. priv. leave from Aug. 15 next. [baila dur. abs. of Harris.]

WARD, W., asst. dist. superint. of police, to office as dist. superint. of Um-WILLIAMSON, C. J., is app. to P.W. dept. (temp.) as an exec. engr., 4th grade, from June 16, and posted to Rajpootana. July 3.

WRENN, R. B., 1st grade, supervisor P.W., is transf. from Oude to British provinces. June 29.

YOUNG, W., jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boolandshuhur, is granted 5 weeks' priv. of abs., with effect from Sept. 1 next.

MILITARY.

ASISLABLE, Lieut., 3rd Sikh inf., to assume comd. of Fort Shubkhudur, with effect from Feb. 2 last, v. Chambers (Peshawur G.O. confd.).

BENT, Major, 25th foot, to be lieut. col., from April 10 last.

BIRCH, Lieut., offic. 1st squad. officer 14th Bengal cav., to office as 3rd squad. officer.

BRINE.—An exchange of serv. between Major F. Brine, R.E., imperial list, and Major W. E. Warrand, R.E., Bengal list, has been sanctioned by H.R.H. the C. in C., with effect from April 13 last.

CHAMBERS, Capt., 3rd Sikh inf., to assume comd. of Fort Shubkhudur, with effect from March 5 last, v. Aislable (Peshawur order confd.).

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. A. F., R.A., asst. rev. surveyor 2nd div., Oude, Baraitch, admitted to Bengal staff corps, from Jan. 7.

DE BRETT, Capt., 3rd N.I., arr. at Shubkhudur in comd. of a detach. of his regt., to assume comd. of that post in addition to his own duties, v. Chambers (Peshawur order of April 13 last confd.).

HARRIS, Major gen. P., Bengal staff corps, is appt. temp. to the divisional staff during leave of Major gen. Becher.

HAY, Lieut., from 1st wing subalt. 4th Goorkhas, to be qrmr. 1st Goorkha regt., v. Young, appt. adjt. Dated June 18 last.

JONES, Cornet T. R., 11th hussars, has ret. from the serv., fr. June 20 last.

KELLY, Ens. J. G., 94th foot, candidate for staff corps, from 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 25th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 18th N.I., on probation, v. Loughnan. Dated June 18 last.

LUCAS, Capt. R., Bombay art., to be major, from June 9.

MACDONALD, Capt. H., staff corps, recently returned from leave to Eur., is posted to 31st N.I., on duty, and directed to join.

MACMAHON, Col., 36th foot, appt. to the brig. staff of the army, temp., with rank of brigadier gen., from July 13, during the period Gen. Maxwell may offic. in comd. of Peshawur div.

MAXWELL, Brig. gen., 88th foot, com. Rawul Pindee brig., temp. appt. to div. staff of the army, with effect from July 13, during leave of Major gen. Haly.

MEREDITH, Lieut. G. V., 1st batt. 11th foot, to office as paym. of the Chin-surah depot, in room of Hewson, on leave. Dated May 24.

MICHELL, Lieut., 41st foot, the appt. to be capt., by purch., v. Wavell, prom., announced in O.O. of March 13 last, is cancelled.

MITFORD.—14th Bengal Cav.: Regtl. order, dated May 25, making the foll. offic. appt., in room of Irvine on leave, with effect fr. 3rd idem:—Capt. R. C. W. Mitford, 3rd squad. officer, to office as 2nd squad. officer.

MOLYNKUR, Lieut. W. M., 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr. 1st N.I., v. Trevanion dec. Dated June 18. [of Venour, prom.]

MONEY, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., 3rd Goorkhas, to office as qrmr., in room PATON, Major gen., staff corps (unemployed), is, with the sanction of Govt., perm. to reside and draw his pay in India.

PARKERSON, Lieut., 82nd foot, to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1867.

PRICE, Lieut. T., 103rd foot, candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., v. Armstrong, who vacates.

ROWCROFT, Capt., 2nd wing subalt., 4th Goorkha regt., to be wing officer, v. Turton. Dated June 18. [inf., on prob.]

SHEPHERD, Ens., 93rd Highlanders, to be 2nd wing subalt. of 3rd Punjab

SHOUBRIDGE, Lieut. H. W., gen. list., inf., to act as adj. 8th N.I., during leave of Waterfield. Dated June 23.

SMITH, Lieut. E. D., doing duty with 3rd Goorkha regt., to be 2nd wing subaltern, v. Money. Dated May 30 last.

SMITH.—Dugshai station order, dated May 18, confirmed, appg. Lieut. W. H. C. Smith to be station staff, v. Evans.

STEVENS, Lieut. and Adj. G. B., to office as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 13th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Forsyth.

SWALE, Lieut., 4th hussars, to do duty with Landour convalescent depot dur. the season from May 11 last.

SWETENHAM, Ens. R. A., 37th foot, candidate for staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern 35th N.I., on probation, v. Metcalfe. Dated June 23.

TEED, Lieut. C. N., 23rd foot, with 13rd (Assam) regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from May 17.

THOMAS, Lieut., 6th N.I., appt. to office as wing officer, dur. abs. of Minto on duty, confirmed. Dated April 23 last.

TURTON, Capt., 4th Goorkha regt., wing officer, to be 2nd in com., v. Grant, retired. Dated June 18. [March 13.]

WESTBY, Lieut., 41st foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Wavell, prom. Dated

YOUNG, Lieut. and Adj. G., 1st Goorkhas, to office as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 9, until arrival of Mercer, 2nd wing subaltern.

MEDICAL.

BERKELEY, Asst. surg., R.A., att. to No. 7 batt. 22nd brig. at Agra, to join his battery. Allahabad order dated May 28.

BOGLE, Surg. maj., to proceed to Dinapore for duty, and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Allahabad circle, confirmed. Dated March 17 last.

CAMERON, Asst. surg. L., att. to 1st Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of the garrison staff and Lock Hospital, in add. to his other duties, in room of Cookson, res., during absence of Amesbury, on m.c. Gwalior order dated May 9 confirmed.

COLLES, Asst. surg., serv. re-pl. at disposal of Govt. of Punjab, fr. May 1.

DILLON, T., 12th Bengal cav., to assume charge of the brig. staff, in addition to his other duties, in room of McGully. Cawnpore order of Sept. 13 last confirmed.

FEARON, Asst. surg., to proceed and join his regt., the 5th foot, at Darjeeling. Gwalior order of Nov. 25 confirmed.

FISHBOURNE, Staff asst. J. E., to assume med. charge of detachment in fortress, Gwalior, in room of Fearon, on m.c., with effect fr. Nov. 22.

GRADY, Staff asst. surg., to be att. to 88th foot. Peshawur order confd., dated May 21 last.

HANNAH, Asst. surg. J. B., M.D., in med. ch. of detach. 101st foot, at Futtelghur, to proceed to Cawnpore and assume med. ch. of head-qrs. of regt. on being relieved by Mackinnon. Dated Allahabad, May 20.

JENNINGS.—Oude div. order, dated May 22 confd., making the following med. arrangement:—Staff asst. surg. U. A. Jennings, in med. ch. of Fort Mueche Bhawun, to do du. with 1st batt. 11th foot, at Fyzabad.

JOHNSON, Surg. maj., having completed 20 yrs. service, is prom. to rank of surg. major, from June 21.

LETHBRIDGE.—The Ferozepore station order, dated June 22, placing Asst. surg. A. S. Lethbridge of the 15th N.I., in med. charge of the civil station of Ferozepore, v. Smith, with effect from June 22, is confd.

MACKENZIE, S. C., admitted to the med. service, to be asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at Presy. of Bengal. Date of arrival at Fort William, June 14.

MACKINNON, Asst. surg., to assume med. charge of detach. of 101st foot on arrival at Futtelghur. Dated Allahabad, May 20.

MORGAN.—Oude div. order, dated May 20, directing Staff asst. surg. R. Morgan to do duty with 55th foot, confirmed.

PALMER, D. P., is admitted to the med. service, to be asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at Pres. Date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 13.

REED, Asst. surg. B., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to assume med. charge of G battery, 16th brig. R.A., in room of Ironside, with effect from May 13.

RICHARDS, Staff asst. surg. C. F., M.B., att. to 102nd foot, to do duty at Fort Mueche Bhawun, in room of Jennings. Oude order, May 22, confd.

SUFFREIN, Asst. surg., Madras med. estab., to office as civil surg. of Moulinein, from date he relieves Dr. Marr, proc. to Europe.

TURNBULL.—The dept. order, dated June 17, is to be read as appg. Surg. major Turnbull to the temp. med. charge of 3rd Sikh inf., "in add. to his other duties."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS. DRESS.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 26.—No. 213.—In continuation of G.O. No. 153 of 1868 it is notified, with the sanction of the Government of India, that the provisions of the G.G.O. No. 1,057 of 1865, republished in paragraph 1 of the G.O., apply only to officers of the Indian forces.

Officers of the British army, holding appointments in departments for which no special uniform is laid down, will wear the uniform of their regiments whenever it may be proper for them to appear as military officers.

TEST BOOKS, NATIVE LANGUAGES.

July 1.—No. 2,786.—In continuation of Notification No. 5,799, dated Oct. 25, 1867, the following list of the books, which will form the standard of examination for high proficiency in the Ooryah language, is published for general information:—

1. "Hitopadesa." 2. "Batri Singhasan." 3. "The Songs of Joyadeva, or, as otherwise called, the Gita Gobind."

CIVIL SERVANTS' EXAMINATION.

Simla, July 2.—No. 2,813.—The following rule is notified for general information, in continuation of the rules published in Notification No. 5,794, dated Oct. 25, 1867. It shall stand and be read as No. IV. (a):—"A civil servant shall be at liberty to present himself in the obligatory and another language simultaneously. But no report of his proficiency in the second language shall be prepared unless he is declared to have passed in the obligatory language."

OFFICERS DRAWING ALLOWANCES.

Simla, June 29.—No. 649.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

Military—No. 192.

India-office, London, June 4, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

Sir,—Your letter dated Feb. 8, 1868, No. 46, submits for decision the question whether the provisions of the despatch, No. 113 of April 16, 1867, permitting officers to draw allowances from the date of their arrival at whatever port they may disembark on return to duty, apply to officers on their first arrival in India.

Officers in this position may be either those of British officers who have been ordered out to join their corps, or officers appointed to the Indian medical service. I am of opinion that the first named should receive Indian allowances on their arrival at the port to which they may have been ordered, whether it be situated within the presidency where their regiments are stationed or not, but that the medical officers have no claim to the allowances until they arrive within the limits of the presidency to which they stand appointed.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

SERVICE FOR PENSION.

July 2.—No. 646.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

Military—No. 193.

India-office, London, June 4, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

Sir,—In accordance with the recommendation contained in your letter dated April 6, 1868, No. 139, I authorise you to announce that in future all officers who may do duty with troops on the voyage to or from India will be allowed to count the whole of the period during which they may be employed on such duty as service for pension.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

ADMISSIONS TO THE STAFF CORPS.

Simla, June 30.—No. 635.—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published:—

Military—No. 184.

India-office, London, May 28, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your letter No. 61 of Feb. 22 last, enquiring whether the period of probation in a military point requires to qualify an officer for admission to the staff corps is, or is not, to include leave in India (privilege leave excepted), also whether the circumstance of an officer going on such leave, if it be excluded, should affect the date from which he would otherwise be gazetted to the corps.

As observed by you, the term of probation is intended both to enable the officer to acquire a knowledge of the service or department in which it is passed, and to test his general fitness for it.

I therefore concur with your Government in opinion that all leave, except privilege leave, be excluded from the year's probation required for admission to the staff corps, but that the date of final admission to the corps need not be affected on that account.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BABINGTON, Rev. W. M. S., B.A., to act as chaplain in Trichinopoly.
BLAIR, J. H., coll. of sea customs, Madras, has 1 mo. and 17 days' priv. leave. Dated July 3.

BORRODAILE, Capt. G. E., barrister-at-law, to act as mag. of police at Madras during abs. of Weldon on leave. July 7. [ston. July 7.
DALYELL, R. A., to act as sec. to Govt. in rev. dept. during abs. of Hudle-
DONNELLY, Asst. surg., M.D., staff corps, having completed 12 years' serv.,
to be surg. from July 3. [P.W. dept. July 7.
GOODHART, Rev. E. S., B.A., to act as chapl. of South Black Town. July 6.
MASKELL, J., B.L., to act as registrar gen. of assurances dur. abs. of Lieut.
col. Macdonald on leave. July 7. [P.W. dept. July 7.
MAYNE, Capt. J. O., R.E., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of India in the
SAYERS, Rev. J. J. B., L.D., to act as garrison chapl. of Fort St. George
dur. abs. of Rev. J. Gorton on leave. July 7.
SHARPE, G. R., civil and sess. judge of Madura, assumed ch. of the court
from the court sheristadar on July 4.
SWINTON, R. B., civ. and sess. judge of Guntoor, assu. ch. of court June 29.
THOMAS, T. E., to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Tanjore,
dur. employ. of Trotman on other duty. July 7.
TURNER, H. G., to be asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Gov. of Fort St.
George in Vizagapatam—to take effect from date on which he resigned
his appt. as superint. of police in Jeypore. [leave fr. Aug. 4.
WELDON, Capt. T., mag. of the Royapettah police courts, has 2 mos. priv.

MILITARY.

BARROW, Col. J. L., royal (Madras) art., dep. insp. gen., to act as insp.
gen. of ordnance and magazines dur. the abs., on leave, of Col. G. W.
Simpson, or till further orders.
CADELL, Col., royal (Madras) art., to act as superint. of the gunpowder
manufactory dur. the abs., on duty in Europe, of Rowlandson.
DAVIES, Lieut. A. M. (capt. in staff corps), cadre 51st regt. N.I., to have
the position of capt. in success. to Shand, dec. Dated March 5.
FASKEN, Lieut. col., staff corps, examr. of ordnance accts., to act as ex-
aminer of commissariat, clothing, and stud accounts during Major
Rideout's abs. on leave, or till further orders, subject to the confirma-
tion of Govt. of India. [from July 4.
HARRIS, Lieut. M. H. S., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt.
HUDLESTON, Capt. J., Madras staff corps, having completed 20 years' ser-
vice, to be major from July 3. [lieut. col. fr. July 6.
HUNTER, Major A., staff corps, having completed 26 years' serv., to be
MORTON, Major R., royal (Madras) art., actg. comy. of ordnance, 3rd class,
to act as comy. of ordnance, 1st class, dur. abs., on duty in Europe, of
Cadell. [of Major Rideout. July 3.
PRITCHARD, Capt., R.M. art., to act as examr. of ordnance accts. dur. abs.
RICKETTS, Major R. R., staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, to
be lieut. col. from July 2.
SERRES, Senior Capt. W., cadre 51st regt. N.I. (major in staff corps), to
have the position of major, in succ. to Shand, dec. Dated March 5.
STEWART, Lieut. col., actg. superint. of the gunpowder manufactory, to
act as dep. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines. July 7.

MEDICAL.

HARVEY, Sub Asst. surg. R., offic. chemical examr., assumed ch. of his
duties from Ogg on July 2.
KING, Surg. H., A.B. and M.B., actg. surg. 4th dist., to act, without prej.
to present duties, as sec. to sanitary comr. dur. leave of Montgomery.
KINGSTONE, Asst. surg. H. C., asst. assay master, delivered over ch. of the
office to the assay master on July 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE 45TH FOOT.

Fort St. George, July 3.—No. 252.—H.M.'s 45th foot is brought on the
strength of the Madras establishment from June 26, the date of arrival
of the 1st detachment of the regiment at Fort St. George.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENT.

The following movement has been ordered:—

Head Quarters and Wing of H.M.'s 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles.—From
Fort St. George to Bangalore, as a temporary arrangement, until the
season will admit of their movement to Bellary.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ANDERSON, R. C., asst. engr., Central Provs., is perm. to proceed to Eur.,
on m.c. certificate, for 12 mo. July 6.
BAKER.—H.E. in Council is pleased to confirm Capt. W. A. Baker, R.E.,
as Under Sec. to Govt., P.W. dept. July 6.
BELLASIS, A. F., to act as revenue and police comr., Northern div., during
Mr. Rogers's absence. July 6.
COGHLAN, W. M. P., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, fr. Nov. 21 next.
DICKINSON, Col. W. R., R.E., to act as Mint master, Bombay. July 3.
DOOLITTLE, F., to be med. insp. of seamen.
EVEZARD, Major J. C., with powers of a mag. within the limits of the mili-
tary cantonment of Kirkee. July 3.
HAVELOCK, W. H., to act as revenue and police comr., Southern div., on
being relieved of the office of comr. in Scinde by Brig. gen. Merewether.
July 2.
LEWIS, Major C. M., railway mag. Thull Ghaut, having returned to his
duty on June 21, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave of abs. for 3
mo. granted to him April 29 last is hereby cancelled.
OLIPHANT, J. E., to act as revenue and police comr., Southern div., pend-
ing Havelock's arrival. July 3.
RICE, J. H. D., supernum. dep. coll., Shikarpoor, has passed the depl't.
exam. qualifying him for prom. July 4.

SANDWITH, W., acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, assu. charge of his appt. on July 3.
 SOUTER, F. H., is apptd. to act as a member of the civil and mil. exam. committee, during Mr. Faulkner's abs. from the Pres.
 SPENS, Capt. A. T., is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class within limits of mil. cantonment of Kirkee.
 STIFFE, Lieut., engr. sub marine cable, returned to duty on June 26, from 3 mo. priv. leave to Europe, granted him in March last.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT.—The leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., dated June 3 last, granted to Lieut. H. B. Abbott, is cancl.
 BEAMISH, Capt. E. S., 8th brig. R.A., has leave from June 1 to July 1, [in ext.
 BERTON, Capt. T. P., 18th brig. R.A., has leave from Aug. 1 to Oct. 2, to remain at Poona to study the native languages.
 DOVETON, Lieut. H., to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways, during abs. of Lieut. Dowden, R.E.
 DOWDEN, Lieut. T. F., to be dep. consulting engr. for railways.
 FAGAN, Lieut. J., gen. list, adjt. H.M.'s 2nd regt. L.C., is allowed furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.
 GORDON, Major gen. the Hon. A. H., c.b., is apptd. Provincial C. in C. of Bombay army, from June 10 last, being the date of the depart. from Zoulla of Lieut. gen. Sir R. Napier, *en route* to Suez. G.O. No. 352 of May 28 is cancl. [gen. duty from May 13 last.
 KER, Capt. and brev. lieut. col. T. D., cadre 6th regt. N.I., was placed on LE MESSURIER, Lieut. A., R.E., to be dep. consulting engr. for railways.
 MANSOM, Capt. A. R., Bombay inf., is granted leave of abs. from July 6 to Oct. 6, to remain in Cashmere, in ext. of 6 mo. already granted him.
 NIMMO, Capt. T. R., staff corps, wing officer H.M.'s 28th regt. N.I., has furl. to Europe for 6 mo., from June 14, under the furl. rules of 1868. G.O. No. 231, dated April 1, is cancelled.
 NUG, Dep. asst. comy. (hon. ensign) E., to be acting asst. comy., from June 5, v. Davies, proceeded to England on m.c.
 SETON, Lieut. W. B., gen. list, acting sub-asst. com. gen., date of admission as probationer, April 16.
 STEVENS.—Owing to the state of Major Clement's health, and pending the decision thereon by a medical board, Capt. Stevens, 1-2nd Queen's royals, will take over charge of the commissariat office from June 1.
 SCHNEIDER, Col. J. W., comdt. 2nd gren. N.I., is apptd. judge advo. gen. of the army, v. Skinner, c.b., who vacates.

MEDICAL.

BANKS, Asst. surg. S. O'B., med. estab., is allowed a furl. to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo.
 OLDEN, Staff asst. surg. D. L., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this Presy., fr. June 13, the date of his arr. at Bombay.
 KIRKMAN.—The services of Dr. D. M. Kirkman, being no longer required, are dispensed with, from July 3.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PROMOTIONS IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS.

Bombay Castle, July 8.—The following promotions are made to fill existing vacancies:—
 Col. C. Scott, R.E., superint. engr., 1st class, 1st grade, to hold that position.

Lieut. col. J. W. Playfair, R.E., superint. engr., 2nd class, 1st grade, to act as superint. engr., 1st class, 2nd grade.

Capt. R. S. Sellon, R.E., to act as superint. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade. To be Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade.—Capt. H. Pym, R.E.; Capt. W. Manson, R.E.; Mr. C. S. Fahey.

To be Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.—Mr. J. Gregory; Lieut. B. O. Seton, R.E.; Lieut. G. M. Cruikshank, R.E.; Mr. F. B. Walker; Mr. W. C. L. Brown; Lieut. A. L. Buckle, R.E.

To be Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.—Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, staff corps; Lieut. J. M. Morgan, R.E.; Lieut. C. E. Pridden, R.E.; Lieut. W. A. Haydon, R.E.; Lieut. H. C. Macdiarmid, R.E.; Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, R.E.; Lieut. F. W. Joseph, staff corps.

H.E. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. R. S. Sellon, R.E., to act as superint. engr., Southern div.
 Capt. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., to be exec. engr., Ahmednuggur.
 Capt. W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., to resume his appt. as exec. engr., Sattara.

Capt. J. C. T. Griffith, R.E., to be exec. engr., Kaira.

Capt. J. M. Greig, R.E., to be exec. engr., Canara.

Capt. C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., v.c., to act as exec. engr., Poona dist.

Mr. F. B. Walker to be exec. engr., Kolapoor.

H.E. in Council is also pleased to confirm the undermentioned officers in their respective appointments, viz.:—

Major J. G. Melliss, staff corps, as exec. engr., Poona.

Mr. W. S. Howard, as exec. engr., Kirkee.

Capt. W. Manson, R.E., as exec. engr., Sholapore.

Lieut. P. Phelps, R.E., as exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind.

Lieut. A. R. Seton, R.E., as exec. engr., Deesa and Mount Abou.

Mr. J. Gregory, as exec. engr., Upper Sind.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Bombay Castle, July 1.—No. 453.—The following G.O. by H.E. Sir R. Napier, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., C. in C. Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, dated June 6, is re-published:—

Consequent on the breaking up of the Intelligence Department, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to their respective destinations by the earliest opportunity, and will cease to belong to the Intelligence Department from the date of their leaving Zoulla:—

Colonel Brazier, c.b., retired list, Bengal.

Major Roome, Bombay staff corps.

With reference to the above order, Col. Brazier is to be considered as entitled to a special allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem while attached to the Intelligence Department, irrespective of any allowance he may be in receipt of from the Indian Government as pension for past services in India.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated June 3, by the officer commanding at Koomaylee, appointing Lieut. and adjt. Withers, 25th N.L.I., station staff officer at Koomaylee.

Staff assistant surgeon Count Wollowicz is reported to have arrived at Suez, *en route* to Abyssinia, on March 24.

Lieut. A. S. Philippotts, R.N., is permitted to rejoin his ship, the commanding engineer having intimated that his services can be spared.

The salary of Mr. Jackson, Postmaster at Antalo, is to be Rs. 150 per mensem.

Captain Edwards was appointed a deputy assistant quartermaster-general on the establishment of the Abyssinian Field Force from Feb. 14.

Lieut. O. St. John, R.E., having been appointed by the Secretary of State for India, on Sept. 7 last, to superintend arrangements in England in connection with a field telegraph for the Abyssinian Expedition, that officer is to be considered as having taken up the appointment of director, field telegraph, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, on Sept. 7, last.

The appointment of Col. Fraser, v.c., 11th hussars, as commandant at head-quarters, should date from Feb. 7.

The undermentioned officers of the corps of Royal Engineers, having taken up the duties of field and assistant field engineers with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, and not standing appointed to the department of Public Works in India, will, subject to confirmation, draw the following rates of pay from the dates notified:—

Rank and Names.	Indian Pay and Allowances.	Staff Salary.	Horse Allowance.	Total.		From what Date.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Capt. J. Hills	433 10	500	30	963 10	...	Date of appointment.
Capt. Wood	433 10	500	30	963 10	...	Ditto.
Lieut. LeMessurier	265 12	500	30	795 12	...	Date of ar. at Suez.
Lieut. Clark	265 12	300	30	595 12	...	Date of appointment.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 31.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., colonel 79th foot, on July 11:—

Lieut. gen. E. W. Bell, colonel 66th foot, to be gen.; Major gen. C. Ashmore, colonel 30th foot, to be lieut. gen.; Brevet col. Lord M. Kerr, c.b., from lieut. col., h.p., late 13th foot, to be major gen.; Major H. J. Buchanan, 9th foot, to be lieut. col.; July 12. Capt. R. Lacy, 33rd foot, to be major; April 23.

The undermentioned officer having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. col. F. O. Salisbury, 101st foot; July 11.

August 7.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—2nd Capt. J. G. Marshall (late Madras), to be capt., v. G. C. M. Martin, dec.; Lieut. A. C. Davidson (late Madras), to be 2nd capt., v. Marshall; June 9. The promotion of the undermentioned officers, which appeared in the *Gazette* of July 7 last, to be ante-dated to May 28, viz.:—Capt. B. L. Gordon (late Madras); 2nd Capt. J. F. Pierson (late Madras); Lieut. M. G. Browne (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. P. Thompson, placed on tempy. h.p.; Lieut. H. L. Ellaby to be 2nd capt., v. L. P. Walsh, placed on tempy. h.p.; Aug. 8. The promotion of the undermentioned officers, in succession to Capt. and Brevet major M. C. Sankey (late Bengal), which appeared in the *Gazette* of May 15 last, to be ante-dated to March 21, viz.:—Capt. M. M. Fitzgerald; 2nd Capt. G. H. W. Ewbank.

5th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. C. F. Pollock, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. C. S. Close, app. to staff; Aug. 8.

7th Foot.—Lieut. G. B. Meares to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Keyser, ordered to join the depot of his batt.; May 1.

12th Foot.—Capt. H. W. S. Carew, from h.p., late 89th foot, to be capt., v. J. D. Downing, who retires on tempy. h.p.; Lieut. C. T. Morris to be capt., by purch., v. H. W. S. Carew, who retires; Ensign J. C. R. Glasgow to be lieut., by purch., v. Morris; Ensign W. Hailes, from 16th foot, to be ensign, v. H. E. Knox, dec.; Aug. 8. Lieut. H. D. A. Cutbill to be adj., v. Lieut. E. C. C. Foster, who resigns that app.; Sept. 21, 1867.

21st Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. E. A. T. Steward to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brevet col. J. E. Robertson, made supernum. on app. as adj. gen. in the Madras Presidency; Capt. and Brevet major S. W. H. Hawker to be major, without purch., v. Brevet Lieut. col. Steward; Lieut. T. B. Eames to be capt., without purch., v. Brevet major Hawker; Ensign W. L. E. Money-Kyrle to be lieut., without purch., v. Eames; April 17. Lieut. E. Quin, from 33rd foot, to be lieut.; Gent. cadet J. H. Ewart, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Money-Kyrle; Aug. 8.

21th Foot.—Ensign G. S. Banister, from 73rd foot, to be ensign, v. Skene, transf. to 71th foot; Aug. 8.

46th Foot.—Ensign R. Low to be lieut., without purch., v. E. G. Serle, dec.; June 21.

49th Foot.—Ensign G. F. Guyon to be lieut., without purch., v. F. T. Humfrey, a probationer for the staff corps in India; May 16. Ensign W. C. Harrison, from 4th foot, to be ensign, v. Guyon; Aug. 8.

76th Foot.—Lieut. A. E. Pearse to be capt., by purch., v. A. S. Hincks, who retires; Aug. 8. Ensign J. N. Anderson to be lieut., without purch., v. C. C. Y. Butler, a probationer for the staff corps in India; July 3, 1867. Ensign H. L. Brett to be lieut., without purch., v. Anderson, whose prom., on April 8, 1868, has been cancelled; April 8. The prom. of Ensign Brett, on July 3, 1867, has been cancelled; Ensign A. A. R. Logan to be lieut., by purch., v. Pearse; Ensign C. A. Brett, from 75th foot, to be ensign, v. Logan; Aug. 8.

79th Foot.—Ensign J. D. K. McCallum to be lieut., without purch., v. A. H. Turner, a probationer for the staff corps in India; May 7.

104th Foot.—Lieut. H. P. Evans to be capt., v. H. M. Evans, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Ensign W. G. C. Halkett to be lieut., v. H. P. Evans; Ensign F. J. W. Davies to be lieut., v. W. G. C. Halkett, a probationer for the staff corps in India; May 7. Ensign W. Lock to be lieut., v. B. Huddleston, a probationer for the staff corps in India; May 14. Gent. cadet A. T. Banon, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Halkett; Aug. 8.

109th Foot.—Lieut. St. J. E. Daubeny to be capt., v. J. B. Campbell, who has retired on full pay; Dec. 25, 1867. Lieut. C. H. P. Ducat to be capt., v. Daubeny, whose prom., on Jan. 22, 1868, has been cancelled; Jan. 22. Ensign C. A. Cathcart to be lieut., v. Daubeny; Dec. 25, 1867. Ensign A. W. Gairdner to be lieut., v. Cathcart, whose prom., on Jan. 22, 1868, has been cancelled; Jan. 22.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. C. S. Close, from 5th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. C. F. Pollock, M.B., app. to 5th foot; Aug. 8.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The commissions as veterinary surgeons of the undermentioned officers to be antedated as follows:—

Vet. surg. 1st class T. P. Dudgin, 2nd drag. guards, to June 10, 1854.

Vet. surg. 1st class W. Partridge, R.A., to Nov. 8, 1854.

Vet. surg. 1st class J. Baldock, R.A., to Feb. 15, 1856.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. C. Greer, R.A., to be lieut. of a company of gent. cadets, v. Laire, who resigns that app. only; May 6.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—At Asseergurh, July 7, wife of W. H. Adams, lieut. Royal Welsh fusiliers, son.

BADHAM—At Madras, July 6, wife of C. A. Badham, son.

BREKES—At Ootacamund, July 2, wife of J. W. Brekes, daughter.

BUTTERY—At Penang, June 22, wife of John Buttery, son.

CADELL—At Indore, July 2, wife of Lieut. col. A. Cadell, R.E., daughter.

CLARK—At Nynece Tal, June 30, wife of S. Clark, inspector gen. of prisons, N.W.P., son.

DOWN—At Bhaugulpore, June 18, wife of E. A. Down, son.

FAREWELL—At Ootacamund, June 30, wife of Major Farewell, S.C., son.

GOSLIN—At Agra, July 6, wife of G. A. Goslin, daughter.

GONSALVES—At Chandernagore, July 8, wife of John Gonsalves, son.

HOWE—At Ghazeepee, June 23, wife of W. A. Howe, C.S., son.

JAMIESON—At Upper Colaba, July 8, wife of J. Jamieson, daughter.

JOHNSTONE—At Belgaum, July 4, wife of Lieut. col. R. M. Johnstone, 1st grenadiers, son.

MACCARTHY—At Sea, June 5, wife of Capt. E. D. J. MacCarthy, son.

MARETT—At Seetapore, Oudh, July 1, wife of James R. Marett, Bengal S.C., asst. comr., daughter.

MIDDLETON—At Poona, July 6, wife of W. H. Middleton, son.

MOORE—At Kamptee, July 5, wife of Major R. A. Moore, M.S.C., asst. comy. gen., son.

MOYLAN—At Madras, July 5, wife of W. Moylan, daughter.

PAYNE—At Calcutta, June 29, wife of R. P. Payne, P.W.D., daughter.

PYNE—At Purneah, July 1, wife of R. S. Pyne, son. [daughter.

ROSS—At Goudah, Oudh, July 6, wife of Major J. S. Ross, deputy comr.,

SAMPSON—At Simla, July 3, wife of A. B. Sampson, M.A., son.

SCOTT—At Madras, June 28, wife of Capt. A. DeC. Scott, R.E., daughter.

SINCLAIR—At Deebrooghur, Upper Assam, June 21, wife of W. Sinclair, daughter. [commissariat dept., daughter.

THOMAS—At Meean Meer, July 5, wife of Lieut. F. H. Thomas, Bengal

THORNHILL—At Bangalore, June 29, wife of Col. Thornhill, M.S.C., son.

WARDEN—At Madras, July 2, wife of Lieut. F. Warden, son, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

BADHAM—WINNER.—At Calcutta, July 4, Henry Badham to Mary Ann, daughter of James Winner.

BIRD—SHORT.—At Murree, July 4, John Dent Bird, lieut. 20th hussars, to Katherine A. T., daughter of W. T. P. Shortt.

DEPENNING—JONES.—At Calcutta, July 1, George Alfred DePenning, of Champianey, to Maria A., daughter of F. Weston Jones, of Serampore.

RINGWOOD—TWEEDIE.—At Tezpor, June 11, Charles H. Ringwood to Annie E., daughter of Thomas Tweedie, H.E.I.C.S.

TARN—SMITH.—At Kurrachee, June 29, Edwin R. Tarn, master of the British ship *Pehlwan*, to Katherine H., daughter of Francis Smith.

DEATHS.

BATTISCOMBE—At Poona, July 2, Georgina F., daughter of Capt. E. G. Battiscombe, R.A., aged 15 months.

BOND—At Mooltan, July 4, Julia Trevelyan, daughter of Capt. E. E. B. Bond, Bengal S.C., aged 1 year and 4 months.

BULKLEY—At Poona, July 7, Harrington Bulkley. [asst. comr.

CURRIE—At Seetapore, Oudh, June 29, Susan E., wife of Fendall Currie,

CRICHTON—At Calcutta, July 2, Elizabeth H., wife of Charles Crichton, aged 45 years and 11 months.

DA COSTA—At Burrisaul, June 25, Victoria Amelia, daughter of S. DaCosta, aged 1 year and 7 months.

DAVIDSON—At Murree, June 21, Mary Ellen, daughter of Lieut. T. E. Davidson, aged 2 years and 7 months. [years and 7 months.

GANTZER—At Howrah, July 5, Charles, son of Henry A. Gantzer, aged 3

GEORGE—At Calcutta, July 3, Alex. A., son of James George, aged 14.

HEWETSON—At Bombay, July 5, Ralph Alexander Phinn, son of Barry D. Hewetson, aged 11 months.

HORTON—At Raneeunge, July 1, Walter Horton, E.B. Railway, aged 30.

HUGHES—At Bombay, July 10, R. Hughes, inspector public health dept., aged 35. [aged 31.

KNIGHT—At Poona, July 3, Harriett, wife of S. Knight, G.I.P. Railway,

LOW—At Roy Bareilly, July 7, Gertrude Agnes, daughter of Capt. Low, asst. comr., aged 5 months. [Bengal S.C.

MAUNSELL—At Sattara, June 29, Emily, wife of Lieut. col. Maunsell,

REINHARDT—At Royapooram, July 4, Mary S., wife of A. H. Reinhardt.

SCOTT—At Madras, July 1, Julia, wife of Major T. L. Scott, M.L.C.

SPILSBURY—At Akyab, Arracan, June 30, Julia M., wife of Major Edgar J. Spilsbury, S.C., deputy comr. [36th regt. N.I.

STEDMAN—At Seetabuldee, Nagpore, June 22, Capt. G. Stedman, attached

THORNHILL—At Bangalore, July 1, Anthony C., son of Col. Thornhill.

YOUNG—At Morar, July 4, Lieut. John Mylne Young, R.H.A., aged 26.

BHOOTAN.—The game of politics in Bhootan appears to be daily growing more difficult. The chiefs cannot agree amongst themselves sufficiently well to offer a powerful resistance to the encroachments of Tongsoo Penlow, neither can they make up their minds to submit to that arch-disturber of the peace. The result is an endless seesaw of intrigue, in which the various chiefs of the Western division of the country endeavour to seize the office of Deb Rajah, and to make themselves independent of the two great factions at Paro, on the one side, and Tongsoo on the other. When hostilities broke out between the Bhooteas and the English the principal supporter of Tongsoo Penlow was Augdo Forung Jungpen. This chief, subsequently feeling alarmed at Tongsoo's open efforts to assume a dictatorship, abandoned Tongsoo's cause, and intrigued on his own behalf. His object was to secure the dangerous honour of the Deb Rajahship; in this however he has been foiled, and partly in revenge, we presume, and partly from disappointed ambition, he would now invite the English to interfere. With this object in view he has written the following letter to the Commissioner of the Western Dooras:—"I was formerly residing in Poonakha at my own desire. I afterwards came to Augdophorong. One of those who was previously with me has been constituted Jungpen of Punakha. This man has been prepared for the last year to fight with me. We people of Bhootan are always fighting with one another in different places; we can never come to any agreement. A treaty was made at Punakha between the Sirkar and Bhootan (according) to the 10th article of which it was arranged that if any disquietude should arise in the one the other should lend assistance. We in Bhootan are at present thus disquieted; if you can come personally to settle this, do so; if not, send some one who, equally with yourself, can arrange the matter. The road is near for you to come to Doongsam. If you cannot send a force, then send some guns and ammunition, for which the price will be forwarded on the settlement of this affair. If you cannot give this, the road by Doongsan is near, write a strong letter to the Tongsoo Penlow and Punakha Jungpen to this effect:—'that you people of Bhootan are quarrelling amongst yourselves, and a Sahib is coming to settle the matter.' Send a similar letter to the Augdophorong Jungpen. If troops are sent food will be provided for them. Let nothing wrong be in your heart in this matter. A bear has been sent for your inspection and acceptance, and the usual silk envelope with the letter sent from Augdophorong in Bhootan."—*Englishman*.

SALE OF GIRLS AT BURDWAN EXPLAINED.—About a month ago we published a translation of a letter in the *Shom Prokash* relative to the sale of girls at Burdwan. Such a statement as that contained in the letter naturally led to inquiries. The editor of the native paper in which the letter appeared was communicated with, and he makes an explanation which may be regarded more or less as satisfactory. It may be that the Oriental imagination is more vigorous than the same faculty in people of the West, who are more accustomed to deal with facts than with allegories. The explanation of the editor is:—"That the translator in the *Daily News* misunderstood the purport of the allegorical letter of the correspondent. His meaning was not a regular sale of girls as it is held in Cairo and Constantinople; but that in Burdwan, Hooghly, and other districts of Lower Bengal, parents, especially Brahmins, who are not *Coolies*, are in the habit of receiving *pons*, or price, for their marriageable daughters. The correspondence in question is evidently a ridicule upon this pernicious but common practice. The circumstance of the correspondent's signing himself 'A Bachelor' should have opened the eyes of the translator as to the real meaning of the letter. The meaning of the writer in the *Shom Prokash* is further elucidated by an editorial of the same date. I am sorry that this misunderstanding of the translator in the *Daily News* has been the cause of giving trouble. The evil complained of is a social one, and beyond the pale of the interference of the Government."—*Indian Daily News*.

Home.

THE AGRA BANK.—The directors of the Agra Bank (Limited) have declared an *ad interim* dividend to 30th June last, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the A capital of the bank, payable on and after 1st September next. That portion of the bank's capital which is represented by B, or "reserved," shares, will not, in accordance with the articles of association, participate in the payment of dividend until after the present year.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were: To Calcutta, £177,200; and to Madras, £22,800. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on both the Presidencies; and tenders at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 94 per cent., and those above will be allotted in full. The result shows a decline of about 1 per cent., indicating a falling-off in the demand for remittances.

STATUE TO LORD CLYDE.—A very fine statue of Lord Clyde, erected by subscription, was unveiled in Glasgow on Wednesday, and presented to that city in the name of the subscribers by Sir James Campbell. The Lord Provost, attended by the other civic authorities, was present, and, in the name of the citizens, accepted the noble and interesting gift. The proceedings were witnessed by a large public assemblage, and hearty cheers were given on the unveiling of the figure. The statue—placed in George-square by the side of that of Sir John Moore—has cost about £1,200.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. S. RUMBOLD LUSHINGTON.—We have to record the death of the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, which occurred on the 5th inst., at his seat in Kent. Mr. Lushington, who was the fourth son of the Rev. J. S. Lushington, of Rodmersham, Kent, was born in 1775, and married, in 1792, the eldest daughter of the first Lord Harris. That lady died in 1856, and in 1858 Mr. Lushington married Miss Hearne, who died in 1864. The right hon. gentleman was in early life private secretary to the first Lord Harris, whose life he wrote. Subsequently he was joint secretary to the Treasury (1814-27), and Governor of Madras (1827-32).

THE DELHI RAILWAY.—During the past four months the sum of £1,015,908 has been paid to the credit of the Secretary of State for India on account of the capital of the Delhi Railway, the proprietors of shares in the undertaking having availed themselves to a large extent of the option of paying the amount of their shares in full. The works on this line are stated to be making rapid progress, and the company are now engaging a staff of engine-drivers to work the section from Meerut to Umballah, about 120 miles in length, which is expected to be opened by his Excellency the Viceroy in October next. This section will bring the railway from Calcutta to within ninety miles of Simla, and within fifty miles of the base of the hills. The Delhi Railway is a continuation of the trunk line of the East Indian.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—Mr. James Low's *Indian Circular* of the 7th August reports the following amount of bullion exported from Marseilles on the dates mentioned:—

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Travancore*, July 18.

	Gold	Silver.
Alexandria	1,200 ...	—
Bombay	20,000 ...	—
Singapore	—	72,650
Hong Kong	—	21,600

£21,200 £94,250

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Poonah*, July 25.

Bombay	£3,000	£3,000
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Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pera*, August 2.

Alexandria	56,400 ...	—
Madras	120 ...	920
Hong Kong	—	15,000

£56,520 £15,920

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The first ordinary meeting of this company was held on Friday last, at the office, Telegraph-street, Moorgate-street; the Hon. R. Grimston in the chair. The report stated that the necessary capital for establishing telegraph communication between England and India had been subscribed. The valuable concessions granted by the Governments of Russia, the North German Confederation, and Persia, to Messrs. Siemens, and upon which this undertaking was based, had been transferred by those gentlemen to the company, the transfer in each case having been duly confirmed by the respective Governments. The principal alteration in the line of telegraph was made in Russian territory, by means of which the cable in the Black Sea was shortened by 100 miles, and 150 miles of land line substituted for it. Commercial intercourse by telegraph upon the lines of the company would not be interfered with; only cipher messages or messages of a political character would be subject to stoppage. The directors had received great encouragement and valuable assistance from the India-office. The construction of a complete alternative line between Bushire and Kurrachee had been decided upon by the Government, which had

also agreed, under an arrangement with the Indo-European Telegraph Company, to erect an additional wire between Teheran and Bushire, subject to the consent of the Persian Government, whereby a complete through communication between this country and India would be established by means of two special and well-insulated wires. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Indo-European Telegraph Company had been started in order to give the public what they had long been demanding—a dependable line of telegraph from England to India. The line altogether avoided Turkish territory, where for a long period of time considerable delay had been experienced in the delivery of telegraph messages. The capital of the company had been subscribed by the merchant princes of London, Manchester, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, and St. Petersburg, so that, in truth, he might say he had the honour of addressing the most wealthy constituency in the world. It was expected that the cable through the Black Sea would be completed in the course of the winter. Mr. W. E. Quentell seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

LORD NAPIER AT WELSHPOOL.—Lord Napier of Magdala was entertained at a public dinner at Welshpool on Saturday night. In returning thanks for his health, he spoke at some length in reference to his closing negotiations with King Theodore. It had been said that Theodore had been deceived, but he was glad to take that public opportunity of saying that nothing had been authorised by him which could have led the king to the belief that he would accept one jot less than the terms of his first demand. The first person who was sent to him by Theodore was Lieutenant Prideaux. Theodore said,—"Yesterday I thought myself the strongest man in the world; to-day I know that there are stronger than I, and I want peace." He (Lord Napier) wrote to him telling him that if he gave up all the prisoners he and his family would be honourably treated. He wished to say nothing that would exasperate him or make him desperate, but he did not, on the other hand, wish to lead him to believe that he would take less than he had demanded. Lieutenant Prideaux returned with this letter, and Theodore was very angry. He felt that the honour of England stood before all things, and that he could not yield in his terms. He sent Lieutenant Prideaux back to say that no terms could be accepted except those that he had demanded. On his return he met the greater part of the prisoners released, and he returned with them, and the same night all the prisoners for whom they were officially responsible were in the English camp. He thought it might be accepted as a mathematical fact that if he had sent Lieutenant Prideaux back it would have been almost certain death to him, and he must say that young man acted most gallantly, feeling as he did that his fate was imminent; but not one word did he say in deprecation of the sentence that he (Lord Napier) had pronounced. If he had sent Lieutenant Prideaux back to probable death when he had nobody, was it likely, when he had everybody for whom he was responsible, that he should depart from his original terms? Whatever Theodore might have conceived, or his servants might have persuaded him, it was perfectly clear that the British general could not authorise anything but the original terms he had put forth. After the advance on Magdala, during the time which Theodore's army took to surrender their weapons, there was an interval of three hours. If Theodore had at that period hung out the smallest rag to show submission he would have received mercy, but his (Lord Napier's) belief was that he could not believe we should show mercy, as he had never shown it himself. The Abyssinian prisoners, when they were taken wounded to the hospital, finding we were not going to slaughter them, looked upon our acts as the generosity of angels; they could not believe it; and such was the feeling in Theodore's mind that mercy to him seemed impossible. He attempted to escape, but the surrounding hills were filled with his enemies, and he returned and died by his own hand.

India Office.

August 11, 1868.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. Taylor, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. N. M. Strover, Invalid Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. J. Webber, 16th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. M. Pratt, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Sub Conductor S. Foley, P.W.D., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. H. Prother, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. P. Montgomerie, Engrs., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. F. M. Haultain, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. J. R. S. Henderson, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. G. Cumming, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. F. F. Comyn, 4th N.I., 2 mo.; Lieut. T. Trueman, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Barlow, Inf.; Lieut. col. L. R. Christopher, Staff Corps; Capt. T. J. Watson, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon D. C. McAllum, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. J. McGhee, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. T. Harkness, Staff Corps; Capt. A. E. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, Staff Corps; Capt. R. R. Woodhouse, Staff Corps; Capt. T. W. Sanders, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Jones, Engrs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

DUFFERIN—Lady Dufferin, prematurely of a son, Aug. 6.
FINCH—The wife of the late Capt. C. W. Finch, R.E., Bombay, of a son, at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Aug. 3.
McMULLEN—The wife of Capt. C. N. McMullen, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Pont de Breques, France, Aug. 1.
PRITCHARD—The wife of Capt. E. Braco Pritchard, R.M.L.I., of a son, at Rathmullen, South Swilly, Ireland, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

BRANDRETH—ARBUTHNOT.—Arthur Brandreth, of the Indian Civil Service, to Mary Charlotte, second daughter of William Urquhart Arbuthnot, of Bridgen-place, Kent, at Bexley, Aug. 5.
CRUIKSHANK—ELLIOT.—James A. Cruikshank, Esq., to Emma M. E., daughter of the late Edward Francis Elliot, Esq., of Madras, at the Parish Church, Harrow-on-the-Hill, July 30.
DERVILLE—ROBINSON.—Lieut. gen. A. Derville, H.M.'s Indian Forces, to Augusta L., daughter of Richard Robinson, Esq., late of Stockport, at Trinity Church, Euston-road, Aug. 10.
SPALDING—UNDERWOOD.—W. W. Spalding, Esq., Lieut. R.M.L.I., to Clara, daughter of the late Underwood, Esq., Aug. 5.
TAYLOR—STEWART.—Villiers T. Taylor, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Emily B., daughter of Dr. Duncan Stewart, formerly Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Aug. 4.
WILKINSON—PARIS.—Clement Wilkinson, Esq., of Bombay, to Alice Anne, daughter of Robert Paris, Esq., at Sopley Church, Hants, Aug. 5.
WILLOUGHBY—REMINGTON.—Digby de Ronteney, youngest son of Major-general Willoughby, C.B., 15, Kensington-gardens-square, to Emma Reid, eldest daughter of the late Reginald Frederick Remington, Esq., 14, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, Aug. 5.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—Richard Clarke, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, at 13, Notting-hill-square, aged 84, Aug. 7.
DUFFERIN—Ian T. Blackwood, the infant son of Lord Dufferin, Aug. 6.
FERGUSON—Edward F. T. Fergusson, Commander H.M.'s I.N., at Mortlake, aged 45, July 31.
LUSHINGTON—The Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, at Norton-court, Faversham, aged 94, Aug. 5.
MAINWARING—Sophia, widow of the late Thomas Mainwaring, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, at Aveley Vicarage, Essex, aged 77, Aug. 7.
SCATCHELD—Mary, widow of the late James S. Scatcherd, Esq., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Maritime Service, at 10, Kensington-crescent, June 27.
YUELL—Robert T. Yuell, Esq., late of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, at Croydon, aged 36, July 31.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4. Aminta, Calcutta; Maid of Orleans, Moulmein; Rosa Bonheur, Bombay.
—8. Bebington, Bombay; Andromeda, Calcutta; Jeddo, Colombo; Cruiser, Rangoon; City of Amoy, Calcutta; Mogul, Singapore.—8. Hindostan, Manila; Wye, Manila; Lord Warden, Calcutta; Lady Emma Bruce, Moulmein; Corsair, Tuticorin; Colombo, Colombo; Inverdrine, Tellicherry; Africana, Bombay; Giffard, Rangoon; Annie Ruydon, Mauritius; Oceanica, Manila; Beryon, Calcutta; Favorite, Colombo; Chattranga, Penang; Hero, Calicut; Cavalier, Calingapatam; Augusta May, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4. Northern Empire, Calcutta.—6. Caste, Chittagong; Goldfinder, Calcutta; Pechelee, Singapore; Ithone, Negapatam; Cambalu, Madras.—8. Isabella Kerr, Calcutta; Royal Family, Bombay; Hesperia, Colombo; King Arthur, Calcutta; China, Bombay.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.—The Mai Blume was totally destroyed by fire in the harbour this morning; all hands saved.

PASSENGERS TO DEPART.

Per str. Ripon, Aug. 15.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major D. Hay, Mr. L. M. Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goulding, Miss Reeve.
From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. B. Thornhill, Lieut. and Mrs. Brooke.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Heming.
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Capt. T. J. and Mrs. Watson and two children, and Mr. Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Short and two children.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Parsons.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Miss Bertram.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Tod.

AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Wright, Mr. Showell, and Mr. Morris.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Pitcairn.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Ogilvie and child, Mr. R. Pearce, Mrs. H. Carrill and child, Mrs. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Raban and two children, Miss Drull, and Mr. Walton.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Cockburn, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley and child, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. F. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, and Mr. Gillespie.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Bourimico, Messrs. Lyell (two), and Mr. White.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, and Mr. Hope.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Forlong.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Miss Petrie, and Mrs. C. Ross.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Miss Hunt.

MALTA to SYDNEY.—Rev. O. Bassanti.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Bishop of Perth.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Campbell.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Denham, Mrs. D. Candriff, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Wyman and child, Mr. J. Cormack, Mr. Coghill, Mrs. Carrick, Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Mrs. Millett, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Branton, and Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridges, Mr. Gough, and Mr. Thompson.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Rose, Lieut. col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs., and Miss Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Rose, Mr. Dufenbach, Dr. Fuchs, and Mr. Walker.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. J. C. Plowden.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Fenwick and child, and Miss Eagar.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. D. L. and Mrs. Gordon.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Powlett.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Brandreth, and Mrs. Powlett.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Clark, Miss Baker, Master H. Baker, Miss Marshall, and Miss Townsend.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Price, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Von Glehn.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Dr. J. D. Treacher.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Capt. and Mrs. M. Neile, Lieut. C. and Mrs. M. Neile, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. Waterhouse, Miss Swinboe, Mr. A. Watt, Miss Gray, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Leslie, Mr. Mendes, Mrs. Raban, and Mr. Smyth.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. Goodenough, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. M'Nichol, Capt. Dicey, Mr. Theobald, Mr. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, and Miss Webb.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, and Major and Mrs. Briggs.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Meurs, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Dr. Wilson's two children, Lieut. J. H. Gausson, and Major Hands.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Dr. Duff, Mr. Robinson, and Lieut. Hill.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Shelley and child, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hughes, Major Tyrwhitt, Mrs. and Miss Gough, Mr. P. Mackinnon, and Miss Stevenson.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Crowe Read, Col. and Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Mayhew, Major Darling, Mrs. Waterfield, and Miss Broughton.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. and Miss Duncan.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mrs. Heath.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Capt. Roberts.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Knox.

MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce, and Mr. Rae.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Finley (two).

Spirit of the Home Journals.

LORD MAYO AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The *Saturday Review* observes that a statement has been made within the last few days of a kind that may be considered almost official, that Mr. Disraeli intends to make Lord Mayo the new Governor-general of India. This statement has been made so positively and has remained so absolutely without contradiction, that we are obliged to receive it as expressing, at any rate, the present intentions of the Prime Minister. It was long thought that Sir Stafford Northcote was to be the man. He had allowed it to be repeatedly and publicly said that he was ambitious of the honour of filling the post. He has made a very fair Indian Secretary, quite as good a Secretary as, on the average of Ministries, we can hope to get. He has worked very hard, and made himself as well acquainted with Indian affairs as any Englishman can be after two years' study of them from England, without ever having been in the country. He has shown himself courteous, impartial, and sensible. He is able to hold his own against Mr. Laing and Mr. Ayrton. He has secured the hearty co-operation of his Council without succumbing to them. He has avoided the usual fault of Indian Secretaries, and has treated with marked civility the more distinguished members of the Civil Service who have returned to this country. He has helped and encouraged the Governor-general without disappearing like a cipher before his prestige and influence. Altogether it has come to be acknowledged on all hands that Sir Stafford Northcote would be as good a Governor-general as could well be found; not a great, creating, original Governor-general, but a safe, useful, hard-working, well-informed head of the Indian Government. Suddenly he is superseded by Lord Mayo, who, whatever other qualifications he may possess, certainly does not possess the special qualifications which distinguish Sir Stafford Northcote. To Lord Mayo India is a blank, and he starts with all the advantages and all the disadvantages attending on an administration which begins with pure ignorance of the system to be administered and of the people affected by it. The vast community of India, native and European, will ask what on earth he has done to be made Governor-general. Alas! we shall be obliged to inform them that it is not in England that they must expect to find an answer to a question so natural and so legitimate. No one in England has the faintest notion why Lord Mayo should be made Governor-general of India. The appointment of Lord Mayo may raise a very serious question. If he is appointed, as is probable, a few days before the present Ministry is driven out, will it be incumbent on the Liberal leaders to keep him in office? Generally speaking, appointments made by one Government ought to be rigidly upheld by another, or men in a respectable position would not accept posts of so precarious a nature. Nothing could be worse than to introduce into England the American system under which, when there is a change of President, a clean sweep is made of all officials, and every one starts afresh. But is it allowable for an out-

going Ministry to appoint for five years a person holding such a position as that of Governor-general of India? Clearly it is not allowable, if we are to suppose that the outgoing Ministry appoints a Governor-general of whom the incoming Ministry would disapprove. A precedent already exists in Indian history, showing that a Governor-general appointed on the eve of a change of Ministry may be removed by the new Ministry, provided that the new Ministry is prepared to advise the Sovereign that so great a divergence of views and principles exists between them and the new official that they cannot act together. But then no one is likely to say this of Lord Mayo. There is no solid reason for supposing that he will either have a view of his own, or that he will stick to it if he has. No one can believe that the endowed Catholic University was Lord Mayo's thunder. He adopted that sorry bolt, we may be sure, from his chief, and when he was told in a moment of great emergency that he had not said what he had said, he acquiesced in a ready and pleasant manner. The Liberals will not, therefore, be able to say that Lord Mayo is a man who has political views directly opposite to their own, or who is likely to thwart and limit the action of the Secretary of State. If the appointment is objected to, it must be objected to not on the ground that Lord Mayo is incompetent, or that he does more harm than good, but on the ground that a dying Ministry has no right to make such an appointment.

The *Spectator* has no wish whatever to be unjust to Lord Mayo, or to deny the few facts that can be pleaded in favour of his selection for the greatest appointment in the gift of the British Crown. We do not deny that he is accessible to reason, for he certainly accepted the policy of "levelling up," and surrendered it the moment his colleagues told him it would not do. We do not assert that his wearisome oratory is any drawback, for a Viceroy has seldom to speak, and when he speaks the value of his utterance does not depend on the beauty or even the lucidity of his sentences. We acknowledge that Ireland in many respects resembles India, that a long intercourse with Fenians is not bad training for an Asiatic ruler, and that Lord Mayo may as Secretary for Ireland have displayed powers of which the public is entirely unaware. But we would ask his own party whether he has ever shown the capacity for first-class office, whether they would accept him as a leader, whether they would not wonder a little if he were appointed Secretary for War, or Foreign Secretary, or Home Secretary, or Secretary for India, all of which offices, with that of President besides, and the prerogative of peace and war heaped upon all, are combined in the person of the Viceroy, who has to fill them without a Parliament, amid a population infinitely less submissive, and aided by persons of whose character, history, and capacity he can at first know nothing. Imagine the whole patronage of Great Britain in Lord Mayo's hands! yet that patronage is of infinitely less importance to the people than the patronage of India is to her population. A feeble Secretary here may shake a Ministry, a feeble judge may double the work of the Bar, an unorthodox Bishop may create a schism, a courtier Colonel may ruin a regiment; but in India a feeble Chief Commissioner may desolate a province, a bad Commandant may foster an *emeute* into insurrection, a stupid diplomatist may involve us in the expense, if not the bloodshed, of a great civil war. Yet the distribution of patronage is one of the smallest powers the Government is about to entrust to a man on whom after sixteen years of public life his own party would not bestow a substantive appointment at home. It is hard to believe that Mr. Disraeli has chosen Lord Mayo as the fittest man at his disposal; harder to believe that he feels compelled to award him the one grand prize within his gift; hardest of all to avoid suspecting that India has been sacrificed in order that Mr. Disraeli should be easily relieved of a political burden. We do not wish to see the great Satrapies of the Empire vacated with every change of Ministry; but if Lord Mayo sails in November for Calcutta, the Liberal Ministry will in December be justified in ordering his recall.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 26th, August 8th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Nippence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	93½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca)	93	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29	93	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	91½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	1,000 as equivalent to	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	£100.	105½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		109½ 110½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 8d.	4s. 8½d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 8d.	4s. 8½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0.5-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock		212 to 216½
	India 5 per cent.		115
	India 4 per cent.		102½
	India 4 per cent., 1858		104½
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent.		91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872		105½
	India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		110 to 109½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		105½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100
	India 5 per cent. for account		
	India 5 per cent., 1870		104
	India 4 per cent., 1858		104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864		
	India Bonds (£1,000)		23s. to 28s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		25s. to 30s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104
20	Ditto F. Shares	16	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106
Stock	East Indian	100	106½
20	Ditto L. Extension	10	1½ to 2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
20	Ditto (new)	8	9½
20	Ditto	4	— to — pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	100
Stock	Oude and Rohicund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	106½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	½ to ½
Stock	Scindia (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	29½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 82
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
5	New	3	1½ to ½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	7½
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	18	½ dis.
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	101 to 103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	2 to 1½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	4	6 to 4 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	1 to 2 dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	54
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	½ to ½

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.—The case of the Port Canning Company has been adjourned till November next, to admit of a commission issuing for the examination of defendants now in London. The case has still to be gone into on the merits as at this hearing, only certain preliminary issues of law were decided. The third of these, on which the plaintiff company sought a decree on the principal defendant's written statement, has been decided in favour of Mr. Schiller.

Advertisements.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO.'S
CYLINDER FLUTES, with Carte's system, Boehm's system, or old system of fingering, are made in solid silver or cocoa wood, 25, 28, and 30 guineas; in gold and silver, 80 and 90 guineas; or in solid 18 carat gold, superbly finished, 150 and 170 guineas. These flutes, adopted by the most eminent professors and amateurs of the day, can be seen, and their principles explained, at the Manufactory, 20, Charing-cross.

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CORNETS, with patent slide action, as used by Mr. T. Harper, Royal Italian Opera. This action is now applied to French horns (as used by Mr. Catchpole, Royal Italian Opera) and all brass instruments. May be seen at the Manufactory, 20, Charing-cross, S.W.

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BATEMAN, THOMAS MAYER.—Information is desired respecting Mr. THOMAS MAYER BATEMAN, formerly in the Marine Service of the East India Company, and who, it is believed, died at Calcutta about 1812.

Any one who can give information, is requested to communicate with Messrs. FARRISFIELD, 5, Bank-buildings, London.

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20	£1,000	£42 0 0	£21 0 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	43 0 0	24 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	59 0 0	29 10 0	15 15 0

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 21; Agra, July 18; Calcutta July 16; Madras, July 15.

The Bombay Bank Commission has got through three more sittings, making eleven in all. Among the new witnesses examined were Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, one of the ordinary directors, and Mr. C. E. Chapman, a Government director of the old Bank. The latter had to answer a long string of queries touching the twenty-five lakhs of rupees which Premchund Roychund borrowed from the Bank in April, 1866, only a few weeks before his own failure. Mr. Chapman deposed that he had been made a director by virtue of his being Accountant-general, not through any special fitness on his part. The Government directors, he said, were liable to replace each other continually, and always looked for guidance and information on commercial affairs to the ordinary directors. With regard at any rate to "one large transaction" they were kept in ignorance of facts which ought to have been revealed to them by their colleagues. Before Mr. Chapman pointed out the fact there had been no proper audit of the Bank accounts. Mr. Chapman went on to show how easily Premchund Roychund got his last big loan from the Bank, on no other grounds in fact than a threat to stop payment if the money were not forthcoming. One of the directors, Mr. Tracey, after conferring with the great native defaulter, came back to tell his colleagues that "really, if they caused Premchund so much trouble, he would prefer stopping," rather than give them the information they wanted. The two Government directors gave unwilling assent to the proceedings of their more professional colleagues; being afraid to incur the responsibility of saying nay, and so precipitating the crisis they foresaw. "We knew," says Mr. Chapman, "what the result of Premchund's stoppage would be." The same witness charges Mr. Tracey with having kept his non-professional colleagues in the dark as to the extent of Premchund's embarrassments. In fact, it seems that the Government directors were expected to play the part of dummies, knowing nothing and asking no questions about matters connected with the management of the bank. If they ever did ask a question, they either got no answer or else an evasive one. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's evidence goes to show that, of

the fourteen lakhs set down to his account, nearly ten were debts incurred by his brother and brother-in-law, for which he afterwards became responsible, and nearly half of which he had repaid, in addition to his own direct liabilities, before the bank broke. Mr. Lidderdale had to undergo a second fire of questions from Sir C. Jackson touching his asserted visit to the Governor on the day when Premchund got his great loan. But no amount of pressing could make him remember any details of the interview, in spite of the President's reiterated expressions of surprise that his mind should be "a sort of blank sheet on that subject." As the witness explained however, Sir Charles naturally attached more importance to the affair now than he himself had done at the time, "for all the directors thought they were amply secured."

MR. DICKSON, secretary of the Bank of Bengal, has written to repudiate the letter ascribed to him by Mr. Foggo, touching the practice of his Bank in the granting of loans on shares. The writer of the letter was Mr. Cooke, who officiated in Mr. Dickson's absence; and the letter itself has been published in disproof of Mr. Foggo's version of it. But after all it disproves nothing, for although "as a matter of principle the directors object to advance on any joint-stock shares," we are presently told that "the manner in which advances are and can be legitimately made on such stock is this, to take a promissory note from the borrower payable on demand, and to receive the certificates of stock as collateral security."

THE Court-martial on Captain Cameron, of the Madras Staff Corps, has found him guilty on three out of four counts of the indictment, and sentenced him to be cashiered for drunkenness and neglect of duty. In confirming the sentence Sir W. Mansfield opined that a verdict on the fourth count should also have been given against the prisoner. From the facts elicited on the trial it seems that the sentence is out of all proportion to the offence. An officer of long standing and high character gets drunk apparently through exhaustion rather than excess of liquor, and is turned out of the service in disgrace; the Commander-in-Chief grumbling that he has not been convicted of lying as well as drinking. But Sir W. Mansfield can be as much too lenient as he seems in this case too stern; only the leniency is reserved for the lower ranks of the army. A colour-sergeant at Dugshai kicks his wife so violently as to cause her death. He is convicted of having "voluntarily caused her grievous hurt on provocation," and receives the light sentence of a year's imprisonment, for an act which a sterner Court, the Court for instance that tried Captain Cameron, might have found worthy of death or lifelong incarceration. But Sir W. Mansfield remits the whole punishment for five reasons. The prisoner's character was exemplary and his temper good. He assaulted his wife under cruel provocation. He was suffering from "strong excitement," caused by "previous conviviality." He was known to be a kind and considerate husband. And lastly the assault was sudden and unpremeditated. We need hardly point out the exquisite pertinence of this reasoning. Colour-sergeant Carthy is a brave and worthy old soldier, and his wife may have given him provocation too cruel to be borne by the best of tempers. But he may certainly congratulate himself on the leniency of his judges, and on the Commander-in-Chief's eccentric view of the whole proceeding. We only hope that no more soldiers will be tempted to kick their wives to death under the strong excitement of previous conviviality.

At Chinsura an officer of the 12th Foot has been brought to trial for a singular case of indiscipline. Lieutenant Macdonnell refused to obey a depot-order which required officers to ascertain by personal inspection whether the privates under them wore the cholera belt according to regulations. He justified his refusal on the plea that he could nowhere find it laid down as the duty of a gentleman, that he should "make a daily inspection of half-naked soldiers, to ascertain whether or not they are wearing flannel belts." A soldier, he argued, should be properly dressed when he "comes into the presence of an officer." The duty in question has usually been discharged by non-commissioned officers, and it can hardly be considered the duty of a gentleman; but we cannot see how "the bringing of an officer into so close a contact with his men" must necessarily lead to "that familiarity which is the destruction of discipline." Captain Brown may have issued an unreasonable order, but Lieutenant Macdonnell has not much reason for flatly disobeying it.

In assuming that no English offender had hitherto been punished for adultery under the Indian code, we overlooked the case of Mr. Crawford, who was sentenced seven or eight months ago to a year's imprisonment for that offence. The last mail's papers inform us that the remainder of his punishment has been remitted by the Government of the North-West Provinces, not because the penalty was too great for the offence, but because the "unfortunate wife" has to a great extent been involved in the suffering meant for the husband alone. The plea for remission is hard to reconcile with the previous avowal. Is it right to remit a just penalty because some one else indirectly suffers from it? If so, punishment becomes a farce, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Adultery is not a savoury theme to handle, but we may ask by the way on what principle of fairness Europeans in India are punished as felons for an offence which European law recognises only as matter for a civil suit. And why is the male offender alone liable to the penalties of the Penal Code?

SEVERAL of the Indian papers have been hammering at the grievance first started by the *Times of India*, touching the unequal pressure of taxation in Bombay and Bengal, as produced by the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis. While the assessment of Bengal Proper averages £14. 14s. the square mile, that of Bombay averages no less than £11. 8s. In spite of this difference, Bengal comes in for as large a proportion of the imperial outlay as her heavier-weighted rival. This should be remedied not by giving Bombay a settlement which has proved but a doubtful boon to Bengal, but rather by making the landholders of Bengal contribute much more largely towards the public expenditure on education, roads, and so forth. Such is one view of the matter. On the other hand, we should like to know how much of the revenue raised in Bengal goes towards defraying the cost of governing other provinces. How much of the army expenditure for instance is really paid by the people of a province which needs no garrison worth speaking of? But the whole question of Indian Finance needs reconsidering at an early date.

THE *Times of India* laughs at the notion once more expressed by Sir John Lawrence, that "the great arterial communication" with Peshawar must always lie on the road to Calcutta. It seems hard for people of a certain age to realise the changes going on around them, else one would think it impossible to ignore the fact that Bombay or Kurrachee is the natural outlet of the future from Peshawar, as surely as Bombay has become the natural centre of India's trade with Europe. Calcutta will continue to draw most of the trade of Eastern Asia, but her Western rival tends more and more to grow into the great commercial capital of Hindostan. Politically also the Western capital is gradually eclipsing the Eastern.

CAPTAIN SLADEN's letter of April 28 from Ponsee to Colonel Fytche takes a cheering view of the prospect before him. His detention at Ponsee since March 6 had been unavoidable. The mulemen who had agreed to go on to Manwyne had deserted him, through the false reports spread by Burmese officials and Khakyen chiefs. The latter had then made heavy claims to compensation for damage done by a jungle fire. That affair settled, a large party of Shans and Khakyens barred the progress of the mission eastward, and a Chinese robber chief lay in wait for the travellers if they should attempt to pass his stronghold. Still Captain Sladen did his best to work on

the good feeling of the neighbouring chiefs. Satisfactory answers reached him from Momein. Their effect on the Shan and Khakyen chiefs was most encouraging. The defeat of one of the robber chiefs by the friendly Panthays turned the scale in Sladen's favour, and he was daily expecting to leave Ponsee for Manwyne, as soon as the promised convoy of mules arrived. Failing these, he would "do away with baggage altogether, and trust to the country for supplies of all kinds." He thus hoped to push his way from Momein to Talifoo, if he could safely do so. All his difficulties he traces to the double-dealing of the Burmese officials. Let us hope that the King's recent professions of goodwill and his present of money will smoothe those difficulties away. Captain Sladen writes at 4,000 feet above the sea-level, in a climate which he calls "perfection." The soil in those mountain-ranges is "abundantly fertile." Opium and tobacco "grow in profusion. Tea would be a certain success." All the fruit-trees of Europe grow wild there. We shall hear more about this inviting country by-and-by from Dr. Anderson, Sladen's fellow-traveller.

ANOTHER bold explorer, Mr. Cooper, is still somewhere on the way from China to Thibet; no one knowing exactly where. Jung Bahadoor however has promised to use all his influence in securing him a safe passage through Thibet. Whether he will keep his promise or has much influence to use, is another question. His own dispute with the Chinese seems for the moment to have been patched up.

THE Government of India has at length issued the order for six months' batta to the troops that served in Abyssinia. It is to be paid "as soon as practicable."

THE *Som Prokash* has a higher opinion of native ability than Englishmen are likely to hold. It challenges denial of the fact that "natives discover higher qualifications than Europeans do." Once on a time indeed we used to beat the natives in these respects, and therefore had some right to govern them. But now we have lost that art, and the people are discontented at the preference still shown for English judges and magistrates, who are vastly inferior to native officers in the same line. Well, a little self-conceit helps one a long way in this world.

A RARE shower of honours has just rained down on the lucky heroes of the bloodless campaign against Theodore. To read the long list of Knight Commanders and Companions of the Bath one would think that we had just come out of a Punjaub or Crimean campaign. One Major-general, six A.D.C.'s to the Queen, two K.C.B.'s, and twenty-six C.B.'s, nine Colonels, seventeen Brevet-Lieutenant-colonels, and thirty Brevet-majors, are a pretty handsome acknowledgment of work done. To borrow a hint from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, what more could any one desire? Well, a little silence, let us say, for the future, with some special remembrance for Lieutenant Prideaux, and a handsome recompense to poor Consul Cameron for years of cruel and undeserved suffering.

CHOLERA has begun to leave its usual marks on various parts of India. In the Central Provinces its ravages have been great, and have not spared the troops at Kamptee. At Pooree, in Orissa, thirteen hundred pilgrims are said to have died of the scourge. Distress prevails in some part of the Nizam's dominions, and at Malwa grain is selling at seven seers only the rupee. A thousand people are said to have perished in the late floods in Orissa.

RITUALISM is making a stir in India. It is even asserted that young ladies go to confession in Calcutta Cathedral as naturally as if they were going to St. Peters, at Rome. What next?

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. W. F. D. Dickinson, 58th Regiment, at Darjeeling, aged 23, July 3. Major R. Onseley, late Bengal army, at Clapton, Aug. 9. Major James Stevens, Invalid Establishment, at Mussoorie, July 4. Major gen. Charles Haldane, Bengal Estab., at Cheltenham, aged 71, Aug. 15.

MADRAS.—Lieut. F. W. Gilchrist, Madras Staff Corps, on board the Walmer Castle, June 20, aged 28.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per *Nyranza*, Aug. 14.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Thompson, Mr. Kinloch, Major Scott, Capt. H. Wood.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per *Str. Penn*, Aug. 22.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. A. Watts, Mr. G. Hive, Lieut. Clayton, Mr. Houston.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, August 20, 1868.

THE LATE DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

A NAME of no small mark in connection with British India has just disappeared from the list of living worthies. On the 17th of this month Dr. Duncan Forbes passed out of the world in a quiet sleep after seventy years of a useful and blameless life. Born in 1798, of poor but respectable Scotch parentage, young Duncan began earning part of his own livelihood at the ripe age of twelve. From tending cattle he proceeded a few years later to act as schoolmaster over boys, some of whom were older than himself. During the long summer holidays he divided his time between labour in the fields and hard study as pupil in a neighbouring school. Teaching one half the year and learning the other half, he at length in 1818 left the highlands to enter the Perth Grammar School. There also the young scholar paid his way by teaching private pupils after school hours. In 1820 he gained an exhibition at St. Andrew's, where he lived frugally and studied hard for about three years, qualifying himself for the M.A. degree. At length the offer of Rs. 100 a month besides board and lodging tempted the young man out to India, to help in conducting the Calcutta Academy. Two years of India however proved too much for his health, and in 1826 he sailed home to seek a livelihood in London itself.

The next seven years Mr. Forbes spent mainly in teaching the pupils first of Dr. Gilchrist, afterwards of Mr. Arnot. The knowledge he had gained of Eastern languages in India enabled him to make his way as a teacher in the same line. In 1837, three years after Mr. Arnot's death, he became Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College. From that time his life flowed on in comparative smoothness. He was fond of work, could always command a certain number of private pupils, and a fair amount of profit on the books he published for the good of students in Persian, Hindustani, and other Eastern tongues. What young cadet or civilian has never heard of his Hindustani Grammar and Dictionary, and by how few travellers to India has his Hindustani Manual been left unbought? His editions of the "Bagh-o-Bihar" and the "Baital Pachisi," are they not the text-books of all who would qualify themselves in India for staff employ? Dr. Forbes had the great merit of imparting his own knowledge to others in clear, simple, straightforward terms, making no pretence to depth or originality, but aiming only, as he often declared, to benefit those who sought instruction at his hands. He wrote and taught for the many, not the few; and the many who lack

time or taste for deeper scholarship found in him an easy, safe, and serviceable guide on a road which former learners had to make their way over as they best could, with the help of Gilchrist and Shakespear.

In 1846 Dr. Forbes received from St. Andrew's the degree of LL.D., an honour bestowed but three times before, it appears, during the present century. True to his principle of wearing out rather than rusting out, he died in harness after a few months of gradual decay. Barring an occasional visit to his kindred and a trip or two on the Continent, his life in England had been spent in steady work and lonely relaxation. For politics and the pleasures of the world he never, in his own words, "cared a straw." His Scotch thriftiness, fostered no doubt by years of necessary self-denial, marked his manner of living to the last. He who had laboriously earned the price of his own schooling, who saved money in India to pay for his outfit, who afterwards in London lived on half-a-crown a-week, begrudged himself all but the merest necessities in his later years. His dealings with his publishers seem to have been marked by a rare reciprocity of goodwill. That an author should be satisfied with his share of the bargain is not an every-day event; but how many authors have ever remembered their publishers in their wills? Yet it is none the less true that Dr. Forbes has made his publisher one of his executors, and has left a legacy to each member of the firm.

GRIEVANCES TO MEND.

WHAT a good thing it is for many people that Parliament sits for only half the year! But for the dead season in British politics, what a multitude of minor questions would remain unnoticed of our leading newspapers! Complaints about the length and dullness of sermons, discussions on the possibility of marrying on three hundred a-year, suggestions for remedying the misdeeds of railway directors, schemes for tunnelling the Channel, utilising sewage, or bringing pure water to London from the Westmoreland Lakes, how else could such topics have a chance of wide ventilation at the hands of a far-reaching press? The "silly season" may have its drawbacks, and indeed we cannot deny that it does encourage the growth of a rare crop of foolish ideas and absurd speculations. But folly too has its uses and its excuses; and there is not a little wheat to be found growing up among all those tares. Not all correspondents write foolishly, and journalists have a decided preference for topics looking towards some practical end. If people with a grievance are apt to cry a little too loudly over their alleged wrongs, still a large proportion of the grievances are genuine and great enough to justify the appeal to public sympathy.

Happy is the man who can get his grievance aired in any of the leading journals. *Terque quaterque beati* they who can secure a hearing through the leading columns of the *Times*. We congratulate the Bengal civilians on having found so sure a foothold on the way towards ultimate redress of what seems to us a real injustice. In an article published some days ago, the *Times* exposed the manifest unfairness of the system which withholds from a Bengal civilian all compensation for surplus payments made towards his retiring pension. Every covenanted civilian has to pay towards his future pension of £1,000 a-year half of the capital equivalent to that amount, the Indian Government making up the remainder. But how if a civil servant has paid up more than his half? Is it not just and reasonable to assume that in all such cases the overpayments would be refunded? That is or rather was the rule, it seems, in Madras and Bombay. But in Bengal things have been managed differently. A civilian who has paid up less than his moiety must make the balance good, or receive a smaller annuity; but all over-payments go to the benefit of his employers. Not a penny will they give him back, nor can he get more than the outside sum of £1,000 a-year, if he retire from the service after fifty years instead of twenty-five. Here surely is a grievance worth considering, a wrong which could at once be righted by a

stroke of the pen, at a cost which nobody would feel for a moment. The unfairness of such a rule speaks for itself. It can no longer indeed be averred that Bengal gets one measure and Madras another, for all three presidencies now fare alike. But the uniform injustice, however comforting to the original sufferers, will sit none the less heavily on their new partners in misfortune, while all alike must feel a common resentment at the widening of a partial into a general wrong.

There are other grievances which may be commended to the notice of the leading journals between this date and the next session of Parliament. The officers of the Bengal army have not been fairly treated in the matter of their claims to bonus compensation. There has been a great show of liberal dealing, but very little indeed of the substance. Lord Cranborne's speech in Parliament held out promises which his subsequent despatch to India did not fulfil, and that again had its meaning pared down and turned to naught in the instructions of the Indian Government to the Presidency Committees. Every conceivable deduction was made from officers' claims, and no sort of allowance permitted for considerations telling in their favour. As one of the sufferers remarked in our last issue, "after a period of two years the whole affair has resulted in an absolute fiasco." Not a few claimants have received nothing at all, after waiting for several years in the sickness of hope deferred. The bulk of the remainder have been put off with a few pounds a-piece instead of the hundreds that were reasonably their due. So far from amounting to fifty thousand pounds, we question if the mockery of compensation hitherto awarded has reached a tenth of that sum. And this is the net result of Parliamentary enactments and official promises, on the strength of which too many officers believed that, after due waiting, something like justice would be done to their just claims! Whenever the question of doing away with purchase in her Majesty's army shall come up for practical solution, we know what care will be taken to guard the officers of that army from all pecuniary hurt. But then they have so many friends in high places, and people with a turn for quibbling may argue that purchase was never legally sanctioned in the old company's service.

One little grievance more and we have done for the present. There are a few officers in the non-purchase regiments who feel justly aggrieved at the sentence which debars them from sharing in the right of second choice conceded to their former comrades in the local corps by the general order of 1866. By that order, which repealed the crude one of 1861, all officers of the old Indian army were declared free to choose once more between staying where they were and entering the Staff Corps without test or condition. Such at least was the tenour of the original decree, as expounded by Lord Cranborne in the House of Commons. But the published warrant excluded officers of non-purchase corps from their share of the common boon. Reasons of convenience may be pleaded in excuse of such an arrangement; but the question is not one of mere convenience. The original ordinance having been set aside, it is only fair that all who acted upon it should be equally free to revise their former decision, to avail themselves of any change for the better opened out by the new warrant.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

If any one who has heard of Mr. W. P. Andrew's long-cherished scheme for a railway along the valley of the Euphrates retains a lurking doubt as to the practical advantages of such a scheme for bringing England nearer to India, let him read a very suasive pamphlet, called "From London to Lahore," which has just been reprinted from *Bentley's Miscellany* for July. It will not take him many minutes to read through, and when that is done his scepticism will have been tough indeed if it still holds out against the eloquent pleadings of a writer who knows how to clothe what some might deem an unattractive subject in the charms of a graceful and imaginative style.

Viewed indeed on its imaginative side, the scheme in question has much to recommend it. Some minds will be readily caught

by a well-timed allusion to the classic days of Herodotus, Alexander, and Trajan, all of whom saw or sailed down the Euphrates. Seleucia, whence St. Paul embarked for Cyprus; Antioch, "rich in memories of early persecuted Christianity;" Aleppo, Bagdad, and the waters of Babylon, are names that lead the imagination captive even in these prosaic days. There is a strange historic charm about "the great alluvial plains of Mesopotamia, the arable lands of Armenia, Babylonia, and Chaldaea;" and one's fancy readily warms at the mention of "our own lion-hearted Richard," and Saladin, and Tancred, and Godfrey de Bouillon.

But the writer can play on more chords than one. Our national self-esteem is stirred by the picture of French progress on the Isthmus of Suez, and of Russian enterprise hewing its way through Central Asia. If the Suez Canal is nearly finished, and the steamers of the Messageries Impériales ply regularly between France and India, ought not we English to be up and doing likewise? Russia is stretching out a longer and yet longer arm over Persia and the Turkoman Khanates, and the shadow of her influence already rests on Herat. Are we to look idly on, and make no timely effort to reduce the distance between England and Hindostan? Look at the French again, who, not content with their success in Egypt, "already contemplate making a road from Alexandretta to the Euphrates," as a first step towards improving the means of transit between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. Will England do nothing "to improve her position in the East, to enlarge her commercial relations, to secure her political power, regain her prestige," and so forth?

The plan itself, moreover, is not new. As far back as 1830 the Euphrates Valley was surveyed by order of William IV., with a view to using it as a shorter road to India. General Chesney, Sir J. Macneil, Captain Lynch, Mr. W. Ainsworth, Captain Charlewood, R.N., Captain Selby, and other competent witnesses have reported favourably on the route in question. Dr. James Thomson had made some way towards securing the countenance of the English and Turkish Governments, when death removed him from the scene of his unrewarded labours. The next person who took up the scheme in earnest, as a great public question, was Mr. W. P. Andrew, the well-known advocate of railway enterprise in India. By that time of course it was evident that the desired road through Mesopotamia must be a railroad. In 1856, after several years' stirring of the matter, he laid his scheme before the East India Company and the English Government. It was received with high favour on all sides, by the Court of Directors, by Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Minister, by the Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, and by our Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Next year, in June, Mr. Andrew, with a deputation of eighty noblemen and gentlemen of mark, was introduced by Lord Shaftesbury to the Prime Minister. General Chesney was also there, to add the weight of his experience and scientific name to the cause so ably pleaded by Mr. Andrew. Sir W. F. Williams of Kars could speak to the working capacity of the Arabs; Sir Justin Sheil attested the political importance of the line; and Mr. Horsfall answered for the desire of English merchants and manufacturers to see the project speedily carried out. The public opinion of the day declared itself strongly on the same side; and a French writer in the *Revue Contemporaine* lamented that his own countrymen were not equally alive to the advantage of joining in such an enterprise.

Unluckily the mutiny came to put Mr. Andrew's project on one side for the time being; but he had no idea of giving it up. During the last two or three years it has again been laid before the Government; the Sultan has granted a concession of the line; and the one hitch in the way of its execution is the want of a Government guarantee for the first outlay. The line itself from Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf could be made for eight-and-a-half millions, the only engineering difficulties being to be found between Alexandretta and Aleppo. There is no need, in fact, for carrying it at once the whole way: a beginning could easily be made

from the Mediterranean coast to Bagdad, whence a line of steamers already plies to the Persian Gulf and Western India. Carry out this section of 500 miles, and the chain of intercourse would be practically complete; for the steamers that now run from Brindisi to Alexandria could run almost as quickly to Alexandretta, which boasts a harbour large and deep enough for ships of any tonnage. The journey to India would even then be shortened by a few days, and the new route in point of climate is very much pleasanter than that by the hateful and often hurtful Red Sea.

The whole distance from Alexandretta to Bussorah is about 850 miles, or less than the distance from Calcutta to Delhi. The proposed railway would carry goods and passengers at a cheaper and quicker rate than the line by the Red Sea. There would be no difficulty in finding the labour, or in guarding the line from the attacks of roving Arabs. The railway would remain under English management, would indeed be virtually our own. A grant of the land has already been obtained from the Sultan, who is ready, we believe, to help on the work in other ways. According to Mr. Andrew's careful estimates, a net profit of at least five-and-a-half per cent. might be expected in a very few years from the regular trade between Europe and the chief towns of Mesopotamia alone, to say nothing of profits accruing from the carriage of troops, and from any new development of our trade with Persia and Central Asia.

One thing only is wanting to start the enterprise, and that is a Government guarantee for a term of years. If the few millions needed cannot be raised without one, we see no reason why it should not be given by the English Government, but many reasons why the Indian Government should not be solely, if even partly, responsible for a scheme that would mainly benefit the interests of English policy and English trade. It is a question for England rather than India, and from England therefore should come the guarantee.

As compared again with Mr. Hyde Clark's rival scheme for a line of railway from Constantinople to Kurrachee, Mr. Andrew's line claims first consideration on many accounts. It would be more purely an English line, maintained by Englishmen for England's special use. Its maintenance would depend less on the uncertain course of foreign politics. At one end its connection with India would be guaranteed by our command of the Eastern Seas. At the other it would be linked on to the railway system of a friendly Italian Power, or by an English line of Mediterranean steamers. It would cost very much less to make than the rival line, and if at some distant date that line were to become an accomplished fact, the Euphrates Valley Railway would form a ready-made and necessary section of the larger scheme.

Is it not therefore our safest plan to attempt the smaller enterprise, which will ensure us a railway open in a few years under British keeping, and will place Kurrachee within a fortnight's journey from this country?

Spirit of the Indian Press.

AN IMPERIAL EXECUTIVE FOR INDIA.

The *Times of India*, quoting Sir S. Northcote's query,—“How far the identification of the Supreme Government with that of a particular presidency, which under the present arrangement seems to a great extent inevitable, is consistent with the proper discharge of its duties to the whole of India,” thinks it ought not to require much discussion to reveal, nor a revolution to carry into effect, the principle so often referred to by the Indian Secretary. To call up members from Bombay and Madras to the Supreme Legislative Council, and at the same time refuse to admit them to the Executive Council, is little better than a farce and a mockery. Mr. Arbutnot lays firm hold of the evil, and would make the Supreme Legislative Council coterminous with the Executive. The gist of the whole question is, how to extend and confer executive functions? We cannot have representative institutions in the Western sense, and the sooner we devise and carry out, under Eastern methods, the principle of provincial representation, associated with Imperial and central authority, the better it will be for this great empire. To use a very apt phrase introduced by the

Viceroy, we have more than enough of “playing at legislation,” which “detracts from the vigour and efficiency of the Executive.” With regard to the Viceroy's minute of March last, we need say little in this connection. The strong practical sense with which the paper abounds is to be admired, but as a contribution to the special Imperial question—Where should the capital of India be placed? the document is rendered nugatory by the obsolete geographical conceptions which underlie paragraphs 33 and 34. His Excellency has not yet unlearned the notion that the way to India is round the Cape, or he would never, as a central fibre of his argument, have spoken of “the great arterial communication between Calcutta and Peshawur.” Statesmen who cannot estimate the waste of time, energy and treasure which is caused by the retention of that artificial route as a “great arterial communication” are disqualified from writing on the question. All such conventional notions as that Calcutta is the entrance to India, require time for their obliteration. When two or three more Viceroys have entered India by way of Bombay they will have discovered that “the great arterial communication” between England and India, or between London and Peshawur if required, is the overland route, in a few years to be superseded by the Persian Gulf highway. Why Sir John Lawrence should attach so much importance to Peshawur it is not easy to understand. We thought he had outgrown the provincial notion that some formidable invader may come over that desolate frontier. Though it is only so much by-play in the discussion, Sir John Lawrence's doughty defence of Simla, and his utter abolishing of the pretentious Sir H. Durand on that side issue, is not a little amusing amongst these State papers.

MILITARY RULE FOR THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

The *Delhi Gazette* is no advocate for the exercise of irresponsible power by judicial officers in general. But the frontier is a special case. There we have to deal with semi-barbarians, and the only way to deal effectively with them is by the semi-barbarous system of quasi martial law. The frontier has never been in such good order as when it was the custom to make the commandants of the local corps deputy-commissioners with civil powers corresponding to their military. We must have military rule, not civil, for a country whose inhabitants do not know what civilisation is. The whole frontier from the Eusufzye to Scinde should be placed under the authority of one Commissioner of the Trans-Indus States, who should command the frontier force (except in time of actual war), and supervise all the civil and political affairs under the direct orders of the Supreme Government. The officers commanding corps should be invested with civil powers as well as military, and all communication in the sense of subordination to the Punjab Government should cease. It will be said that we are advocating a retrogressive course; that we are for putting the Derajat and Peshawur back from the approach they have made towards civilisation (or to the “regulations,” which is the Indian definition of civilisation) to military law, to the condition of a newly-conquered province. But the truth is, as all frontier officers allow, this advance has been altogether premature. A system of administration such as prevails in older and more advanced provinces, with the procedure of our civil court, appeals, &c., is unsuited to the country. The people do not understand it and have no respect for it. Rough and ready, with all the characteristics of half-tamed savages, they are wholly incapable of appreciating the advantages of a well organised Government. They are to be kept down only by a strong hand, and crime among them can be restrained only by summary process. The knowledge that by an appeal to the Chief Court a criminal can be released and got off scot free, is calculated to weaken dangerously the power of the executive. All that they understand of the process is that, at a distance from the frontier there resides some power capable, if properly managed, of defeating the objects of the executive on the spot by releasing a criminal. Of the necessity of observing rules and regulations in legal procedure, of the law of evidence and so on, they are utterly uninformed. For a man who has the power to imprison, fine, flog, or hang them, they have respect engendered by fear; but for a magistrate who can do neither, without the probability or possibility of his whole proceeding being upset on appeal, they have nothing but contempt. Of course, to administer such a system of Government as that we advocate, and which nine men out of ten believe to be the only system adapted for the frontier, the officers to whose hands such great powers are entrusted must be selected men. We do not wish to make any invidious remarks, but we simply throw the responsibility on the shoulders of the man who must bear it. Sir John Lawrence knows this frontier; he knows that all we have said of it is true; and he knows of what importance it is to have it secured by the supervision of efficient men. He also knows whether it is so secured at present.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The *Englishman* agrees with the *Times of India* touching the monstrous inequality of taxation which has been produced, by the different nature of the land assessment, in the permanently settled districts of these provinces and the sister presidency. Under the permanent settlement the richest lands in the empire, he shows, pay a land revenue of £14. 4s. only per square mile, with a guarantee that it shall never, under any circumstances, be increased, while the

Bombay Presidency, with inferior natural advantages, pays £44. 8s. per square mile, with the liability to indefinite enhancement. There is no denying these facts; and, as far as we can see, there is no defending either the justice of the inequality, or the policy of Lord Cornwallis. That no real advantage has been conferred on the people of Bengal is evident from a comparison of the condition of the peasantry here with that of their Bombay brethren; while we certainly have not secured either enterprising, or philanthropic, or grateful landowners by the sacrifice of at least three-fourths of the revenue. The thirty years' lease is just about to expire in Bombay; and in the first district which has been brought under settlement the assessment has been found to bear so lightly on the people, that it is proposed to raise it 50 per cent. without a chance of exciting serious discontent; and the mere right of occupancy, we are told, sells for seventeen years' purchase of the present assessment. The science of political economy was certainly not much studied in Lord Cornwallis' time. That a light assessment, even if the peasantry got the benefit of it, would be far more likely to stimulate population, or to encourage idleness, than to promote their material prosperity, we could hardly expect him to have foreseen. But we believe the fact to have been that Lord Cornwallis did not foresee that the assessment would in time become an unduly light one. He probably supposed that it would be really, as well as nominally, permanent, and that while the landowner and the peasant would alike profit from the security and certainty ensured them, the State would not suffer any greater loss than that involved in the surrender of the right to assess improvement, either natural or artificial, in the productiveness of the soil. That the value of money in relation to produce would steadily fall, till, in 1868, the assessment should be in reality not a third of what it was in the first instance, either in its incidence on the land, or in its purchasing power to the Government, Lord Cornwallis probably never dreamed. We have been saved by the merest political chance from an extension to this enormous blunder to the whole of India, as was contemplated by Sir Charles Wood; and we have every reason to believe that the authorities, both here and at home, are fully alive both to the fact that an error has been committed, and the serious embarrassment it is likely to produce; but the question still remains how the present glaring inequality of the land assessment is to be removed, or rather the more practical question how the inelasticity and growing deterioration of our most important source of revenue is to be remedied. The *Times of India* says, "this is the fiscal problem of our time in India, and it must be solved." Can it be solved? One advantage we are already deriving from the admission by our leading men of the error that has been committed. The plea that the landowners of Bengal are as such exempted from all further taxation is no longer treated with the same tenderness as formerly. Sir John Lawrence's able despatch on the education question is a proof of this. The determination to localise all Imperial charges to which the process can conveniently be applied, is an approach towards a partial solution of the problem. But it is far from being capable of affording a perfect solution of it.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that the rest of India is taxed to improve the permanently settled estates of Bengal, while the State derives no advantage from the expenditure and the improvement. It is amazing how ever such a system could have been conceived by an English statesman, and advocated by politicians and journalists, and altogether surpasses our comprehension. There can be no reason why Bombay should pay from three to four hundred per cent. more than Bengal for land probably not worth half the value. It is true that the peasantry prosper under such an assessment or rental, and therefore we conclude they are not paying more than it is worth. But if this be so Bengal must be most inadequately assessed, and is receiving an undue share of governmental favour. When railways are constructed under guarantee of the State, roads made, rivers bridged to open up markets to the produce of the land, it is surely not unreasonable that the land which thus benefits should give something in return. It would scarcely be extravagant to say that railways in Bengal have doubled the value of the land. They have necessitated the construction of new roads, and have opened out land previously closed and almost inaccessible. Still the land revenue or rent is a Mede and Persian law that changes not, and works only to the advantage of a section while bearing with great hardship on the rest. There is the problem to solve, and solved it must be, difficult as it appears. We are not prepared to indicate the mode; but if other temporarily settled districts are to be enhanced fifty per cent. at each generation, it seems to us that a "permanent settlement" is a simple impossibility, and the solution of the difficulty may be left to time, which will gain strength with every enhancement, and ultimately set matters right, as Elliott says, "stormily or tranquilly."

A DOMESTIC VIEW OF FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.

The *Indian Daily News* asks whether the new facilities of locomotion and leave to England have made men more content with their lot in India; has the change been beneficial to themselves and favourable to public interests? The most desirable manifestation of the latter would be a greater local interest and attachment to the country on the part of its rulers. Truly speaking, however, there are very few men of the next generation who will return, like Sir

Cecil Beadon, after a long career, "almost a stranger to England." Indian homes are far more frequently found empty of their brightest ornaments in these days than in the past, and are daily developing into the character of merely temporary habitations. If the voyage was tedious and the separation prolonged in the time when letters were despatched by sailing vessels, the absences from home are now more frequent and the expenses greater. The very facilities of locomotion, that make Englishmen more reconciled to this country, contribute to this. There is less hesitation about leaving India, and greater inclination to remain away. Children may be sent home at an earlier age, and stay for more prolonged periods at school, for parents receive accounts of them weekly, and there is only a month between them. Wives are less anxious about returning, because "the letters are delivered so regularly every week," and if any urgent contingency arises, the voyage can be made in a month—nothing formidable. And under such circumstance a larger number quit India annually, in many cases indolently postponing a return. This involves a greater extent of furlough for the solitary official in India who will find when he retires that he has spent nearly a third of his period of service in suites of rooms, in boarding establishments, and paid a very considerable sum to the P. and O. Company, while his health is as bad as it might have been under previous circumstances, and he has often missed some of the sweetest comforts of life. There is another view—that which the furlough rules contemplate; give a man the opportunity of recruiting his health in his native land, and he will return vigorously revived to his duties. And another that may be added—it is desirable to maintain the thoroughly English character of the services, and no better means could be resorted to than allowing Englishmen to frequently visit their homes. Such a spirit, and the means by which it is promoted, will serve both the individual and the State, but it is encouraged under certain rules, and rules in a household on such a subject would never be tolerated. Yet there are many men who, for the sake of their purse, their comfort, and their happiness, wish they could rule in this matter as the Viceroy rules. Weighing the two conditions of society old and new, it is doubtful whether the latter is an improvement in this particular respect. We feel more of the good old English influences amongst us, but there is none the less of evil. It may be a great comfort for a man in India, with his family in England, to congratulate himself on comparing the advantages and disadvantages of the present with those of the past. But the aggregate of the past and present will be found equivalent—the larger number of married men, now in India making the latter look less favourable than otherwise. If absence, anxieties, and expenses were in those days very prolonged and heavy, in these they are more frequent. And it can scarcely be said that the men of the present day are better rulers and workers than those of the past.

FURLOUGHS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate in July:—Captain Darling, E Battery 16th Brigade, in extension, from July 29 to October 15, to remain in England; Captain McFarlane, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from date of embarkation; Captain Powell, 102nd Foot, from date of embarkation; Lieutenant Jarrett, Adjutant, 4th Bengal Cavalry, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868; Surgeon Dale, M.B., of the Medical Department, having been recommended for leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is allowed furlough for two years under the Regulations of 1868; Mr. Ormsby, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, has eighteen months' leave under Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave; The undermentioned officers were permitted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, commanding the Abyssinian Field Force, to proceed to Europe on leave of absence:—Captain Stewart, of the late 35th Regiment N.I., with the Land Transport Corps in Abyssinia, and Lieut. Hartshorne, Infantry, Quartermaster, 13th (the Shekhawatte) Regiment N.I., with the Mule Train in Abyssinia, for twenty months; Lieutenant Reade, late 67th N.I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868—this cancels G.G.O. No. 500, Simla, May 20, 1868; Captain Broughton, 2nd wing Subaltern, 44th (Syliet) Regiment N.L.I., for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868—this cancels the G.G.O. No. 640, July 1, 1868; Assistant-Surgeon Constant, M.D., in medical charge of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of N.I. (Pioneers), for twenty months; Lieut.-colonel Black, second in command and squadron officer, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, for six months, under the Regulations of 1868; Mr. Gardner, Assistant Commissioner, reported his departure to Europe on board the mail steamer, which left Bombay on June 23; Lieut. Latham, R.A. has leave for fifteen months; Mr. O'Connor, Bengal police, reported his departure from India per steamship *Nubia*, which was left at sea by the pilot on June 22.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have passed by the higher standard in Hindustani:—Captain R. A. W. C. Stuart, 17th Regiment Native Infantry; Captain W. M. Dickinson, Staff Corps; Lieutenant T. J. Baynes, 2nd Batt. 24th Foot; and Ensign J. Butler, 2nd Batt. 19th Foot. The undermentioned officers have passed by the lower standard in Hindustani:—Major W. H. St. Hill, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; and Captain S. Penny, Royal Artillery.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

FYZABAD, July 8.—Rain! rain! rain! is in the mouth of every one, and if we did but know the thoughts of animals, or if they could but express themselves in words, I think they too are not insensible of this crying want at this trying period. The heat at present is very great and intense, not moderated even by a breath of air. The consequences will be very serious indeed if it keeps off for a week longer, or even less than that, and we sincerely hope that the forecasts of your weather prophet, "W.," will come to be realised for this once, if they fail ever afterwards, which I do not wish, neither do I believe they will. It has already told on the price of grain of all sorts, and the prices will steadily rise as long as we are not blessed with rain. The natives are filling up the temples of their "Mahadeo" with water till the image of their august deity (which is commonly a block of stone, but sometimes clumsily carved) is completely submerged, but without effect. There is another custom of propitiating the god of rain, which I was not aware of before; five or six boys go together, and in front of every house cry out for water, on which the inmates of the house pour down three or four chatties of water on the ground and the boys roll themselves in it. There is a curious rumour in the bazaar, which is believed, if not by all, at least by most of the natives. It says that a child was born a few days ago (as to the place of its birth there are different versions of the story, for some say it was within the jail, while others say it was within the district) which on the fifth day of its existence very distinctly and loudly cried out that no rain would fall for two months to come, and that it will live till that time and die on the day it rains. The marvellous portion of it is that the child refused to take milk or any other liquid, but asked for parched gram and such like! A soldier belonging to the battery of artillery stationed here died of *coup de soleil* a few days ago, and it is a wonder that other casualties have not occurred from the same cause, considering that most of the men are new to the country, and have never had the misfortune or fortune of being accustomed to bear such intense heat.

PESHAWUR, July 11.—At length we have lost Major General Dunsford, who has played his part as Brigadier in this valley for nearly four years, and played it well. He has left behind him a garrison full of friends; he bears with him their hearty good wishes; and those who have ever served under him will always bear him a kindly wish; and their warm and hearty congratulations will be waiting ready to greet him on his re-appearance in India at the head of a divisional command. In his place has come Brigadier-General Stewart, than whom a more suitable selection for the command of the Peshawur brigade could not have been made. If this garrison is fortunate in no other way, it is fortunate in having in succession two eminent soldiers as brigadiers. The garrison is the most important in India; and the selection of major-generals as well as of brigadier-generals should always be based on merit and competency.

AGRA, July 12.—A party of native dramatic performers from Poona have lately visited this city, and have already given two performances in Peepulmunde, under the patronage of Moonshee Sheonarain, the well-known photographer and superintendent of the municipal office. On both these occasions they performed their parts admirably, and gave great satisfaction, particularly to the educated natives, who seem to take great interest in this revival of their ancient customs of dramatic play. They intend to give one performance for Europeans in the Metcalfe testimonial, when it is hoped they will meet with every success.

SIMLA, July 10.—Singular weather for the time of year has been prevailing here for some weeks. Instead of the heavy masses of wet clouds and the drenching rain by which Simla is usually visited at this period, days resplendent with sunshine, and nights stagnant and stifling have been our portion. Last evening, however, the appearance of things changed. Heavy clouds, attended by high winds, rolled up from the plains, casting their burden of welcome moisture upon our thirsty sanitarium. It rained heavily at intervals during the night, and Simla this morning looks quite fresh and verdant, though the burning sun has licked up all moisture from the roads, and an unclouded sky seems to prophecy another spell of hot and dry weather. Little news of interest has occurred since my last letter. The general public hear but little of Government doings, and only know that the Council still meets by seeing its members hasten about once a week to Peterhoff, the Viceroy's residence. The Simla tradespeople have lately held a meeting under the able presidency of Mr. Prichard, of the *Delhi Gazette*, the object being to found a "Tradesmen's Mutual Assistance and Protection Society," in connection with the Indian Association. Such an association would, I should think, be extremely useful to its supporters in Simla, which station must resemble very much, in the matter of its trade, an English seaside watering place. Numbers of visitors run up here for short periods during the season, who, after contracting debts with the tradespeople, slope off without settling to some obscure station in the N. W. P., or the Punjab, where duns are coolly ignored, and decrees cannot be executed. No wonder that the traders are combining to protect their interests as a class, and to recover as far as possible their individual losses.

ALLAHABAD, July 14.—The weather is becoming daily warmer in consequence of the rain holding back. No end of demonstrations of a good down-pour, but the rascally westerly breeze arises, which invariably blows very strong when the clouds come up, and thus deprives us of the anxiously looked-for rain. Khush tatties have again been brought into requisition, and the sickness in the town I am told is something dreadful. There is a tribe of Europeans who have not yet been taken notice of rambling about this station; they very properly come under the nomenclature of "loafers." These abandoned profligates go visiting houses when the gentleman is absent from home on his daily avocation, and finding the lady by herself tell her that her husband told them to call and she would render them some pecuniary assistance, or failing in this stratagem, they do their utmost to frighten her, and by that means extort some money. If, however, by chance they do manage to get a rupee or so, off they start for the native grog-shop, and there indulge freely in *mudrack*. I know that several ladies of my acquaintance have fallen very ill after a visit from one of these marauders, and I really consider that the magistrate or the police ought to look after the doings of these loose gentlemen, and not permit them to wander about intimidating unprotected females.

DELHI, July 12.—The rains still hold off; everybody and everything, from the "bloated aristocrat" to the little sparrow perched in the verandah, is gasping open-mouthed for rain and cooler weather. Grain is rising daily in price; grass is being parched up by the fierce rays of the sun, and a scorching hot wind; the canal is dry and our water "cut off," so that we are in a nice plight. By the way, how is it that the canal authorities always manage to cut off the water when it is most needed? They have a good deal to answer for this time, for the mud that is left is as black as ink (no exaggeration) and the effluvia from it fearful. In the "Queen's Gardens" it is quite overpowering, and I shall not be surprised to find that pleasant place of resort completely deserted by all who value their health. The old magazine block of buildings, famous for the defence made by poor Willoughby and his subordinates, will soon be metamorphosed into a post-office, a staging bungalow, and a telegraph office. The works are in progress, and we may soon expect to see them completed. It will be a great convenience to the public to have these three offices in one spot so near the railway stations. They as well as the college will be surrounded, and divided by walls of open masonry, and will I think greatly improve that part of the city near the railway station. In one of my recent letters I mentioned the prevalence of crime in the city; I am glad to be able to add that the police have been very successful in capturing most of the thieves, and generally with the property or a considerable portion of it upon them. One gang recently captured had plans of several houses in their possession, so that they were perfectly acquainted with the interiors of their "plants." I think that is the technical term. "Abyssinian heroes" are passing through *en route* to Simla daily, and they look as if they would be very glad to get there. The journey up from Calcutta must be a warm one just now, especially for the engine drivers and stokers.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

COLONEL WILSON, A.D.C.—Colonel Wilson, D.A.G. has been made an A.D.C. to the Queen, an honor at present enjoyed by no officer of the late Company's Army but Colonel Norman.

RAILWAY LANDS IN NATIVE STATES.—Orders have been issued by Government that all lands made over by native princes for railway purposes are to be considered under the regulations and laws in force in British territories.

NEW SUDDER STATION.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has directed that the Mehkur district, in West Berar, shall henceforth be designated by the name of the Sudder Station Bouldanah.

OPIUM SALE.—The following is the result of the opium sale held on July 9, at the Exchange Hall:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,300	1,495	1,390	1,394-5-6½	32,07,000
Benares ...	1,700	1,365	1,355	1,355-4-5½	23,03,975

BENGAL POLICE MOVEMENTS.—The following Assistant Superintendents of Police are transferred, viz.:—Mr. Johnson, from Midnapore to the 24-Pergunnahs; Mr. Campbell, from Purneah to Midnapore; Mr. Birch, from Maunbhoom to Jessore; Mr. Campbell, from Jessore to Maunbhoom; Mr. Wilkins, from Hooghly to Bhaugulpore.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed, according to the lower standard, in Hindoostanee on the 14th ult.:—Lieut. H. R. Le M. Carey, 6th foot, and Assistant-Surgeon F. Metcalfe, Medical Department. Mr. H. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Central India, has passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works standing order No. 22 of 1867.

PESHAWUR.—Brigadier-general Stewart arrived at Peshawur from Abyssinia on the evening of July 6, and assumed command of the brigade. Brigadier-general Maxwell, C.B., will command the division during the absence of Major-general Italy on leave to Cashmere; and Colonel MacMahon, C.B., of the 36th Foot, will command the brigade at Rawul Pindce.

COAL ON THE NERBUDDA.—A seam of coal at Lameta Ghat, on the Nerbudda, near Jubbulpore, is now being worked by Mr. Walker, a contractor of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The seam was generally well known, but had heretofore been considered a very poor one. From the experiments already made it seems more promising than was anticipated.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.—We learn that Mr. Crawford, who was sentenced to imprisonment for one year on a charge of adultery brought against him by Mr. Battersby, at Agra, in January last, has had the remainder of his sentence remitted by the Lieut.-Governor, after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. One of the chief reasons assigned by the Lieut.-Governor for the release of the unfortunate man was that his wife, who was left without any means of support during his imprisonment, would be relieved from her distress.

BATTA FOR ABYSSINIA.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, his Excellency the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct the issue, as soon as practicable, of six months' donation batta to the military and naval forces recently employed in Abyssinia. All officers, soldiers, and others, usually entitled to donation batta, who formed part of the expeditionary force and landed at Zoulla, as well as the naval force employed off Zoulla, will receive the above batta, which will be drawn for and paid under instructions to be issued by the Bombay Government.—*Gazette of India.*

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—In supersession of Adjutant General's Circular No. 6 E, dated the 18th of January, 1865, it is notified that soldiers of H. M.'s British regiments who have elected to that service, draw their pension in India, and are awaiting the decision of the Board as to the amount of their pensions, will be permitted to proceed to England, should they desire it, before the completion of their discharge. Such men will be sent home as soldiers, and be furnished with the usual last pay certificates. They will draw pay during the voyage and until their discharge, either from Netley or their depot (according as each soldier is or is not an invalid).

THE CAPTORS OF LIEUTENANT GOOLD.—The Calcutta police may be *Vidocqs* to a man, but they did not (as the *Englishman* supposes) apprehend Lieutenant Goold. For all they did that gentleman might be at large still. He was first remarked and suspected as he sat in the refreshment-room of the Allahabad Railway station by Constable O'Callaghan, of the Government Railway Police. O'Callaghan reported his suspicion to Inspector Gardner, also of the Government Railway Police. These two officers considered themselves warranted in taking the object of their attention before the Magistrate of Allahabad, when his identity with the "person wanted" was established.

AN AGENT FOR THE GAYKOOS.—The appointment of an agent to the Gaykoo tribes, near Tounghoo, has been made permanent. Since the employment of a resident officer among these tribes they have remained peaceful. No new quarrels have broken out, and a great deal has been done towards clearing up old misunderstandings. The chiefs themselves admit this, and declare the appointment has been a success, resulting in the benefit of themselves and their tribesmen. They regard the agent with respect as an immediate link between themselves and the Government, and are, equally with the Government, desirous that the present arrangement should continue. The new route used by Shan traders passes through the Gaykoo country.—*Englishman.*

POSTINGS.—QUEEN'S TROOPS.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names:—7th Foot: Captain Keyser, to 1st Battalion; 19th Foot: Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Jennings, to 2nd Battalion; Major Griffiths, to 1st Battalion; Captain P. D. Williams, and Lieut. A. Roche, to 2nd Battalion; Lieutenant Colonel Jennings and Lieut. Roche are directed to join the 2nd battalion of their regiment; Lieutenant Wells, General List, Cavalry, is removed from his appointment of 2nd Squadron Officer in the 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), and directed to proceed to Nowgong and do general duty at that station.

DISTURBANCES IN RAJPOOTANA.—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that disturbances have occurred in the state of Sirohee, situated in the southern district of Rajpootana. It appears the Thakoor of Birtuna, having some grievance against the durbar, or the political officers supporting the durbar, called out his forces and succeeded in burning a large village named Muddar, situated on the high road leading from the military cantonment of Deesa to that of Erinporeah. The Thakoor also attacked other villages, and, it is reported, has threatened to march on Sirohee. Native troops from Erinporeah and Deesa have been called out. Both in Marwar and Sirohee there are numerous discontented Thakoors ready to join in any disturbance, and as usual the British Government, at the expense of the public exchequer, must play the policeman and keep the peace. One of two things is very certain; either the political officers entrusted with the charge of districts where these periodical disturbances take place are weak and incapable, or the policy of "non-interference" hampers their movements and prevents the little amount of good which might otherwise arise from their presence.

GOOD NEWS FROM TIRHOOT.—We are glad to have better accounts from Tirhoot. Rain has fallen. A letter from Muzafferpoore of the 10th inst. states:—"We have had a good thunder shower, and as it seems to have extended pretty well over the district, there is yet hope for the crops in general. The painful remembrance of the late famine was fast coming over us again. The bunnias were at their old game, storing up in the hope of a scarcity, and in one single week cut down the quantity of rice five seers per rupee. The poor people were beginning to pick up and to store away the mango seeds for future use. One good shower of rain has put a new face upon things, and there is every hope that the poor will not want for grain."—*Indian Daily News*, July 13.

THE CHARGES AGAINST LIEUTENANT GOOLD.—Lieutenant Francis Henry Goold, of the 9th Regiment N.I., stationed at Barrackpoore, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, was brought into Calcutta on the night of the 9th July, from Allahabad, where he had been arrested by the Bengal police, and was placed the following day before Mr. J. B. Roberts. He was charged with having forged the name of the commanding officer of his regiment (Colonel H. L. Pester) to several bills, and thereby cheated the London and Delhi Bank (Limited), out of Rs. 3,500. Mr. Roberts, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Cockerell Smith, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty. After some evidence had been taken, Mr. Roberts applied for a week's remand, which was granted; the magistrate however refused to take bail.

THE GRANT MEDAL.—The Agricultural Society of India have resolved to award the Grant Gold Medal annually for any service done to Indian agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture, by anyone, whether resident in India or elsewhere, and whether a member of the society or not. The funds originated in a subscription raised in 1848 for a picture of Sir John Peter Grant. The sum at that time amounted to Rs. 1,800, which has now been doubled by interest. At the last meeting a paper was read by Mr. G. E. Peal, of Sebsaugor, on the blight that is unfortunately so common in the tea gardens of Upper Assam. Mr. Peal apprehends it to be a fungus "smut or rust," and not the ravages of any insect. The young leaf is most generally attacked, and it presents the appearance of a pale green spot like a blister on the upper surface of the leaf.—*Friend of India.*

CHOLERA IN CENTRAL INDIA.—Cholera, says the *Central India Times*, has at last made its appearance among the European troops at Kamptee, and "up to date about fifty cases have occurred, of which number two-thirds have been fatal." The troops, it is understood, are to move into camp immediately. According to the *Delhi Gazette*, it is doing fearful havoc among the villages of the Jubbulpore district. Ninety per cent. of those attacked by the disease are being carried off. In the presence of such a terrible epidemic, the local papers, both official and private, are remarkably reticent on the subject. We are dependent, says the *Gazette*, upon private sources for the information we publish. Is it too much to expect the head of the administration to order weekly abstracts of the reports made by the police, or by whomsoever else, as the case may be, to be published, with a statement of the measures adopted by the civil and medical authorities to relieve the people?

ADVANCES TO OFFICERS IN QUARTERS.—The following extract from Military Department letter No. 179, dated 10th June, 1868, to the Quartermaster-general, relative to advances to officers under the operation of G.G.O. No. 985, dated 15th October, 1867, was published in general orders dated Simla, July 2nd, 1867:—"The Government of India fully concurs with his Excellency that, as the chief object of these advances was to enable an officer to provide himself with accommodation within his own lines and near his men, the principle should be set aside only on very special grounds. 2. In the case of building a house it should be in the lines of the officer's regiment, should ground be available; and in the case of purchase, the house should not be out of the lines, save on a certificate that no house is to be had within them."

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION.—On the night of the 6th July a very serious affair took place in the 45th Regiment N.I. at Peshawur. A sepoy of the regiment deliberately shot a kote-havildar, and displayed a wanton savagery in hacking the body afterwards with a sword. The culprit was quickly apprehended, and lies now under charge of the civil authorities awaiting his trial. This is the third instance of a similar affair within five months. On the 11th of February a Sikh havildar of the 28th N.I. shot a Pathan sepoy of his own regiment. On the 1st of May a recruit of the 3rd Sikhs shot a jemadar of his own regiment. On the 6th June a sepoy of the 45th N.I. shot a kote-havildar of his own regiment. The Sikh havildar of the 28th N.I. was transported for life. The recruit of the 3rd Sikhs was hanged at the jail. We venture to think Major-general Haly would have been wise if he had ordered a general parade, and had the murderer hanged in the face of the garrison. And in the present case we hope that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will hint to the authorities at Peshawur that a public execution before the troops of the garrison is called for. The civil authorities would have offered no obstacle in the way of such an execution in the previous, nor are they likely to do so in the present instance. Like some epidemics the commission of great crimes spreads by contagion; and extraordinary measures are not unfrequently required to check the progress of both.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CIVIL SERVANTS' EXAMINATIONS.—The following rule is notified for general information, in continuation of the rules published dated Oct. 25, 1867:—A civil servant shall be at liberty to present himself for examination in the obligatory and another language simultaneously; but no report of his proficiency in the second language shall be prepared unless he is declared to have passed in the obligatory language.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.—CALCUTTA, July 18.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Port Canning Company has been held, in compliance with a requisition of shareholders, dated March 31st. Mr. Swinhoe occupied the chair. Mr. Schiller's party intimated an intention not to bring forward any resolution, considering it unnecessary after the proceedings of the meeting in May. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the present direction, and approving and confirming their actions. The chairman held proxies representing 850 votes. The ordinary annual meeting was held thereafter, at which the directors' report and the statements of accounts were adopted, and a resolution passed abolishing the Bombay board of directors and secretary's office. Mr. Schiller's party withdrew from the meeting before the adoption of the report.

NEWS FROM LADAKH.—Dr. Cayley, our agent in Ladakh, resumed his post for the season at Lé on the 22nd of May. The weather *en route* had been unusually severe, but has led to a plentiful supply of water and splendid crops. The new Governor of Ladakh, Syad Ali Akbar, is popular on account of his probity and justice, and Dr. Cayley feels the utmost confidence that the new tariff will be strictly carried out. So much for public discussion. No news from Eastern Turkistan had arrived at Lé between November and May, but the return of messengers sent by the Wazir was expected. The traders from the Punjab were still on the way. A Lhasa merchant was selling brick tea at Lé at Rs. 3 per lb., and the same fetched Rs. 5 at Cashmere. What a future is in store for the first planter who will hit the taste of Cashmere and Central Asia in brick tea!—*Friend of India*.

A CURIOUS CHARGE OF INSUBORDINATION.—A General Court-martial, of which Colonel Burroughs was president, has sat at Chinsurah, to investigate a curious charge of insubordination against Lieutenant MacDonnell, of the 2-12th Regiment. The officer commanding the depot had issued an order that officers should see daily that each man had on a cholera belt. Lieutenant MacDonnell sent in a memorandum, stating that it was the duty of a non-commissioned officer to inspect half nude soldiers, not of a gentleman; and that with God's help he would be guided as long as he held her Majesty's commission by the principle that when a soldier comes into the presence of an officer he should be properly dressed. This memorandum Captain Brown considered as insubordinate, but subsequently withdrew the obnoxious order. Letters were read attesting the good character of the accused. The chief extra judicial point in Lieutenant MacDonnell's favour is, that it is doubtful whether any precedent exists for compelling officers to act up to the letter of the standing orders regarding personal examination of the soldiers' cholera belts. The finding of the Court-martial has not yet been published.

A MURDEROUS OUTBREAK.—The *Lahore Chronicle* records a dreadful crime which has been committed at Ferozepore. At three o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. a blacksmith murdered his wife on the roof of the house with a straw chopper; he then murdered his married daughter, aged eighteen, another daughter, aged seven, and a son, aged ten. After this he went to a bheestie's house, and with the same weapon severely wounded the bheestie's wife, who is not expected to live. The murderer was arrested by a constable at the bheestie's house just in time to prevent his doing more mischief. When taken to the kotwalce, he told the police he had murdered his whole family. Mr. Aldridge went at once to the man's house, and there found the two children on a charpoy with their heads nearly severed from their bodies; on another bed was the married daughter with a fearful gash in her throat and jaw, and the left hand cut off; the wife was also found with a tremendous gash in the throat. Every one of the victims must have died instantaneously. The reason for these wholesale murders is that the bheestie was carrying on an intrigue with the blacksmith's wife, and his (the murderer's) daughter was conniving at the intrigue.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Admitted claims against the undermentioned estates are payable:—Birch, F. W., Lieut. col., late in the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, second dividend at 5 a. 9½ p. * Cargill, J. C., late an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., claims in full. * Glassford, F. W., Lieut., late in the General List of Infantry, claims in full. Kennedy, E. S., Lieut., late of the 64th Regiment, Native Infantry, second dividend at 7 a. 9 pic., or balance in full. Matheson, G. D., late a tea planter in the district of Gowhatti in Assam, first dividend at 3 a. 10 pic. Macfarlane, William, late an agent of the Bank of Bengal, at Lucknow second dividend at 8 a. 4 p., or balance in full. * Pilkington, J. W., late Telegraph Master at Roorkee, claims in full. * Stevens, B. G., late a Superintendent of the Jorehaut Tea Company (Limited), claims in full. Tomkinson, F. H., Lieut., late in the 53rd Regiment Native Infantry, second dividend at 9 p. Theobald, G., Lieut., late in the 1st Battalion of her Majesty's 11th Foot, first dividend at 1 a.

11½ p. * Vaughan, F. M., late an Inspector of Police in the district of Purneah, claims in full. N.B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the estates marked * are requested to make immediate applications to the Officiating Administrator-General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims. Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.—(Sd.) C. J. WILKINSON, Officiating Administrator-General, Calcutta, July 9, 1868.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence for the season:—Royal Artillery: Brevet Major Elgee (B battery 8th brigade), to the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October. 5th Foot: Captain Legge, to remain in Cashmere, from 16th July to the 15th October, in extension. Captain Wells (doing duty 16th Bengal Cavalry), to Calcutta, from the 9th July to the 15th October, to study the native languages. 93rd Foot: Captain Alexander, to remain at Kussowlic, on medical certificate, from the 4th May to the 31st October, in extension of privilege leave. Captain Impey, Political Agent, Marwar, is granted three months' privilege leave. Royal Artillery: Captain (Local Major) Denniss (C battery, 16th brigade), to Dalhousie, on medical certificate, from the 8th June to the 7th November; Lieutenant Stone (D battery, 16th brigade), to Dalhousie, from the 8th June to the 7th November, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Anstruther (C battery, 19th brigade), to Murree, on medical certificate, from the 28th May to the 15th October. 20th Hussars: Lieutenant Brid, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from 15th June to 15th October. 6th Foot: Ensign Stracey, to Murree, on medical certificate, from the 29th May to the 31st August. 36th Foot: Lieutenant Atkinson, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th October. 38th Foot: Captain Evans, to remain in Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 16th July to 15th October, in extension. 88th Foot: Ensign Turnbull, to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October. 93rd Foot: Lieutenant Allardice, to Landour, on private affairs, from the 15th June to the 15th October. 109th Foot: Lieutenant Ducat (Interpreter), to Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 1st July to the 15th October. Staff Corps: Major Brereton (Officiating Wing Officer 4th N.I.), to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from the 15th April to the 15th October; Captain Williams (Adjutant 6th Bengal Cavalry), to Landour, on medical certificate, from the 29th May to the 14th October in extension. Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant-colonel Green (doing duty at Umballa), for three months, from date of availing himself of the leave to Simla, Lucknow, and Calcutta, preparatory to retiring from the service. 5th Foot (1st battalion): Major Bigge, to remain at Dalhousie in extension of privilege leave, from 28th June to the 15th October; Captain Thistlethwayte, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 16th July to the 15th October; Lieutenant Græme, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 16th July to the 15th October. 60th Foot (2nd battalion): Captain Montgomery, to Ootacamund, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October; Captain Byron, in extension, from the 15th July to the 15th October, to remain at Ootacamund; Lieutenant Tilden, to Ootacamund, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October; Lieutenant Ward, to Ootacamund, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October; Lieutenant Farmer, to Simla, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October; Ensign Mitchell-Innes, to Ootacamund, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October. 88th Foot: Ensign Martin, to Simla, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 15th October. 109th Foot: Lieutenant Hemsted, in extension, from the 15th May to the 15th August, to remain in England. Staff Corps: Major Langmore (Commandant 33rd Native Infantry), in extension of privilege leave, from the 24th July to the 15th October, to remain in Cashmere; Captain Thomson (Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern 13th N.I.), to Simla, from the 1st June to the 1st November, on medical certificate; Captain Firth (Wing Officer 10th Native Infantry), to Cashmere, from the 1st July to the 15th October, in extension of privilege leave; Surgeon Major McDonald, M.D., Medical Department, to Simla and Dharumsalla, on medical certificate, from the 23rd April to the 31st October; Captain Montfort, 10th Foot, Officiating Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is specially allowed general leave of absence for three months from 25th June, 1868, in extension.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 9. Manfred, Scott, Sunderland; Admiral Rigault, Tanbort, Bourbon.—11. Fattay Salam, Mossey, Bombay; Ulecats, Brown, Liverpool; James Russell, Mackay, Glasgow; Nicobar, Bellary, Boston; Latona, Longridge, Liverpool.—12. Trafalgar, Stochole, Bombay; Ellen Stuart, Lyons, Bombay.—13. Sir. Rangoon, Starrat, Moulmein; Chieftain, Metiere, Liverpool.—14. Gavin Steel, White, Bombay; Western Bell, Montgomery, Liverpool; Middlesex, Sotham, Amuseley Bay; Green Jacket, Krogh, Liverpool; Rangoon, Congdon, Liverpool; Moeg Bailly, Pihon, Bourbon; Legion of Honour, Williams, Amuseley Bay; Wenington, Tidmarsh, Newcastle; Kirkham, Routledge, Liverpool; Asiana, Selliert, Bombay.—15. Ganges, Funnell, Liverpool; Vancouver, Arthurson, Liverpool; Waterloo, Sharp, Mauritius; str. Mahratta, Scott, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Rangoon.—Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. D. F. Maynard, Mrs. Maynard, Mr. Sutherland, Capt. W. Childer, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. C. Walch, Mr. Phillips. Per Western Belle.—Mr. W. Augustus. Per Wenington.—Mr. W. C. Dunne. Per Asiana.—Mrs. Selliert.

DEPARTURES.

July 9. Springwood.—10. Bertram Highy, City of Edinburgh.—11. Str. Moulmein; Royal Arthur, Gertrude.—12. Str. Chetuba.—13. Allum Ghier.—14. Solway, Schudra.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 15, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 4 to 94 6
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	...
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 8 to 94 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 109 ...	105 8 to 105 12
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	114 12 to 115 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	109 8 to 109 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to —
Bills with Docs...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 11-16 to 1 11½	...

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	108 to 110
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	240 to 250
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1800 em. do.
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	6 to 7½pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	600 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	75 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	620 to 624
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	75 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Dolhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	205 to 210
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	42 to 45
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 219 ...	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218 ...	228 to 229
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	195 to 197½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	120 to 125
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	380 to 385
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	450 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	133 to 134
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	28 to 30
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	320 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	55 to 60
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	600 to 610
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	90 to 92
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	10 ...	90 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	£ 10 12 0 to £ 0 0 0	Nominal.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£ 10 12 0 to £ 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	£ 1 2 6 to 1 5 0
Seeds ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0	3 0 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—At a meeting of directors on the 14th July the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. all round.

RETIREMENT.—Lieut.-colonel Jones, of the Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, from Aug. 14, 1868, or date of departure from Madras.

ARRIVAL OF ABYSSINIAN OFFICERS.—The services of the under-mentioned officers who have returned from Abyssinia have been replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—Major H. N. D. Prendergast, c.v., Captain H. W. Wood, Lieutenant J. Penny-quick, Lieutenant J. N. Manwaring, and Lieutenant W. H. Coaker—Royal Engineers.

MYSORE COMMISSION.—The following promotions in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, consequent on the retirement of Captain Acton, 1st Grade Assistant Superintendent:—Captain H. G. Thomson, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade; Captain A. G. D. Logan, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

THE PIER.—In reply to their telegram regarding the accident to the pier, the Government have received a message from the pier contractors, announcing the departure overland to Madras of an engineer whose duty it will be to effect the necessary repairs. The shipment of the piles and rods requisite will be made immediately in a Government chartered vessel.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 30th May, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 10,216-11-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 6,281-13-0, making together Rs. 16,498-8-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 98-3-3. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 10,801-10-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 85-0-10.

TRANSFER.—Captain J. O. Mayne, Royal (Madras) Engineers, is transferred from Madras to Bengal as a Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

FISCAL.—The Act for the appointment of a Commissioner for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Nilgherry Hills came into operation and had effect from Aug. 1.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—1st Regt. Native Cavalry from Poonah to Kamptee. 3rd Regt. Native Cavalry from Kamptee to Arcot. 2nd Batt. 21st Regt. European Infantry from Secunderabad to Rangoon. 2nd Batt. 24th Regt. European Infantry from Rangoon to Secunderabad. 45th Regt. European Infantry from Abyssinia to Fort St. George. 3rd Batt. 60th Rifles Hd. Qrs. and Wing European Infantry from Fort St. George (temp. at Bangalore), to Bellary.

THE STAFF.—With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant Boul-derson, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is appointed a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps, and is posted to the 36th N.I. as 2nd Wing Subaltern. Cornet Dalrymple, H.M.'s 19th Hussars, to be Extra Aid de-Camp to H.E. the Governor, from the 15th July. Lieutenant Kennedy, 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th N.I., is appointed a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

REMOVALS.—Surgeon Arnold, from attached 20th N.I. to 20th N.I.; Assistant-Surgeon McCarthy, M.D., from attached 33rd N.I., to 33rd N.I.; Assistant Surgeon Rickard, from attached 30th N.I. to 30th N.I.; Assistant-Surgeon Bateman, from attached 4th N.I. to 4th N.I., vice Walter, vacated; Lieutenant Prior, from attached Acting Adjutant 41st N.I. to Adjutant 37th N.I.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Jenkins, to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 6th N.I., vice Shand, deceased, but will continue to officiate as 2nd in Command, 2nd N.I.; Captain Ellis, from 1st Wing Subaltern 8th N.I., to attached 15th N.I.

A CURIOUS NOTIFICATION.—The following general order appears in the *Madras Gazette*:—The Governor in Council is pleased to rule that all natives of India wearing boots or shoes of European fashion may appear thus habited before all the servants of Government, in all places within the Madras Presidency and its dependencies, on all official or semi-official occasions, including Durbars of all descriptions. In the case of natives wearing shoes of Indian fashion the old social practice, whereby such shoes must be taken off within the customary limits, will be maintained by the servants of Government in their official or semi-official capacities.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the south-west line for the week ending 4th July, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 35,804-13-9, for goods, &c., to Rs. 52,857-10-0, making together Rs. 88,662-7-9; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 180-3-4. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 84-349-14-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 171-5-4. The receipts of the north-west line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 5,810-9-5, for goods, &c., to Rs. 32,306-7-6, making together Rs. 38,117-0-11; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 249-2-1. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 22,004-0-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143-13-1.

EXPORTS FROM COCONADA.—From a statement of the comparative exports from Coconada from 1st January to 1st July now before us, we learn that the half-year's exports of cotton amounted to 7,390 bales (300 lbs.) in 1865, 34,322 bales in 1866, 8,604 in 1867, and 16,520 bales in 1868. Thus the exports this year are about twice as large as those in 1865 and 1867, and less than half those in 1866. Of rice the exports to Europe chiefly have greatly increased of late. They were 1,585 bags (164 lbs.) in 1865, 33,250 bags in 1866, 26,378 bags in 1867, and 74,326 bags in 1868. Then of gingelly seed the exports were 52,571, 10,017, 2,261, and 56,803 bags in those four years respectively; and of cane jaggery 33,986, 38,045, 2,643 and 27,048 bags respectively. Unusually heavy rains are reported to have fallen lately in Coconada.

HYDERABAD.—We hear from Hyderabad that it is currently reported Brigadier-general Lumsden, in command of the contingent, will shortly receive promotion. Should this rumour prove true, it is to be hoped his successor will be found amongst the officers of the contingent. It is also said the Nizam and his Minister have resolved not to press any further their claims on the Berars. With reference to the report that the Nizam was anxious to make his reformed troops supply the place of the contingent, it is remarked that Colonel Low, before the cession of Berar, plainly asked the Nizam if he desired the abolition of the contingent, and received a reply in the negative. This ought to be conclusive; however, in these days of sentiment, there is a probability of Mr. Mill or some other philosophical member of Parliament asking why the Nizam should not be relieved of the expense of the contingent. It is said that severe distress exists in the extreme eastern talooks of the Berars; the Deputy Commissioner of Woon has been sent to investigate the matter.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE'S CHARITIES IN MADRAS.—Of the sum of money placed in the hands of Lord Napier by Sir Stafford Northcote to be appropriated to charitable and useful purposes in Madras, his Lordship (says the *Madras Times*) has presented Rs. 1,000 to the Madras University to be applied in the following manner:—Rs. 500 as a prize to the 1st graduate in Arts at the next examina-

tion, provided that he be ranked in the first class. Rs. 300 for the candidate who may pass first at the next first Arts examination, provided he attained 250 marks. Rs. 200 for the candidate who may pass first at the next Matriculation Examination, provided he attains 250 marks. "The Senate," says Sir Colley Scotland, the Vice-Chancellor, in acknowledging receipt of this donation, "set much value on such rewards on account not only of the increased interest in the higher branches of study and the spirit of emulation which they promote, but also of the aid they afford to talented native youths of the poorer classes, many of whom are now eager for advancement. And I have it in charge to express through you to Sir Stafford Northcote, that the senate very gratefully appreciates his liberal benefaction."

THE WEATHER.—A strange season we are having. In the north of India the heat is said to be terrific, and rain is sorely needed, but it comes not. On the other hand, this should be our hottest month, and rain should be very scanty; but the temperature is so mild that the use of warm clothing has been generally resumed, and rain falls almost every day. The public health is on the whole satisfactory; but, as is usual in damp seasons, fever is prevalent among the poorer natives.

PROJECTED BREAKWATER FOR MADRAS.—The project of a breakwater for Madras has been revived, and is said to have met with favour in influential quarters; but the million sterling needed is rather a large sum, and Madras is not very sanguine about obtaining it for some time. The town is becoming slowly conscious of the necessity of being up and doing for the preservation of her trade. Commerce must be invited to and fostered in a port like this, for so long as the port is so inconvenient to both ships and shippers, there is always a danger of trade going Bombaywards. A vigorous-minded governor who would throw his whole heart into the interests of Madras as did Munro is what we need at this juncture in our affairs. Unless Madras asserts her rights, they will assuredly be lost sight of in Calcutta and Simla. The conservatism of this Presidency is of the worst type, for it is synonymous with apathy. Madras needs rousing from her long sleep. Are there no Munros now-a-days?—*Madras Times*.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NATIVE AGENCY.—The Madras Government are evidently anxious to comply with the crude philanthropic theories of the India-office, and have actually had under discussion the removal, as an experiment, of all European civil servants from one district, and supplying their place with natives of eminent ability. It is understood that this scheme has been shelved; but the Governor is known to be particularly anxious to put natives in good posts in Madras immediately under the observation of the Government. Already the Vepery police-court and the stamp-office are presided over by Hindoos, and it is rumoured that the acting appointment of collector of sea customs during the absence on leave of the present incumbent will also be filled by a native. The intention of most of the threatened reforms is undoubtedly good and praiseworthy, as it is tantamount to raising meritorious natives from a condition of serfdom to one of such independence as is but consistent with their position as British subjects; what has to be guarded against is lest the ripe Western grain should be forced upon the Indian soil before the field has been prepared, and this is just the danger that is not apparent to philanthropists who labour much for, but have not been residents in India. Western ideas are not applicable *pur et simple* to intellectual Orientalism of the Hindoo type. The process of grafting to be successful must be methodic and comparatively slow.—*Madras Times*.

FURLOUGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Lieut.-col. Pringle, of the Staff Corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 35th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough to Europe for two years; Captain Beatty, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough to Europe for two years; Surgeon Busted, Deputy-Assay Master, Bombay, to the Neilgherry Hills, for six months on medical certificate; Lieutenant Onslow, of the Cavalry General List, on medical certificate for twenty months, to Europe; Lieut.-col. Mayne, Deputy-Judge Advocate-general, Centre Division and Straits District, for sixty days, from the 5th of July, 1868; Captain Thomas, 24th Foot, to England, overland, on medical certificate; Captain Creagh, 1st Foot, to England, overland, on medical certificate; Captain Callander, R.A., 14th Brigade, to England via the Cape, on medical certificate; Lieut.-col. Jones, of the Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from the 14th August, 1868, or date of departure from Madras; Lieutenant Robinson, of the Staff Corps, Quartermaster 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is commuted to furlough for two years, on medical certificate, under the regulations of 1868; Lieut. Gahan, of the Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 31st Regiment Light Infantry, who was granted leave to Europe on medical certificate under the regulations of 1864, is now permitted to elect the furlough regulations of 1868.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—"No researches," writes the *British Medical Journal*, "could well have created greater scientific interest than those by which Dr. Bence Jones some time since pointed out and investigated the existence in the human body of a substance closely resembling quinine in fluorescence, possessing all its optical qualities and answering to its chemical tests. He showed, at the same time, that the tissues yielded a more intense fluorescence after

the administration of quinine. This seemed at once to suggest a most interesting solution of the 'specific' virtues of vegetable quinine in febrile, agueish, and other forms of disease. Drs. Rhoads and Pepper, following out the line of investigation, have made twelve carefully conducted observations, in which they have examined the blood in agueish fevers. They conclude ('*Pennsylvania Hospital Reports*') that there is a close connection between the diminution of animal quinoidine and malarial disease. A short time, they say, appears to effect marked reduction in the normal amount of fluorescent substance; and it may, they think, be confidently inferred that it is not essential for fully formed febrile paroxysms to occur in order to produce this peculiar effect. It remains for further investigation to confirm these interesting results, and to ascertain whether such diminution of animal quinoidine is produced by other causes than the malarial poison."—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 7. Waterloo, Sharp, Mauritius.—8. Priam, Simpson, Shields; Tarquin, Ovenstone, Shields.—8. Nepal, Peyron, Marseilles.—9. Str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta; Afghan, Fisher, Liverpool; Sussex, Kinney, Bombay.—9. Eurydice, Betts, Aden.—12. Eastward Ho, Davies, Middlesbrough; Josseling, Boque, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Mr. T. Nelson, Mr. J. Mansergh, Mr. Cavanaugh, Mr. P. Waite. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Abbott. For SUKZ.—Mr. Karop, Mr. Grote, Capt. Camperio, Mr. Garrett. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell and child, Major Salt, Mr. Prinsip, Mr. Haworth, Lieut. White, Mr. Griffith. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Morgan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Green and child, Mr. Ormsby, Capt. Broughton, Mr. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. McLardy and two children, Mr. Josselyn, Mrs. Cochrane and child, Mr. R. S. Lees, Lieut. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Medhurst, Mr. J. Butler, Mr. Smith, Mr. B. E. Reade, Mrs. Colonel Ponsonby, Mr. J. Oliver, Mr. C. Bey, Mr. W. Smith. For MADRAS.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Arathoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 8. Saint Hilda, —, Calingapatam.—9. Mikado, —, Gopaulpore; Waterloo, Sharp, Calcutta.—10. P. and O. str. Surat, Greaves, Suex.—12. Peerless, —, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. K. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Lieut. col. Macdonald and two children, Lieut. J. B. Gahan, Col. G. W. Y. Simpson, Col. G. S. Dobbie, Mrs. Dobbie and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Col. and Mrs. Faulkner and five children, Surgeon major Penny, Mrs. J. B. Stevens, Major T. L. Scott's four children, Mr. Hartley, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. W. Swain, Mr. Auchterlorn, Mr. Syk, Mr. Judd Towler, Capt. and Mrs. O'Gilbie and child, Mrs. Ashburnham and two children. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. R. Beatty, H. St. A. Goodrich, Mr. W. Huddleston, Lieut. P. Sanderson, Major Rideout, Lieut. Trevor, Lieut. Cunningham, Col. and Mrs. Clark Kennedy, Col. Pringle, Mr. R. O. Campbell, Capt. Thomas. For SYDNEY.—Dr. Montgomery. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mrs. Saunders. For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. C. Kingstone. For GALLE.—Mr. V. C. Lees, Mr. C. O'Clery.

Commercial.

Madras, July 14, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	2 0½
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1854-57	8½ pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	13½
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-8-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

Bombay.

A PARSEE C.S.I.—We hear that the title of C.S.I. is shortly to be conferred on Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee, the head priest of the Parsees in the Deccan.

SLAVERY IN THE DOOARS.—We learn from the *Englishman* that Government has discovered the existence of slavery in the Dooars to the East of Buxa and has induced the Ranees of Bijnee to manumit no less than 700 slaves of both sexes.

DEATH OF INSPECTOR BULKELEY.—The *Poona Observer* announces the death of Mr. Harrington Bulkeley, Inspector-in-Chief of the Bombay Cotton Department. The cause of Mr. Bulkeley's death was a tumour in the neck, the result of the lacerations of a tiger some years ago.

MARINE.—The appointment of Commander Robinson to the office of Superintendent of Marine, and of Lieutenant Searle to the office of Marine Storekeeper, are made substantive from April 15 and 3rd June respectively, although they are to be considered as temporary, pending other arrangements.

OFFICIAL.—It is officially announced that the appointments of Commander Robinson to the office of the Superintendent of Marine, and of Lieutenant Searle to the office of Marine Storekeeper, are made substantive from April 15 and June 3 respectively, although they are to be considered as temporary, pending other arrangements.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—According to the *Government Gazette* the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate his Highness Jowan Singjee, Maharaja of Edur, K.C.S.I., and Byranjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., to be additional members of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

DANGEROUS STATE OF THE HOOGLY.—During the last month and up to date, says the *Friend of India*, no less than nine vessels have grounded in the Hooghly, although the weather has not been much more tempestuous than it usually is in the beginning of the rains. Is this due to the present pilot service or the silting up of the river?

EXAMINATIONS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language on the 6th June:—Messrs. E. J. Ebdon, S. H. McMinn, J. F. Fleet, F. Birkbeck, and J. F. Muir. The undermentioned are also reported to have passed the required examination according to the lower standard:—Captain Shirley, 49th foot; Captain Stewart, 1st foot; Staff Assist. Surgeon Robertson, F battery 14 brigade R.A.; Schoolmaster Wilson, Colour Sergeants Merrison and Mathews, 1st foot; Lance Corporals Smith and Chudley, 1st foot. Second Captain Vacher, D battery, R.H.A.; Barrackmaster Duke; Bombardier Trigg, No. 6 battery R.A.; Private Whitley, 95th foot; Private Collager, 95th foot; Schoolmaster Devereux (attached to corps of Sappers and Miners); Acting Sub-Conductor Graham.

MAGIC LANTERNS.—According to the subjoined General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, that functionary appears to be sedulously anxious to have the phantasmagoria introduced into regimental schools as a means towards education:—Referring to Horse Guards G.O. No. 769, of Sept. 26, 1861, on the subject of magic lanterns and the delivery of lectures to the troops, it is notified that an additional supply of magic lanterns has now been received from England and forwarded to the stations of Poona, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Deesa, Kurrachee, Belgaum, Bombay and Aden. The Commander-in-Chief calls upon General Officers commanding divisions and brigades and Commanding Officers of regiments to do all in their power to induce officers and others under their command to deliver lectures to soldiers.

POLITICAL.—MOVEMENTS OF OFFICIALS.—Captain P. H. Le Geyt assumed charge of the 2nd Political Assistant's office, Kattywar, on the 6th June last. Captain J. W. Watson assumed charge of the 3rd Political Assistant's office on the 13th idem. Captain L. Russell assumed charge of the 4th Political Assistant's office on the 8th idem. Captain G. E. Hancock assumed charge of the Assistant Political Agent's office on the 13th idem. Mr. J. Crowley assumed charge as 4th Extra Assistant on the 13th idem. Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Dick assumed charge of the office of Political Superintendent and Commandant Upper Sind Frontier, on the 9th June last, as a temporary measure. Mr. W. H. Havelock gave over charge of his duties as Commissioner in Sind to Mr. J. G. Moore, Assistant Commissioner, July 3. Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Merewether, C.B., assumed charge of the duties of Commissioner in Sind, July 10.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.—Doubts having arisen as to the amount of bounty to be refunded by soldiers who may take their discharge after having volunteered under the provisions of General Order by the Governor-general, June 13, 1864, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs the substitution of the following form of agreement to be signed by soldiers receiving bounty for volunteering, in place of that contained in the order above referred to:—I, ———, having received, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 695 of 1863, Rs. ———, bounty for volunteering, have done so on the condition that I cannot claim my discharge, unless, in addition to any purchase money which may be claimable from me under the Regulations of the service, I refund the amount of bounty I have received, deducting ten rupees for each year of service I shall have completed since volunteering.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.—The Hedjaz Sanitary Commission give very satisfactory accounts of the health of the pilgrims during the recent pilgrim season. The death rate at Mecca during the height of the pilgrimage was at a minimum. The only disease was a few cases of mild dysentery and intermittent fever. There were only thirty-eight patients in the public hospital. The authorities appear to have exercised extreme caution in carrying out sanitary arrangements. The streets were watered twice a day, the sewage was conveyed by underground channels to a distance from the city, and the slaughter-house was also removed some distance. The only inconvenience seems to have arisen from the difficulty of housing the pilgrims, many of whom had to quarter themselves in the streets. From ten to twelve thousand persons, for whom no shelter had been provided, have arrived at Mecca, and a caravan of 4,000 pilgrims had gone on to Medina. The number of pilgrims is stated approximately at 85,000, which is considerably in excess of the numbers assembled last year.

AN ENGLISH ARTIST IN KATTYWAR.—We learn from a correspondent in Kattywar that Mr. Paul Rainford, the artist, has just completed a life-size portrait of the Thakoor of Jhusdun. He has also taken the portraits of several Kattywar chiefs, and some time since those of distinguished natives in other parts of the Western Presidency. Several of the productions of Mr. Rainford that were "hung" in the Art

Exhibition, which took place in Bombay in February last, commanded considerable notice—their faithfulness to the originals and their artistic character in general being very distinguished. There is one exquisite production of this artist, which represents the youthful son of the Thakoor of Palitana playing with flowers in a garden; each flower is carefully and minutely painted, as though it were a picture by itself. Mr. Rainford seems to be in a fair way towards forming a portrait gallery for all India. Seeing that so few genuine artists visit this country, we are glad to find Mr. Rainford's services so generally availed of and his merits so much appreciated by those who can afford to patronise professional gentlemen of Mr. Rainford's attainments.—*Times of India*.

GOOD ADVICE.—On the book-shelves of our office is an old copy of Malcolm's "Government of India," on the flyleaf of which is an inscription forming an interesting memento of a notable Bombay citizen of the last generation—the one whose statue is perhaps the best specimen of the sculptor's art amongst those which adorn the vestibule of our town-hall. The inscription speaks for itself, and is thoroughly characteristic of this Bombay worthy of the olden time:—"To Mr. Joseph Charles Coley, Cadet of Infantry on the Bombay Establishment, from Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., Fitzroy-square, 18th Dec., 1839.—Be kind to the natives; treat them as your equals and fellow-subjects; give them your confidence, and you will be amply repaid. 'Gratitude' is their natural motto. They may forget an injury, but a kindness never! This, I say, after living among them twenty-two years and twenty-eight years after leaving them.—CHAS. FORBES." Of the career of the said cadet we have no particulars, but trust he laid to heart not only the benign lesson on the title-page, but also the wise counsel with which the pages of the volume are replete. In reproducing this little relic of bygone days it may serve to show that a certain policy now being advocated is founded on no new doctrines.—*Times of India*.

HOW JURYMEN ARE TREATED IN BOMBAY.—To the Editor of the *Times of India*.—Sir,—May I take the liberty of stating how the jurors at the sessions on Tuesday were put to great inconvenience? His lordship, the chief justice, after confining the jury at about eight o'clock at night, went home, ordering the clerk to wait till eleven o'clock, and see if the jury came to an unanimous verdict; if so, then to bring them to his lordship's bungalow. This was done. His lordship, after hearing the verdict from the foreman, discharged the jury. The police officer in charge of the jury brought them back as far as the Two Tanks, Bhendy Bazaar-road, and then told them to find their own conveyances to go to their respective homes. What sort of justice is this, after keeping the jury nearly twelve hours in confinement without food? They had to find buggies at such a late hour as one o'clock, and some had to walk a distance of about six miles, after being without food all day. This is a great *zoolum*. Formerly, the presiding judges ordered tiffins to all the jurors, and according to their religion. I think the above statement will be sufficient for his lordship to inquire into the hardships jurors are put to, and to order effective measures to prevent a repetition of the same.—*Times of India*, July 10.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—We believe the following notice of motion will be shortly submitted by an honourable member to the House of Commons:—"Notice of Motion.—To ask H.M.'s Secretary of State for India the reason why a surgeon and surgeon-major of an Indian regiment, holding the relative rank of major and lieutenant-colonel respectively, are paid 110 and 427 rupees per mensem less than a regimental major and lieutenant-colonel of the same service; also to inquire whether it is the intention of H.M.'s Government to restore to Indian army surgeons the staff salary formerly granted by the Honourable East India Company, in addition to the military pay of their rank; and which would be in accordance with the system already adopted with military officers, under the new organisation of the Indian army, by which even the adjutant is permitted to draw a larger staff salary, in addition to the pay of his rank, than what is included in the 'consolidated pay' of a surgeon or surgeon-major in medical charge of a regiment." As it is not to be expected that the regimental surgeon, to whose judgment and skill are entrusted the health and lives of some 3,000 officers, men, and families of the regiment, is likely to continue to serve in a corps in which military officers of the same rank as himself enjoy a much higher rate of remuneration, proof of which may have been seen by the numerous surgeons who have lately retired from the Indian army in the prime of life, and as the untimely loss of their professional experience is a public misfortune, the subject is not likely to have escaped the attention of Government.—*Times of India*, July 11.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.—On Thursday afternoon, July 17, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held in the offices of the secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart, and Co.)—Mr. J. G. Smith in the chair—to explain to the shareholders the result of the deliberations of the committee which was appointed on the 9th July to consult with the directors, for the purpose of devising a scheme to form a new company. Mr. Byranjee Cursetjee, at the request of the chairman, explained to the shareholders that the result of the consultation between the committee and the directors was a proposal to form a new company with a

capital of Rs. 32,00,000 (thirty-two lakhs), divided into 1,600 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, with powers to the directors to increase the capital up to Rs. 50,00,000 (fifty lakhs), by issuing new shares. Mr. Moteram Bhugobhoy suggested that a provision should be inserted in the new deed that the directors should consult the shareholders before increasing the capital. After some discussion a proposal of Mr. K. R. Kolah that the suggestions of the committee should be agreed to, excepting only that the directors' power of increasing the capital should be limited to Rs. 50,000, was carried. The chairman having stated that that was all the business, Mr. Moteram asked why the proposition to wind up the company should not be confirmed at that meeting, to which Mr. Hurrell, solicitor to the company, answered that another meeting would require to be held for that purpose.

CABUL.—Hafiz Jee, chief of the Kohistanee tribe, died at Cabul a few days ago. His death was greatly deplored by the Ameer and the general residents of the city, by all of whom he was greatly beloved. The Ameer Azim Khan has left for the field in person. He proposes to challenge his nephew, Sirdar Yakoob Khan, to a hand-to-hand encounter. Before the Ameer left for Ghiznee he despatched the prisoners Sirdars Mahomed Shureef Khan, Wally Mahomed Khan, and other relatives and friends of Ameer Shere Ally Khan to Turkistan, there to remain in the custody of Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan. Reports have also reached Peshawur to the effect that the Cabul Ameer has fled in the direction of Turkistan, and that he has sent the whole of his family to the residence of Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan, a chief of the Ghilzies. General Mahomed Zaman Khan, a commandant of Ameer Azim Khan's troops, was killed in the last engagement with the troops of Ameer Shere Ali Khan at Moker. Yakoob Khan proposes to advance on Cabul at once, so that a most bloody battle is now expected every day. Salleh Mahomed Khan, the governor of Khost, has come to Cabul with all his force to assist the Ameer Azim Khan. By the latest report the Ameer of Cabul's camp was at Deh Baria, on the Killah Quazee and Ghiznee road. Ferozeshah was at Boonair, neglected by the Akhoond, though respected and received by the people.—*Punjab Times*, July 14.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, who signs himself "The Day of Humbug," suggests a few questions for Sir Charles Jackson. They are pointed enough, certainly, but perhaps Sir Charles will consider them irrelevant to the inquiry. We append them, however, for what they are worth:—1. Let Sir C. Jackson summon all the bankrupts and question them, on oath, one after another, how each and all of them came to lose some hundreds of thousand pounds sterling and became penniless? 2. If they are really penniless and in a helpless and destitute condition, as they ought to be, how is it that almost all of them are still living in bungalows worth lakhs of rupees and are driving their carriage and pair? 3. If they have really suffered misfortune, how is it that each and all the bankrupts are in bodies much fatter, and in appearance much fresher and livelier than their true creditors, and that they are still getting fatter and fresher day after day? 4. How many of them have made over properties and cash in the names of their wives and relations, as *trust property and trust money*? And what is the aggregate amount of it all? "The Day of Humbug" adds:—"Take the photographs of all the bankrupts, and all the applicants for the benefit of the notorious Act XXVIII. of 1865, and distribute them (with a statement of the liabilities, &c.) amongst the bankers and merchants of Hindoostan and England, and the ruined widows and orphans, to let them see how gloriously happy and contented beings those men are. Besides this, let another fact also be noted down—that the Bombay Government of the day is so marvellously liberal, that almost all the *insolvents* are enjoying, up to this hour, the honours of justices of the peace, first class jurors, fellows of colleges, delegates in the Parsee law courts," &c., &c.

FURLOUGHS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate and leave of absence in July last:—Surgeon Hewlett to Europe for six months; Major Roberts, Assistant Quartermaster-general on the Bengal Army Establishment, for twenty months; Captain Ormsby, 2nd Dragoon Guards, August 3, 1868, to December 3, 1868, to remain in England on private affairs; Lieut. Saunders, 20th Hussars, for three months, to visit Hyderabad, Deccan; Surgeon Major Mahaffy, M.D., Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Kurrachee, for four months in India; Lieut.-colonel Langston, Bombay Infantry, to remain at the Neigherries from Aug. 7 to December 31; Lieut. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, July 2 to July 31, to Bombay, preparatory to final certificate to Europe; Major Woodcock, 23rd Punjab N.I., June 24 to June 30, to remain at Bombay; Captain Smith, 29th Regiment N.I., July 1 to July 31, and Assistant-surgeon Kearney, Medical Department, July 1 to July 31, in extension, to remain in Bombay; Lieutenant Parker, Port Officer and Conservator, Carwar, to Europe for twelve months; Lieut. Fagan, adjutant 2nd Light Cavalry, for two years to Europe—this cancels G.O. No. 437, July 2; Major Briggs, Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, for two years, under Regulations of 1868—this cancels G.O. No. 440, July 6; Captain Stewart, 18th Hu-sars, Paymaster the Hon. M. Mostyn, 21st Fusiliers, Staff Assistant Surgeon Paliologus, to proceed to England by the overland route. These officers will on arrival report themselves to the Adjutant-general, Horse Guards. Staff Assistant Surgeon Paliologus is

available for duty with troops. Captain and Brevet Major Bogle, R.A., July 21, 1868, to Jan. 21, 1869, to England on urgent private affairs.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN TRYON, R.N.—The shipmasters in Bombay harbour met on the 17th of July at the Royal Hotel, Fort, for the purpose of deciding upon the best way of expressing their respect and good feelings towards Captain Tryon, R.N., late Principal Transport Officer in Annesley Bay. The chairman, Captain Miller, remarked that before the subscription lists were handed round it would be as well to speak of the claims of Captain Tryon to their respect and esteem. Of course different people looked through different glasses, but for himself, he (the chairman) would say that in Captain Tryon he found a gentleman of superior intellect, one who had the tact of viewing the right side of a question that came before him. This was a rare merit, one that could not be found in every person. Shipmasters had met with a great deal of kindness at his hands on every occasion they came in contact with him during the expedition to Abyssinia. He would allude to his liberality and generosity in subscribing towards the relief of the widows and children of captains who died in Annesley Bay. He (Captain Tryon) did not belong to their cloth, and there was no necessity for him to subscribe in those cases. Every one present would testify to the courteous, affable, and kind manner in which he did everything. There was another case in which the chief officer of a ship, who was sick, was allowed to go to Suez for the benefit of his health. Now, it is not every man who will go out of his way to do kind acts like these when he is not bound to do so. Ship captains were always ready to stand up for their rights, and he (the chairman) had no doubt they would all of them show themselves alive to acknowledge the kindness they had experienced at Capt. Tryon's hands. (Cheers.)—Captain Emerson would add one more instance to those already related. He (Captain Tryon) on one occasion offered a free passage to the widow and daughter of a captain who had died; and in another case, as mentioned by the chairman, his (Captain Emerson's) chief officer was allowed twenty-eight days' leave to go to Suez for the benefit of his health.—Captain Watson was of opinion that the health of the shipping at Zoula was owing to the way in which Captain Tryon managed his business. Had there been in his place a man of an irritable, exacting disposition, it would have created an amount of ill-feeling and vexation certainly to be regretted. Everything however went on in a satisfactory way. The speaker could not help attributing the health of the shipping at Zoula to the judicious management of Captain Tryon. Subscriptions for a piece of plate have already been taken to the amount of Rs. 3,000.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLABA COMPANY.—On the afternoon of July 17 the second ordinary general meeting of the Colaba Company was held in the offices of the secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. Remington and Co.). There was a good attendance of shareholders and the chair was occupied by Mr. G. M. Stewart. The chairman in opening the proceedings, said the report showed that nine-tenths of the cotton trade of Bombay passed through Colaba, and very much of it had to be carted from the station, which was still at a distance from their property. This clearly showed that with railway communication Colaba would always be the depot for the cotton trade of this port. He had nothing fresh to tell the meeting with reference to the question which had lately been raised as to the extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; but he believed no change could be made in the original plans without the concurrence of the Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, and they might rest confident that due consideration would be shown to the interests of all involved. The claims of the Colaba Company had been fully represented. At all events they might be sure of a goods extension with a station for the trade which would naturally find its way to Colaba. One satisfactory feature to be pointed out in the accounts was that there was almost no liability, the whole amount of the liabilities being a few arrears in working expenses, which had already been paid. There was a considerable sum of money in cash and Government paper which would be of great service in adding to the value of the property. He concluded by proposing that the report of the directors and the accounts be adopted, which was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw thought it would be throwing away money into the sea if they made any more reclamations. In his opinion the directors might better dispose of the Rs. 5,39,000 by investing in Government securities, which might fetch perhaps between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 every year, and that would be a good addition to what might be gained every year from the property of the company. The chairman's motion was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted. On the motion of Mr. Keir, solicitor, it was agreed that, as recommended, a dividend of Rs. 80 should be sanctioned, payable from the 22nd inst. Messrs. T. F. Lidderdale and Nowrojee Furdoonjee were then appointed directors in place of Mr. G. M. Stewart and the Hon. Munguldass Nathooobhoy, who retired by rotation; and Messrs. James Ranken and Jehangeerjee Gustadjee were elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Some discussion then took place as to an application by certain shareholders in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company for shares in the Colaba Company in lieu of shares in the old company,

forfeited for nonpayment of third call of Rs. 200. Thirty-one shares had been so forfeited, and the meeting agreed to leave it to the discretion of the directors whether the applications should be complied with.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 14. Str. Martaban, Sharp, Kurrachee; Montpelier, Miller, Liverpool; Ann. Hogan, Annesley Bay; Vanda, Laing, Annesley Bay;—15. Calcutta, Jopp, Annesley Bay; str. Madras, Davis, Kurrachee.—17. Egvria, Burt, Newport; Tyrol, Owens, Cardiff.—18. Str. Malta, Hyde, Suez; Francis, Higgs, Aden; Caldera, Jordan, Annesley Bay; Chasamarden, Thomas, Aden; City of Nankin, Watson, Clyde; Zelik, Stevens, Liverpool; Mary Moore, Wood, Clyde; str. Orissa, Hall, Hong Kong.—20. Gals, Shaw, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—From Southampton.—Capt. Forteach, Mr. W. Sloan, Capt. Tennant, Dr. Kist, Mr. H. Coxo, Mr. A. Stormont, Bandmaster Lay and wife, Mr. John Hodson, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. W. H. Cooley, Mr. J. Holt, Mr. J. Kutley, Mr. B. Boyens, Mr. C. Morley, Mr. L. Watkins, Mr. T. J. Pilcher, Mr. F. Honey, Mr. J. Kinnear, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. G. Jones, Mr. J. Jacques, Mr. W. McGeochan, Mr. J. Everitt, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. J. Yearsley, Mr. T. Radmall, Mr. R. Fenton, Mr. G. Kerr. From Marseilles.—For Yokohama.—Mr. C. H. Dallas. From Marseilles.—Mrs. Balcombe, Capt. Panno. From Suez.—Capt. Bradford.

DEPARTURES.

July 14. Rangoon, Bennetson, Aden and Suez; Shooting Star, Cressley, Havre; City of Shanghai, Crockett, Calcutta; Europa, Glew, Liverpool; North Wind, Currie, Rangoon; Anna Henderson, Henderson, Moulmein; Hannibal, Hill, Calcutta.—14. Janet Mitchell, Binny, Batavia.—15. Str. Punjab, Ross, Kurrachee; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta.—16. Str. Nada, Wood, Kurrachee; str. John Bright, Marquard, Havre; Hindoostan, Mennie, Rangoon; str. Sultan, Eyre, Kurrachee; str. Kolna, Simpson, Kurrachee; str. Mula, Oares, Kurrachee.—17. Str. Ottawa, Eyre, Hong Kong; Tangier, McNabb, Moulmein; Scimitar, Potts, Calcutta; Marco Polo, Davies, Calcutta; Prince of Wales, Nacoda, Zanzibar; str. Himilia, Calcutta.—18. Str. Asia, Irvin, Kurrachee.—19. Fort George, Cross, Liverpool; Twilight, Angel, Singapore; Irwell, Fearan, Singapore and Johore; John Watt, Poole, Akyab.—20. Str. Gunga, Bonfellow, Aden and Suez; str. Comorin, Turner, Kurrachee.—21. Mail str. Sumatra, Browne, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Gunga.—Dr. Dodsworth, Mrs. Swaine, Mrs. Elliott and two children, Capt. Sampson, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Buller, Mr. Irvin, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Johnson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Kinloch, Major Scott, Mr. Karberg, Capt. W. Thompson, Capt. H. Wood. For Suez.—Mr. John Freeborough, Capt. W. Ellis, Dr. Currie, Hon. M. Mostyn, Mr. B. T. Finch. For Southampton.—Lieut. Clayton, Conductor D. Vint, Mr. G. Mills, Lieut. A. Watts, R.N., G. W. Anderson, Mr. T. Hine. For Aden.—Asst. surg. Waghorn.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 20, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee 1s. 11 7/16d.
6 ditto ditto 1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto 1s. 11 1/2d. Docs.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	118 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	5 dia.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	18 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	1850 dia.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 7 dia.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	2 pm.
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	1100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	710
Frere Land Company	...	...	80 per cent. pm.
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	62 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...	per
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 1130 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 14600 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	680 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	10 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	...
(£20 paid up)	...	...	...
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	...	...
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 170 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	740 per share old

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. 96
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1842-33	...	...	" 93
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...
" " " 1854-55	...	...	94
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	100 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	114 1/2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10 1/2
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 204
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106 7-18
Sycee Silver	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	per Tolah. 163
Gold Bars, English	...	...	164
Ditto Pekin	...	...	10-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, 15s. to 21. 12s. 6d.; Seeds, 15s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, 41; Seeds, 21.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BEAN, L., exec. engr., 3rd grade, 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawar road, has 1 mo. priv. leave from Sept. 7 next.
BENSON, W. R., who returned from furl. on June 22, is re-attached to N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude. [13 next.
BLYTH, W. E., dep. comr., Montgomery, has 1 mo. priv. leave from Sept. BOLST, A. C., asst. supt. of police, Sebsaugor, is transf. to Nowgong, and appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of latter dist. July 10.
BOXWELL, J., to be a member of and secretary to the local committee of public instruction at Pooree. [pore dist. July 6.
BROOKE, Capt. T. H. B., asst. comr., is transf. from Chindwara to Nag-Browne, J. F., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Dinagore, dur. leave of Elliot.
CHARDE, E., asst. dist. supt. of police, will carry on current duties of the office of dist. superint. of police, Ludianah, in add. to his own.
CLARKE, Lieut. S. C., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transf. from Mysore to Coorg, from June 17 last.
COCKERELL, R. V., to offic. as coll. of customs, Calcutta, dur. leave of Crawford, July 13.
CUMBERLEDGE, Major A. B., dep. comr., Sumbulpore, returned from special duty in Gurjat States, and resumed charge of his duties from Bowie, on July 1.
DONALD, W., received charge of office of examiner of claims, Madras, from Trevor, on June 15.
ELLIOT, A. J., civil and sess. judge of Dinagore, has priv. leave for 2 mo., from date he may be relieved. July 9.
FARRELL, Serg. J. O., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an overseer, 1st grade, and posted to N.W. Provs. July 9.
FERRAR, M. L., asst. comr., 3rd grade, in Oude, to be an asst. settlement officer, 2nd grade, in province. July 4.
FISHER, E. E., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as sub-registrar of assurances of sub-dist. of Chuprah, dur. abs. of B. W. Bose. July 13.
FORSTH, T. D., comr. and supt., Jullundhur div., has priv. leave for 3 weeks from Sept. 1 next.
FRASER, Capt. H., dist. supt. of police, transf. from Nimar to Nagpore, assumed charge of his duties from A. Marriott, asst. dist. supt. of police, on June 29. [July 2.
GATEHOUSE, W., supervisor, 2nd grade, joined 3rd Presidency div. on GLASPOUR, Capt. C. L. R., settlement officer, Upper Godavery dist., availed himself of the 3 mo. priv. leave, dated April 20 last, on June 25, making over charge of Upper Godavery settlement to Capt. G. Warner, dep. comr. [coll. July 9.
GRANT, F., extra asst. comr., Western Doors, is vested with powers of GREY, Lieut. L. J. H., asst. comr., transf. from Dera Ismael Khan to Amballa dist.
GROTE, A., is perm. to res. the C.S. from date of embarkation for Europe. July 3.
HAYES, G., to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Purneah, and to exercise powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class in that dist. July 7.
HOGAN, Pensioned Apoth. J. H., app. as asst. to the civil surg. at Nagpore, rep. his arr. and assu. ch. of his duties on June 29.
HOOD, Capt. F. H., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Chittagong.
JENKINS, Major C. V., asst. comr., transf. from the Amballa to the Bunnoo dist., and to offic. as dep. comr. of the latter dist.
JONES, R. C., now offic. as dist. superint. of police, Jhelum, is transf. to Gurgaon. July 7.
JONES, Lieut. H. P., offic. dist. superint. of police, Ludianah, to offic. as dist. superint. of Jhelum.
KILBY, S. J., to offic. as an asst. superint. of police at Mymensing. July 7.
LILLINGSTON, E. G., to offic. as dep. comr. and sub judge of Singbloom from June 24, during abs. of Hayes. Lieut. Lillingston is also vested with powers, and app. to act as sub judge in Bamunghatty.
LOCH, Capt. J. L., offic. dep. comr. of Balaghat, availed himself of the priv. leave granted to him May 28 on June 9, making over ch. of the Balaghat dist. to Lieut. Bloomfield.
MANGLES, H. A., acct. gen., British Burmah, is all. prep. leave from Feb. 5 last, the day before he resumed ch. of office on return fr. leave. July 10.
MEIKLEJOHN, G. F., probat. asst. superint. rev. survey, Mysore, having passed the prescribed depl. exam., is prom. to asst. supt. from June 1.
MULLER, W. C., extra asst. comr., Darjeeling, is vested with powers of a coll. July 14.
MUNRO, Major A. A., dep. comr., to offic. as same of Dera Ismael Khan, with effect from date on which he assu. ch. of that dist. July 1.
O'CONNOR, T. A., asst. dist. superint. of police, is transf. from Gurgaon to Multan. [rell. July 13.
PAWSEY, R. H., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hooghly dur. abs. of Cocko-

PERKINS, Lieut. col. E., dist. superint. of police, on leave, is transf. from Ludianah to Jholum. July 7.
 PERKINS, Major E., exec. engr., 1st grade, offic. superint. engr., N. Circle, assumed ch. of that circle on June 20. July 9.
 POLITES, C., is reapp. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of 1st grade, and posted to N.W.P. July 8.
 POLLOK, Capt. F. T., exec. engr., 3rd grade, att. to Lower Assam div., to offic. as exec. engr. of Schillong div., in add. to his own duties, dur. sick leave of Hills. Capt. Pollok assn. exec. ch. on May 24 last.
 PRICE, J. C., offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing, has 14 days' leave, to enable him to present himself for examination by the standard of high proficiency in Hindoostanee to be held in Calcutta in the beginning of October next.
 QUINLAN, Rev. A. W. R., M.A., app. by the Sec. of State a jun. chapl. on the Bengal estab., reported his arr. on June 22 per str. *Candia*. Mr. Quinlan's servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, July 7. To offic. as chapl. of Howrah. July 13.
 RAMPINI, R. F., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Balasore. July 9.
 REID, H. S., comr., Fyzabad div., Oude, servs. placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P. July 4.
 STUART, Rev. J. K., chapl. of Anarkali, has priv. leave for 2 mos., with effect from such date after Aug. 1 as he may avail himself thereof.
 SULLIVAN, J., sub overseer, 1st class, 1st grade, from Hill Roads div. to Lower Sirhind div., Punjab. July 2.
 WILKINS, Lieut. W. H., 1st div. Central Provs. survey, has 2 mos. priv. leave from July 1.
 WROUGHTON, H. A. C., to be asst. supt. of police in Seebaugor. July 14.

MILITARY.

ANDREW, Cornet, 21st hussars, to be lieut., v. Pitcher, admitted a prob. for the staff corps. Dated June 30.
 ANLEY.—That portion of G.O., dated March 13 last, appg. Lieut. Anley, 41st foot, to be adj. v. Michell, prom., is cano. Dated June 27.
 BAKER, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 6th Bengal cav.
 BARNETT, Lieut. and qrmr., to offic. as wing officer 18th N.I., in add. to his other duties, in room of Capt. F. Allen, wing officer, appd. 2nd in com. Dated June 10.
 BARNETT, Lieut., from qrmr. 4th Gorkha regt., to be qrmr. 1st ditto, v. Hay, who is permitted to exchange appt. Dated June 27.
 BECHER, Capt. D. W., 10th foot, to offic. as interp., in room of Capt. H. M. Evans, a prob. for the staff corps. Dated June 6.
 BINGHAM, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in room of Maj. Ward, with effect from June 10.
 BOILEAU, Capt. F. W., brig. maj., is posted to Allahabad, in room of Capt. H. Fellowes, to Europe.
 CLARKE, Lieut. and adj. D. R., 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, in room of Foote. Dated June 14.
 CROOKSHANK.—Admitted to Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name:—Lieut. A. Crookshank, of H.M.'s 35th foot, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. adj., 26th (Punjab) regt. N.I. Jan. 29, 1867. [Bengal cav.]
 CHAPMAN, Lieut. H., 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 6th CLARE, Lieut. and qrmr. A. B., to offic. as wing officer 16th N.I., in add. to his other duties. Dated June last. [Dated June 10.]
 CRAWFORD, Capt., late 18th N.I., is transf. for duty from 9th to 30th N.I.
 ELLIS, Major, staff corps, lately employed with the force in Abyssinia, is directed to do gen. duty at Ferozepore.
 FITZGERALD.—The regtl. order issued by the officer comdg. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, dated June 8, directing Lieut. Fitzgerald, adjt., to offic. in add. as 2nd in com., during abs. of Johnson, is confirmed.
 FORBES, Lieut. E. M., comdg. detach. 18th N.I., to offic. as station staff, Berhampore, as a temp. arrangement, there being no qualified officer available, in room of Loughnan, transf. to another appt.
 GAIRDNER.—The provisional prom. of Ens. Gairdner, 109th foot, to be lieut., is cano. Dated June 25. [Bengal cav.]
 GOWER, Lieut., 2nd squad subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. 17th GRAHAM, Major F. W., 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt. 6th Bengal cav., v. Richardson, on leave, with effect from June 14.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. B. B., 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt. 5th Bengal cav. in add. to his other du., v. Anderson, on leave, with effect from June 18.
 GULLY, Capt. W., 19th brig. R.A., will proc. to England to join C brigade R.H.A., to which he has been appd.
 HALLETT, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties (temp.), v. Trevanion, dec., with effect from June 5.
 HARRIS, Major gen. P., is posted to the Sirhind div., and directed to assume comd. of it, as a temp. measure. Dated June 30.
 HAY, Lieut. J., from qrmr. 1st Gorkha regt., to be qrmr., v. Barnett, who is perm. to exchange appt. Dated June 27.
 HILL, Capt., att. to 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.
 JENKINS, Major R., 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt. 1st Bengal cav., v. Alexander, on leave. Dated June 8.
 JENNINGS, Capt. R. M., 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 6th Bengal cav. Dated June 8 last. [cav.]
 KAUNTZE, Lieut. E. H. E., 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., 6th Bengal KEMBLE, Lieut. and qrmr. H. C., to offic. as adjt. 2nd Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, v. Hewett, proc. on leave.
 MACGREGOR, Lieut. C. M., late dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Abyssian expeditionary force, to be an asst. qrmr. gen., v. Roberts, who vacates on leave to Europe.
 MACNAGHTEN, Capt., 13th Bengal cav., offic. 2nd in comd., to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Wells, removed; dated June 27. Capt. Macnaghten will continue to offic. as 2nd in comd.
 MAINWARING, Lieut., from 1st wing subaltern 35th N.I., to be 1st wing subaltern, 4th Gorkha regt., v. Hay. Dated June 30.

MARRINER, Capt., 58th foot, is appt. to offic. as brig. major at Bareilly, during sick leave of Seagrim, staff corps.
 MARTIN, Capt., late 43rd N.I., for duty from the 2nd N.I. at Alipore, transferred to detach. of 11th N.I., at Berhampore. Dated June 11.
 MOLYNEUX, Lieut., 1st wing subaltern, 1st N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 9, in room of Hallett.
 NEWNHAM, Lieut., 3rd squad. officer and offic. adjt. 17th Bengal cav., returned from leave, to resume the duties of offic. adjt. Dated June 12.
 OAKES, Lieut. H. F., to offic. as qrmr., in room of Douglass, on leave, regtl. order confirmed, dated April 20 last.
 PARKES, Lieut., 60th foot, to offic. as asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from June 10, in room of Crofton, on leave, regtl. order confirmed, dated Dec. 1, 1867.
 PITCHER, Lieut. D. G., 21st hussars, to be 2nd squad. subaltern, 5th Bengal cav., on prob., v. Drake, who has vacated. Dated June 30.
 REVEL, Schoolmaster N., 41st foot, is reported to have passed the prescribed test, according to the lower standard in Hindoostanee, June 1.
 SARTORIUS, Lieut., 2nd squad. subaltern, 6th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. [man. Dated June 27.]
 SPERLING, Capt., staff corps, to be 1st wing subaltern, 10th N.I., v. Maid-STEDMAN, Lieut., 2nd wing subaltern, 24th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Trotter. Dated June 27. [Bengal cav. Dated June 10.]
 SWINEY, Lieut., 1st squad. subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 17th THOMPSON, Lieut. H. G., 2nd batt. 1st royal regt., to be capt., from July 20, 1867.
 TROTTER, Lieut. J. M., qrmr., to be adjt. 24th N.I., v. Sperling, who vacates on promotion. Dated June 27.

MEDICAL.

ARCHER, Dr. C., officg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, to proceed to Lucknow and assume charge of duties of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, temp., in room of Morton, transf. to Rawul Pindee circle. Dated Presidency, August 22.
 BENNETT.—Onerrapoonjee station order confd., dated April 2, 1866, directing Asst. surg. J. Bennett to make over med. charge of Eurasian batty. of art. to Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton, 44th N.I., and to proceed to the Buxa Doar for service.
 DICKSON, Dr. W. P., civ. surg., Dhurmsala, is placed in exec. charge of the jail at that station, with effect from June 24 last, on which date he assumed charge, and is invested with powers of a mag. within the jail.
 FARRELL, Vet. surg. H., to proceed from Cawnpore to Fyzabad and take charge of Govt. horses, on being relieved at the former station by Anderson. Dated July 3.
 FRANCIS, Surg. major, med. dept., examiner of med. acots., to offic. as sec. to insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. service, Lower Provs., dur. period Surg. maj. Macpherson may offic. as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.
 JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H., lately arrived from England, to do duty at the gen. hospital, Calcutta. Dated June 12.
 LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the Presy. of Bengal. Date of arr. at Bombay, May 22; to proceed to Umballa and report himself for duty to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals of that circle. Dated Allahabad, June 12.
 MACKINNON, Asst. surg., 8th brig. R.A., is posted to C batty. of that brigade—to join at Morar. Dated July 6.
 PICTHEL, Dr. J., to offic. as examr. of med. accts., dur. the period Francis may offic. as sec. to insp. gen. of hospitals, Lower Provs. Dated July 3.
 THORNTON.—Eastern frontier dist. order confd., dated Oct. 22 last, directing Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton, 44th N.I., to take over med. charge of Eurasian batty. of art. from Diuwiddie, at disposal of civil dept.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. J. H., med. dept., is att. to 9th N.I., for duty, with effect from July 3.
 WOODS.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 1 last, appg. Surg. Woods, 107th foot, to offic. as garrison surg., in addition to his other duties, during absence of Read, N.I., on leave.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN J. G. E. CAMERON, MADRAS STAFF CORPS.
 At a general Court-martial assembled at Poona on the 15th June, 1868, Captain Joseph George Ellis Cameron, Madras Staff Corps, was arraigned on the following charges:—
 1st. For having been drunk on duty under arms, when acting as field officer of the day at Poona, on or about the 23rd day of April.
 2nd. For having neglected to obey the standing orders of the Poona brigade, in not having visited the arsenal guard when performing grand rounds as acting field officer of the day at Poona, on or about the 23rd day of April.
 3rd. For having, at Poona, on or about the date mentioned in the first charge, when acting field officer of the day, appeared at the Club of Western India in a state of intoxication and made a disturbance there.
 4th. For having, at Poona, on or about the 24th day of April, in his report as officer coming off duty, falsely stated that he had on the previous night performed grand rounds, and that all the guards were present and sober; whereas, in truth, and in fact, he had not visited the arsenal guard at any time during the night of the 23rd day of April.
 Finding.—The Court find that the prisoner is—of the first charge, guilty; of the second charge, guilty; of the third charge, guilty; with the exception of the words, "and made a disturbance there," of which the Court acquit him. Of the fourth charge not guilty.
 Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to be cashiered.
 A. G. VEYSEY, Colonel, 46th Regiment, President.
 Poona, June 19.
 Confirmed.
 The C. in C. in India is unable to concur in the finding on the fourth charge with regard to the evidence stated before the Court, although his Excellency is willing to believe that the prisoner in the matter of that

charge erred through carelessness, and not through intention to deceive, of which he is not accused in the charge.

The case is a very grievous one, but with respect to the example set to the army by the offences of which the prisoner has been found guilty, his Excellency regrets that it is out of his power to extend pardon to the prisoner.

W. R. MANSFIELD, General, C. in C. in India.
Head-quarters, Simla, July 6.

COLOUR SERGEANT E. CARTHY, H.M.'s 104TH FOOT.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 1.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Dugshaie, on June 15 last, Colour Sergeant Edward Carthy, 104th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—That he, Edward Carthy, on the 6th day of May, 1868, being a soldier of H.M.'s British army, serving at Dugshaie, a place in H.M.'s dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of 120 miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, did, at Dugshaie aforesaid, cause the death of Mary Ann Carthy, his wife, by doing acts, that is to say, by violently striking and kicking the said Mary Ann Carthy, with the intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause her death.

Second Charge.—That he, Edward Carthy, on the 6th day of May, 1868, being a soldier of H.M.'s British army, serving at Dugshaie, a place in H.M.'s dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of 120 miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, did at Dugshaie aforesaid, without grave and sudden provocation, voluntarily cause grievous hurt to Mary Ann Carthy, by violently striking and kicking her, with the knowledge of the likelihood that he would thereby cause grievous hurt, and whereby he did cause grievous hurt to her, and endangered her life.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner, No. 2,712, Colour Sergeant Edward Carthy, of the 104th regt. of foot, is not guilty of the first charge, and does acquit him thereof, and is guilty of the second charge, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, No. 2,712, Colour Sergeant Edward Carthy, of the 104th regt. of foot, to suffer simple imprisonment for the term of one (1) year.

(Signed) W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Colonel, President.

Dugshaie, June 18, 1868.

Confirmed.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, General, C. in C.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 28, 1868.

Remarks by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

After the most careful consideration of this case, I arrive at the conclusion that the verdict is in accordance with the evidence submitted to the Court.

The sentence is legal, and certainly not excessive, if compared with the crime of which the prisoner has been found guilty.

There are, however, circumstances connected with this case which induce me to pause before giving effect to this sentence.

In the first place, it is proved that the prisoner is a man of most exemplary character, and possessed of a good temper.

2ndly. That he had received the most cruel provocation from the unfortunate woman before he committed the sudden assault which caused her death.

3dly. That in the evening in question he had already tried hard to keep peace with his wife, notwithstanding the strong excitement under which the prisoner was suffering from previous conviviality.

4thly. That the prisoner was in general a kind and considerate husband, and on good terms with the deceased.

5thly. It is, I think, proved that the assault which caused the death of Mrs. Carthy was not only the result of provocation as proved by the Court, but that it was sudden and unpremeditated.

This fact being taken into consideration, together with the prisoner's high and exemplary character, his long service of nineteen years without previous blemish of any kind, his numerous campaigns, and finally the suffering he must have undergone since the shocking event which has brought him to trial, a suffering which cannot fail to make itself felt in after years, I hold Sergeant Carthy to be an object for pity and clemency, and I hereby remit the sentence accordingly.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, General.

Commander-in-Chief in India.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS.

Simla, July 8.—No. 661.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale of charges for army and departmental staff officers, for which they are entitled to transport by rail or on board ship when proceeding on permanent duty at the Government expense; as also of the number they may be allowed to take when proceeding on service in the field, unless the particular nature of such service renders a special reduction of the complement necessary.

2. Horse allowance for the number of chargers assigned is to be considered as included in the consolidated or staff salary of the appointment, the division of which, in case of absence, is not however to be thereby affected.

3. Officers, whatever their rank, when proceeding on ordinary tours of inspection, will only be allowed transport for one charger.

	Ordinary complement.	Allowed on field service.
Major-general commanding a division; brigadier-general commanding a brigade; adjutant-general; quartermaster-general; commissary-general; inspector-general of hospitals	2	4

	Ordinary complement.	Allowed on field service.
Judge advocate-general; deputy adjutant-general; deputy quartermaster-general; deputy commissary-general; deputy inspector-general of hospitals	2	3
Inspector-general of ordnance; deputy inspector-general of ordnance; inspector of artillery; chief inspector of musketry; staff surgeon-major in charge of a circle	2	0
Military secretary to the viceroy; military secretary to governors of presidencies; military secretary to commanders-in-chief; aide-de-camp to the viceroy; aide-de-camp to governors of presidencies; aide-de-camp to commanders-in-chief; interpreter to commanders-in-chief	2	3
Deputy judge advocate-general; assistant adjutant-general; deputy assistant adjutant-general; assistant quartermaster-general; deputy assistant quartermaster-general; brigade-majors; aide-de-camp to lieutenant-governors; aide-de-camp to general officers; field engineer; commissary of ordnance; assistant commissary-general; deputy assistant commissary-general; field and staff surgeon-major or surgeon; staff veterinary surgeon	1	2
Commandant of artillery; chief engineer	0	4
Brigade quartermaster; baggage-master; provost marshal; deputy commissary; assistant commissary; deputy assistant commissary; senior apothecary	0	1
All other departmental commissioned staff officers, each	1	0

Madras.

CIVIL.

DALYELL, R. A., having assumed ch. of the office of sec. to Govt. in revenue dept. on July 9, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him in the Gazette of June 19 is cancelled.

KILGOUR, Lieut. F., to resume his duties as asst. superint. of police, S. Arcot, and unexpired leave of March 31 last is cancelled.

LANE, Major T. G. M., S.C., to act as Tamil translator to Govt. during abs. of Wright, or from July 14, without prejudice to his appt. as Telugu translator to Govt.

MACLEAN, C. D., asst. to coll. and mag. of the Madras dist., is authorised to take down evidence of witnesses with his own hand in English language.

MARJORIBANKS, J. A., dep. coll. and mag. of Zemindari Tracts in N. Arcot, is invested with powers of a mag. July 14.

MASKEN, J., actg. registrar gen. of assurances, assumed ch. of office from Lieut. col. R. M. Macdonald on July 9.

MORTON, Major R., R.A., actg. comy. of ordnance, 1st class, to be in ch. of stationery depot; and until his assumption of the office Lieut. Ward will be in charge of the depot. July 14.

SULLIVAN, H. E., coll. and mag. of Bellary, resu. ch. of dist. from July 8. THOMAS, T. E., actg. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Tanjore dist., to institute prosecutions for offences committed in that district.

WEBSTER, E. F., judge of the court of small causes, Cuddalore, assumed ch. of the court from the head clerk. July 8.

WRIGHT, Lieut. W. F., Tamil translator to Govt., has priv. leave for 2 mos., under absentee rules of 1868.

MILITARY.

BATES, Major, 16th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer Tonghoo, fr. Dec. 1, 1867, v. Gray on leave. This cancels so much of the order as referred to Major Bates, confd. Jan. 15.

BOULDERSON, Lieut., 2nd foot, is appd. a prob. of the Madras staff corps, and is posted to the 36th N.I., as 2nd wing subalt.—to join. July 1.

COOKE, Ens. W., 2nd batt. 10th foot, 1st wing subalt. 36th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from June 25, and prom. to rank of lieutenant from the same date. [July 15.]

DALRYMPLE, Corn. R. G. E., 19th hussars, to be extra A.D.C. to the Gov., DOYLE.—The services of Ens. F. G. Doyle, 60th rifles, extra A.D.C. to the Gov., being required with his regt., consequent upon its removal from Madras, they are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., with effect from July 15.

ELLIS, Capt. J. A., 1st wing subalt. 8th N.I., to att. 15th N.I. Dated July 6.

JENKINS, Lieut. col., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 6th N.I., v. Shand, dec., but will continue to offic. as 2nd in com. 2nd N.I. Dated July 6.

KENNEDY, Lieut., 21st fus., 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I., is appd. a prob. of the Madras staff corps. July 2.

McMASTER, Lieut. col., staff corps, is appd. to act as dep. judge advocate gen., central div., and Straits dist., dur. abs. of Mayne on leave. July 3.

MOLONY, Lieut. col. C. P., 2nd in com. and wing officer 25th N.I., to officiate as comdt. [July 6.]

PRIOR, Lieut., att. 41st N.I., acting adjt., to be adjt. 37th N.I. Dated SYMONS, Lieut., to act as interp. 2nd batt. 24th foot, v. Pearse, R.A., confirmed July 6. [the 25th N.I.]

WALLACE, Major, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of WARD.—The appt. April 7 last of Lieut. J. J. Ward, to act as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, in the arsenal of Fort St. George, during employ. of Sanderson on other duty, is without prejudice to his own duties as asst. comy. of ordnance.

WATSON, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as adjt. 23rd L.I., confd. July 6

MEDICAL.

YOUNG, Surg. A. G., 60th rifles, is directed to proceed to St. Thomas' Mount, to visit Lieut. Hickson, R.A., in consultation with the medical officer attending him. July 2.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

PEDDER, W. G., superint. rev. survey and assessment, Khandeish, has priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. July 14. [15.]
PHAYRE, Col. R., to be polit. superint. on frontier of Upper Scinde. July

MILITARY.

BROWN, Lieut. J., staff corps, having comp. 12 years' serv., to be capt. from July 4. [to wing subalt. 24th regt. N.I.]
MACKINNON, Lieut., 109th foot, a probat. for S.C., is transf. fr. subalt. 25th
PHAYRE, Col. R., S.C., is app. comdt. of Scinde frontier field force.
PYM, Capt. H., R.E., is conf. as exec. engr. Bombay defences, fr. May 31.
REYNOLDS, Major J. H., S.C., having completed 26 years' serv., to be lieut. col. from July 2.
SMITH, Capt. E. M., S.C., is att. to 21st regt. N.I. [3rd cav.]
STEVENS, Capt., S.C., a candidate for cavalry branch of serv., is att. to
WILLIAMS.—With reference to G.O. March 11 last, Lieut. col. J. D. Williams performed the duties of judge adv. gen. of the army in add. to those of dep. judge adv. gen., Poona div., from March 3 till arr. of Maude from Abyssinia on June 25, and duties of judge adv. gen. till July 11.

MEDICAL.

PLUMTREE, Surg. F. H., is placed on gen. duty (temp.), Poona div.
RATTON, Asst. surg., Madras med. serv., has been placed in med. ch. of European detach. of troops proc. to Madras in the ship *Durham*.
STEPHENS, Asst. surg. H., Bengal med. estab., having arr. from Abyssinia, will proc. to his own presy., via Kurrachee. Dated July 15.
TURNBULL, Asst. surg. P. S., M.D., is perm. to rejoin his appt. as superint. of vaccination, Central Circle.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 14.

1st Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir G. Bell, K.C.B., from 32nd foot, to be col., v. Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir E. Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H., dec.; Aug. 3.

BREVET.

Brevet Col. Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., from lieut. col., h.p., late 44th foot, to be major gen., for distinguished service in the field; Sept. 25, 1867.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, 95th foot; Col. J. Field, 10th Bombay N.I.; Col. R. Phayre, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 15.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel in the army.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. M. Dillon, rifle brigade; Lieut. col. T. W. Milward, R.A.; Lieut. col. H. St. C. Wilkins, R.E.; Aug. 15.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. W. Merewether, C.B., Bombay staff corps; Major and Brevet Lieut. col. W. G. Cameron, 4th foot; Lieut. col. W. E. Macleod, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. A. W. Lucas, Bombay staff corps; Major and Brevet Lieut. col. F. A. E. Loch, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. E. Campbell, Bombay staff corps; Major and Brevet Lieut. col. H. H. A. Wood, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. H. W. Holland, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. R. P. Warden, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 15.

To be Lieutenant colonels.

Major C. H. Palliser, Bengal staff corps; Brevet major F. S. Roberts, 2nd capt. R.A.; Major C. F. F. Chamberlain, Bombay staff corps; Major A. S. Cooper, 33rd foot; Major E. W. Bray, 4th foot; Major G. F. C. Bray, 96th foot; Major C. O. Maude, Bombay staff corps; Brevet major H. N. D. Prendergast, 2nd capt. R.E.; Major J. Miller, 3rd drag. guards; Brevet major J. Hills, 2nd capt. R.A.; Brevet major A. Gammell, capt. 46th foot; Brevet major G. D. Pritchard, 2nd capt. R.E.; Major H. H. James, Bombay staff corps; Major T. Nuttall, Bombay staff corps; Major F. P. Mignon, Bombay staff corps; Major R. Baigrie, Bombay staff corps; Major G. F. Hogg, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 15.

To be Majors.

Capt. A. H. Murray, R.A.; Capt. P. E. Quin, 33rd foot; Capt. W. W. Goodfellow, R.E.; Capt. H. W. Berkeley, 3rd drag. guards; Capt. G. Twiss, R.A.; Capt. C. J. Darrah, R.E.; Capt. A. N. Wilson, 4th foot; Capt. J. S. Hand, 82nd foot; Capt. W. Blakeney, Bombay staff corps; Capt. A. A. Currie, Bengal staff corps; Capt. A. R. MacDonnell, R.E.; Capt. G. C. Close, 45th foot; 2nd Capt. W. Chrystie, R.E.; Capt. W. Hicks, Bombay staff corps; Capt. R. Annesley, 10th foot; Capt. H. P. Hawkes, Madras staff corps; 2nd Capt. H. LeG. Geary, R.A.; Capt. D. B. Young, Bombay staff corps; Capt. H. Moore, Bombay staff corps; Capt. L. A. M. Græme, 102nd foot; Capt. T. J. Holland, Bombay staff corps; Capt. F. T. Bainbridge, Bengal staff corps; Capt. W. L. Twentyman, 18th hussars; 2nd Capt. C. A. Goodfellow, R.E.; Capt. W. Arbuthnot, 14th hussars; 2nd Capt. G. Arbuthnot, R.A.; 2nd Capt. B. H. Pottinger, R.A.; Capt. A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay staff corps; Capt. C. M. Griffith, Bombay staff corps; Capt. G. F. Beville, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 15.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Inspector general of Hospitals.

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals S. Currie, M.D., C.B.; Aug. 15.

To be Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals.

Staff Surg. major T. Guy, M.D.; Aug. 15.

To be Surgeons major.

Surg. N. H. Stewart, M.D., 3rd drag. guards; Surg. J. Sinclair, M.D., 33rd foot; Surg. C. D. Madden, 4th foot; Aug. 15.

ADMIRALTY, August 14.

The following promotions in H.M.'s fleet, dated this day, have been made for services rendered during the recent expedition in Abyssinia:—
Commanders T. H. B. Fellowes and T. Barnardiston to be capt.

Lieuts. J. Fiot, L. P. Maclear, E. L. Green, and C. S. Cardale, to be commanders.

Acting Sub Lieut. Mr. G. L. Atkinson to be an acting lieut.

Navigating Lieuts. D. J. May and T. Pounds to be staff commanders.

Surg. Mr. J. N. Dick to be staff surg.

Asst. Paymr. Mr. W. E. Boxer to be paymaster.

Engr. Mr. W. H. Grose to be chief engineer.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 78.—HORSE GUARDS, Aug. 14.

H.M. has been graciously pleased to command that Col. Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., be promoted to the rank of major gen. in the army, in recognition of his valuable services as second in command of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

Also that the undermentioned medical officers be promoted to the rank specified, in consideration of their valuable services with the force in question, viz. :—

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals S. Currie, M.D., C.B., to be inspector gen. of hospitals.

Staff Surg. major T. Guy, M.D., to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals.

Surg. C. D. Madden, 4th foot; Surg. N. H. Stewart, 3rd drag. guards; and Surg. J. Sinclair, 33rd foot, to be surgeons major.

By command, (Signed) W. PAULET, adj. gen.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

WAR OFFICE, August 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class,

or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Major gen. G. Malcolm, C.B., Bombay army; Capt. L. G. Heath, R.N., C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class,

or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Col. J. E. Collings, 33rd regt.; Capt. J. Edye, R.N.; Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, 95th regt.; Col. D. M. Stewart, Bengal army; Col. W. Wilby, 4th regt.; Col. C. C. Fraser, v.c., 11th hussars; Col. J. G. Petrie, R.A.; Capt. G. Tryon, R.N.; Col. J. W. Schneider, Bombay army; Col. J. Field, Bombay army; Col. J. C. Graves, Bombay army; Col. R. Phayre, Bombay army; Col. M. Dillon, rifle brigade; Col. W. G. Cameron, 4th regt.; Col. T. W. Milward, R.A.; Lieut. col. C. Tower, 3rd drag. guards; Lieut. col. H. Wallace, R.A.; Lieut. col. L. W. Penn, R.A.; Lieut. col. H. W. Parish, 45th regt.; Lieut. col. A. S. Cooper, 33rd regt.; Lieut. col. C. F. F. Chamberlain, Bombay army; Major H. H. Gough, v.c., Bengal army; Commander T. H. B. Fellowes, R.N.; Major W. L. Briggs, Bombay army; Major W. W. Goodfellow, R.E.; Surg. major E. Mahaffy, M.D., Bombay army.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—At Nagpore, July 2, wife of Dr. R. T. Abbott, daughter.

ANDREWS—At Lucknow, July 5, wife of H. Andrews, daughter.

BEAMES—At Lahore, July 8, wife of Lieut. P. T. Beames, 1st Batt. 11th Regt., Asst. Engr. D.P.W., son.

BEDDOME—At Ootacamund, July 2, wife of Major R. H. Beddome, offic. conservator of forests, daughter.

BIDIE—At Ootacamund, July 7, wife of G. Bidie, M.B., son.

BOREL—At Negapatam, July 6, wife of E. Borel, son. [daughter.]

BROMHEAD—At Mussoorie, July 11, wife of Lieut. B. Bromhead, 19th P.I.,

BROUGHTON—At Secunderabad, July 1, wife of Capt. Bryan W. Broughton, 24th Regt. M.N.I., daughter—still-born. [C.S., son.]

CARMICHAEL—At Budaon, Rohilcund, July 8, wife of C. P. Carmichael,

COCKBURN—At Seetabuldee, July 8, wife of T. Cockburn, son.

DYSON—At Lucknow, July 10, wife of John Dyson, Asst. Comr., daughter.

EVERS—At Royapettah, July 5, wife of the Rev. P. J. Evers, Wesleyan

Mission, son. [still-born.]

HANKEY—At Berhampore, July 13, wife of H. Hankey, C.S., daughter—

HILLS—At 36, Chowringhee, July 14, wife of Archibald Hills, son.

JONES—At Byculla, July 14, wife of T. E. S. Jones, son.

KNOLLYS—At Morar, Gwalior, July 9, wife of Capt. Knollys, offic. dep.

asst. qrmr. gen., daughter.

LAWLESS—At Calcutta, July 9, wife of W. H. Lawless, son. [son.]

LEGGATT—At Bangalore, July 15, wife of Edward O. Leggatt, maj., M.S.C.,

LEWIS—At Calcutta, July 10, wife of Capt. J. T. Lewis, s.s. *Busheer*,

daughter.

LYNCH—At Arcunum, July 8, wife of T. C. Lynch, son.

PHILLIPS—At Promie, June 25, wife of C. Phillips, daughter.

PORTEOUS—At Kodikanal, Pulney Hills, July 4, wife of C. A. Porteous,

Madras S.C., son. [daughter.]

ROSS—At Gondah, Oude, July 6, wife of Major J. S. Ross, dep. comr.,

SPERSCHNEIDER—At Trevandrum, July 4, wife of J. Sperschneider, M.D., Nair brigade, daughter.
STORES—At Amritsar, July 5, wife of Rev. C. E. Stores, daughter.
STRONG—At Breach Candy, July 16, wife of S. Strong, son.
SWAN—At Chinchpoo, July 19, wife of T. H. Swan, daughter.
SWANSTON—At Trichinopoly, July 11, wife of Major Swanston, daughter.
THOMAS—At Kyonk Phyo, Arracan, B.B., July 27, wife of A. Thomas, medical officer, son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—DRYSDALE.—At Kurrachee, July 6, Robert Bell to Miss Emma M. Drysdale.
BIALLO-BLOTZKY—FORBES.—At Purneah, July 2, Frederick Biallo-Blotzky, Government Telegraph, to Cecilia C., daughter of Alexander J. Forbes, Purneah.
BLISS—TEEHAN.—At Calcutta, July 2, Thomas Bliss, to Sarah, daughter of late John Teehan, Calcutta.
BROWNE—BLUNT.—At Futtchegurh, July 3, Hamilton Browne, of the Customs, to Elizabeth S., daughter of Henry Blunt, dep. coll.
CARPENTER—LUCAS.—At Calcutta, July 6, Alfred W. Carpenter, to Sarah, daughter of late Stephen G. Lucas, Calcutta.
SHEPPARD—THOMPSON.—At Calcutta, July 6, Henry Sheppard, to Anne, daughter of late Thomas Thompson.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—At Vizianagram, July 1, Mary Anne, beloved daughter of Lieut. H. E. Bayley, 33rd regt. N.I.
BLAKEMAN—At Mazagon, July 12, Eveline Cecilia, daughter of G. Blake-man, Preventive Service, aged 1 year and 5 months.
CLAY—At Dhurmsalah, July 5, Pelham Noble, child of Major E. B. Clay.
D'CRUZE—At Adoni, July 4, Mary Ann, daughter of A. J. D'Cruze, North-West Line, Madras Railway Company, aged 2 years. [aged 23.
DICKINSON—At Darjeeling, July 3, Lieut. W. F. D. Dickinson, 58th regt.,
FRASER—At Landour, July 5, E. G. Fraser, late Civil Judge of Lucknow, aged 59.
FINCH—At Futtchegurh, July 12, suddenly, Arthur Finch, aged 33.
GEORGE—At Calcutta, July 3, Archibald George, son of James George, of the Bonded Warehouse, aged 14 years 1 month. [aged 13 months.
GORDON—At Bombay, July 16, Percival Henry, infant son of W. E. Gordon,
HARRISH—At Monghyr, July 9, William Harrish, aged 72.
HARRIS—At Landour, June 20, Capt. W. Harris, Retired List, late D.C. of Ordinance at Allahabad, aged 66.
HODSON—At Shahjehanpore, N.W.P., July 11, George Hodson, 25th, "The King's Own Borderers." [aged 1 year 10 months.
MILLS—At Calcutta, July 10, Marion Shepherd, daughter of C. S. Mills,
PICKARD—At Rungpoor, July 6, Robert Pickard, son of J. Pickard, Asst. Revenue Surveyor, aged 2 years 3 months.
REEL—In the Fort, Bombay, July 14, J. H. Reel, sen., aged 57.
ROBINSON—At Lucknow, June 28, daughter of Capt. Napier Robinson.
SHUTTLEWORTH—At Gya, July 10, Jassie, daughter of E. J. Shuttleworth, aged 3 months. [surv. Smith.
SMITH—At Madras, July 8, Sarah Louisa, widow of the late Sub. Asst.

MR. COOPER'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The Government of India deserve credit for the way in which they have endeavoured to smooth the later and rougher stages of Mr. Cooper's adventurous attempt to penetrate into India, from the head-waters of the Yangtse-Kiang. The Burmese officials have been interested in his success should he be deflected to Burmese territory, whilst in Assam the officials in Luckimpore have exerted all their powers of persuasion and influence over the wild Mishmees, to spread an idea that the safe conduct and protection of the traveller will be an acceptable act in the eyes of the English Government, resulting in the immediate benefit of the tribes concerned. Should Mr. Cooper follow the head-waters of the river to the northward beyond the bed spoken of by Captain Blackisten, he will probably have to find his way through the western districts of the large Chinese province of Tzechusen, or Su-chuen, and thence through Thibet to Nepal or Sikkim. Bearing this contingency in mind, the Government have made a powerful and successful effort at Khatmandoo to interest Sir Jung Bahadur and the Nepal Durbar on Mr. Cooper's behalf. The Maharajah has promised to write to the chief officers of the Nepalese mission, detained at Su-chuen, and to the Nepalese agent at Thana. Nay, more than this, he suggested that a letter should be addressed to the Chinese Amlah at Thana, asking their protection on behalf of Mr. Cooper. This suggestion was too valuable not to have been readily accepted. In speaking of the journey, the Maharajah, judging from the treatment accorded his own mission, expressed his doubts as to Mr. Cooper's being allowed to cross this portion of China into Thibet, and supported his argument by a reference to the treatment meted out of late years to the French Missionaries in Thibet, in spite of their being protected by an Imperial *pureana*. He also agreed that Mr. Cooper, if he fell in with the Nepalese embassy or agents, should have an escort, and if possible be sent into India *via* Darjeeling. The Maharajah, we are told, is greatly annoyed at the treatment experienced by his embassy to the Emperor of China, but he has no immediate intention of making this treatment a *casus belli* with Thibet. No military preparations are being made in Nepal, and indeed the Maharajah will probably dissemble his mortification until the members of the embassy are safe in Nepal. He is anxious, too, before proceeding to extremities, to secure the countenance, if not something more tangible, of the Indian Government.—*Englishman*.

Home.**CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.**

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1866 who have passed the "Final Examination," and for whom certificates of qualification have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners:—

	Aggregate of Marks.
Lambe, William, N.W. Provinces, &c.	11,121
Smeaton, Robert, N.W. Provinces, &c.	10,530
Roberts, David Thomas, N.W. Provinces, &c.	10,477
Crawford, James, Bengal ...	10,130
White, James, N.W. Provinces, &c.	10,010
Bradbury, James Francis, Bengal ...	9,966
Walker, James William, Bombay ...	9,602
Winter, Charles Deslandes Church, Bengal ...	9,402
Rose, Edward, N.W. Provinces, &c.	9,091
Bradbury, Edward Augustus, Bengal ...	8,841
Whitmore, John, Bengal ...	8,521
Knox, Hubert Thomas, Madras ...	8,293
Wace, Alfred Augustus, Bengal ...	8,111
Benson, Thomas, N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,842
Loch, Willio Walter, Bombay ...	7,807
Reade, Malcolm, N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,783
Hosking, Edward, Bombay ...	7,689
Laidman, George John, N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,656
Farmer, Henry Richard, Madras ...	7,615
M'Iver, Lewis, Madras ...	7,485
Alexander, Richard Dundas, N.W. Provinces, &c.	7,402
Davies, James Acworth, Madras ...	7,347
Barlow, John, Bengal ...	7,310
Plowden, Trevor John Chichele, Bengal ...	7,139
Weld, Matthew Richard, Madras ...	7,025
Winter, Henry Edward, Bombay ...	6,927
Whiteway, Richard Stephen, N.W. Provinces, &c.	6,901
Crawley-Boerey, Arthur William, Bombay ...	6,850
Druitt, George, Bombay ...	6,803
Fiddian, William, Bengal ...	6,693
Holmes, William, N.W. Provinces ...	6,588
Wilkins, Cecil Ansdell, Bengal ...	6,510
Allen, William, Bombay ...	6,274
Sewell, Robert, Madras ...	6,188
Macmillan, Alexander, N.W. Provinces, &c.	5,846
Hamrick, Stephen, Bombay ...	5,824
Sinclair, William Frederick, Bombay ...	5,785
Ollivant, Edward Charles Kayll, Bombay ...	5,701
Page, William Humphrey, Bengal ...	5,547

The following prizes were awarded at the different "Periodical Examinations" and at the "Final Examination":—

Mr. Lambe—Political Economy, £10; Sanskrit, £10.
 Mr. Smeaton—Political Economy, £10; Hindi, £10; Hindustani, £10.
 Mr. Roberts, English Law, £10; Indian Law, £10; Law, £100; Hindustani, £10; Persian, £10; History and Geography of India, £10.
 Mr. White—Sanskrit, £10; Persian, £50.
 Mr. J. F. Bradbury—Indian Law, £10; Hindi, £10; Hindustani, £10; Bengali, £10 and £50.
 Mr. Walker—Gujarati, £10; Marathi, £10.
 Mr. Rose—Jurisprudence, £10; Indian Law, £10; History and Geography of India, £10; Hindi, £10.
 Mr. E. A. Bradbury—Bengali, £10.
 Mr. Whitmore—Jurisprudence, £10; Political Economy, £50.
 Mr. Knox—Tamil, £10; Telugu, £10.
 Mr. Hosking—Gujarati, £10 and £50; Marathi, £10 and £50.
 Mr. Laidman—History and Geography of India, £10.
 Mr. Farmer—Tamil, £50.
 Mr. H. E. Winter—Marathi, £10.
 Mr. Macgregor—Jurisprudence, £10; English Law, £10.
 Mr. Foreman—English Law, £10.

Miscellaneous.

SALE OF SILVER.—About £35,000 of the Maria Theresa dollars, lately returned from Abyssinia, was sold on Monday at 4s. 6½d. per ounce.

NEW PEERAGES IN CONTEMPLATION.—It is not uncommon to see high appointments gazetted during the Parliamentary recess, and it is said that several distinguished supporters of the Government were, before the prorogation, selected by the Ministry as worthy of being advanced to the dignity of the peerage, or that it would be advisable to so distinguish them. Some names have already been mentioned as likely to be shortly ennobled, and the latest addition to the new peerage list is, we have heard, Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor-general of India. The conference of a peerage in Sir John Lawrence's case does not seem improbable. His Excellency's services have been important to British interests in India, and surely the high functionary who selected or recommended Sir Robert Napier for the command of the successful Abyssinian Expeditionary Force might be invited to join company in the House of Lords with Baron Napier of Magdala.—*Broad Arrow*.

PROBABLE RETIREMENTS.—We are informed that one or two lieutenant-colonels of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery will probably retire from the service shortly. The success which has attended the purchase scheme of Lieutenant-colonel Grey in India is likely to prove more satisfactory by arrangements which are being matured for working the scheme on a better and less dilatory plan than has hitherto been unavoidably adopted.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE LATE GENERAL SIR GEORGE P. WYMER, K.C.B.—The death of General Sir George Petre Wymer, K.C.B., Colonel of her Majesty's 107th Regiment, is announced. He died on the 12th inst., within a few days of completing his eightieth year. The gallant general, who was buried on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Kensal-green Cemetery, was the son of Mr. George Wymer, of Reepham, Norfolk. He was born in 1788, and entered the military service of the East India Company in 1804. He served under Lord Lake and Sir D. Ochterlony (receiving the thanks of Parliament for his services against the Ghoorkas) and Sir William Nott. The late Sir George was an aide-de-camp to the Queen, and has received medals for Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul.

MILITARY.—3rd Hussars: On landing in India the regiment will probably be quartered at Ahmednuggur, in place of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and not sent on to Lucknow, as originally intended. 21st Fusiliers: The embarkation of the 1st battalion for India will take place about January, 1869. 25th Regiment: Major George Bent, of the 2nd Battalion, has been promoted to the local rank of lieutenant-colonel in India. 36th Regiment: Colonel McMahon, C.B., is appointed temporarily a brigadier on the staff of the Bengal Army. 37th Regiment: Ensign Swetenham is a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, and is doing duty with the 35th Native Infantry. 39th Regiment: The embarkation of the regiment for India will take place about January 1869.

India Office.

August 18, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. R. Cox, Inf.; Lieut. col. J. C. Dickson, Inf.; Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, Inf.; Lieut. D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal Cav.; Capt. J. G. Hathorn, R.A.; Capt. L. E. Evans, Inf.; Major W. H. S. Earle, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. R. Snow, Cav.; Lieut. B. E. Reade, Inf.; Capt. H. Fellowes, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Smith, Public Works Dept.

Madras Estab.—Major W. F. Hutton, Vet. Est.; Capt. R. Beatty, Inf.; Lieut. P. Sanderson, R.A.; Lieut. F. R. Trevor, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. Pringle, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. K. C. Kennedy, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. J. McD. Houston, Med. Est.; Lieut. A. Cook, Staff Corps; Capt. A. C. Forth, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. B. Gahan, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. M. Macdonald, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. H. J. Penny, Med. Est.; Col. G. W. Y. Simpson, R.A.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. F. Blowers, Staff Corps; Capt. T. P. B. Walsh, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. S. O. B. Banks, Med. Est.; Conductor W. Forrestell, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. col. St. J. O'N. Mutter, Staff Corps; Major W. L. Briggs, Staff Corps; Major R. M. Bonnor, Staff Corps; Capt. T. R. Nimmo, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Woodhouse, Inf., 2 mo.; Lieut. col. R. R. Mainwaring, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, Staff Corps, 2 mo. **Madras Estab.**—Lieut. G. C. Bird, Staff Corps, 3 mo. **Bombay Estab.**—Capt. D. H. Hickman, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. H. Rankin, Inf.; Lieut. C. McD. Skene, Inf. **Madras Estab.**—Major J. G. R. Forlong, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Elphinstone, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. J. Brett, Med. Estab. **Bombay Estab.**—Major W. Y. H. Shortt, Staff Corps; Major J. Watson, v.c., C.B., Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BANNERMAN—The wife of C. Bannerman, Esq., late Asst. Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H.M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, of a daughter, at Camberwell-new-road, Kennington-park, Aug. 11.

CLARKE—The wife of Lieut. col. W. Calcott Clarke, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, Aug. 11.

SOADY—The wife of J. C. Soady, R.N., H.M.'s ship *Scrapis*, of a daughter, Aug. 9.

WIGRAM—The wife of Robert Wigram, Esq., of a daughter, at 9, New Burlington-street, Aug. 14.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE-BOSTOCK—George Baillie, Captain H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Edith, daughter of John Bostock, Esq., at St. George's Church, Kensington, Aug. 11.

GREEN-DUNN—Colonel Sir W. Henry Rhodes Green, H.E.I.C.S., C.B., Staff Corps, Indian Army, second son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Pellatt Green, K.C.B., to Louisa, daughter of the late John Henry Dunn, Esq., Receiver-General of Canada, at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Aug. 11.

HIGGINS-HORSFALL—William B., son of Charles Higgins, Esq., of Ditton, Bucks, and late of the Neighberry Hills, Madras, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Charles Horsfall, Esq., at Duffield, Derbyshire, Aug. 12.

HILL-KELLIE—Ormond Hill, Esq., of St. Mark's-square, London, to Ellen M., daughter of James Kellie, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M.'s Indian Army, at St. James's Church, Dover, Aug. 12.

LOCH-LUSHINGTON—Willie Walker Loch, Esq., B.A., Balliol College, Oxon, fourth son of George Loch, Esq., Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, to Elizabeth H. A., daughter of the late Charles A. Lushington, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at St. Paul's, Tupsley, near Hereford, Aug. 12.

McILWAIN-ST. JOHN—William F. McIlwaine, Lieut. R.M.L.I., to Sophia M. B., daughter of the late Captain Oliver St. John, at the parish church, Fairstock, Aug. 14.

McMAHON-DORLING—Major C. A. McMahon, Madras Staff Corps, Dep. Commissioner of Delhi, to Charlotte E., daughter of Henry Dorling, Esq., of Stroud, Green House, Croydon, at St. John the Evangelist's, Shirley, Aug. 13.

STUART-MENTETH-SLEIGH—James F. Stuart-Menteth, Esq., 2nd Dragoon Guards, son of the late Col. Wm. Stuart-Menteth, of the Bengal Army, at St. John's, Notting-hill, Aug. 12.

DEATHS.

FORBES—Duncan Forbes, LL.D., at 58, Burton-crescent, aged 70, Aug. 17. **HALDANE**—Major gen. Charles Haldane, Bengal Estab., at Cheltenham, aged 71, Aug. 15.

O'DONNOGHUE—Theodosia C., widow of the late Lieut. col. O'Donnoghue, Madras Army, at Long Ashton, Somerset, aged 69, July 30.

OUSELEY—Major Richard Ouseley, Retired List Bengal Army, son of the late Sir William Ouseley, at Brooke-house, Clapton, Aug. 9.

RIMINGTON—Alexander Rimington, Esq., formerly of Bombay, at Weston-Super-Mare, aged 41, Aug. 8.

STEVENS—Emily J. G., youngest daughter of the late Lieut. col. Stephen J. Stephens, C.B., formerly of the Bombay Army, at Chanonix, killed instantaneously by the falling of a stone at the foot of the Mer de Glace, aged 21, Aug. 6.

WHITTEN—Elizabeth, the wife of A. Whitten, Esq., of Calcutta, at Brompton-square, Aug. 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10. *Rosa del Turia*, Manila; *Sandringham*, Bombay.—13. *City of Foochoo*, Calcutta; *Castlemaine*, Akyab; *W. E. Gladstone*, Colombo; *Surat*, Rangoon.—14. *Andaman*, Calcutta; *Shannon*, Calcutta; *Royal George*, Calcutta; *Star of Scotia*, Calcutta; *Indian Empire*, Calcutta; *Elize*, Moulinein; *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, Manila.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 10. *Naturalis*, Calcutta; *Isabella Kerr*, Calcutta; *Malleny*, Bombay; *Sadova*, Singapore; *Phaeton*, Calcutta.—11. *Johanna Engel*, Rangoon; *British Peer*, Calcutta; *Aurora*, Manila; *Aneilla*, Calcutta; *Shannon*, Calcutta.—13. *Chatham*, Bombay; *Clara Innes*, Bombay; *Felix*, Manila; *Eastern Empire*, Madras; *Millbrook*, Mangalore; *Windsor Castle*, Bombay; *Richard Colden*, Kurrachee; *Gedda*, Batavia.

PASSENGERS TO DEPART.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, Aug. 22.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Robarke, Mr. F. W. Hemming, Mr. T. H. McLaughlin and friend, Mrs. Pearson. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. P. Davis, Mr. A. Geides, Mrs. Brett. For MADRAS.—Mrs. J. Short and two children. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot. For HONG KONG.—Surg. Robotham. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan, Dr. Veitch, Capt. Budgen. From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Watson and two children, Mr. S. Berkeley, Mr. B. Wagstaff, Mr. G. W. Jameson. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. W. Gantz. For CEYLON.—Miss Bertram.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Wright, Mr. Showell, and Mr. Morris. MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Smith, Mr. S. F. A. Smith, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Cooper.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Lady Pitcairn.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Darbishire.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Mr. R. Pearce, Mrs. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Raban and two children, Miss Drull, and Mr. Walton.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley and infant, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. F. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Bouranjee, Messrs. Lyell (two), and Mr. White.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, and Mr. Hope.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Forlong.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Crowe.

SUEZ TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Miss Petrie, and Mrs. C. Ross.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and four children.

MALTA TO SYDNEY.—Rev. O. Bassani.

MARSEILLES TO YOKOHAMA.—Miss Wilson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Bishop of Perth.

MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. M'Ewan, and Mr. J. T. H. M'Ewan.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. A. Constable, Mr. W. Hunt, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. C. V. Harrison, Mr. W. Hood, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. J. G. H. Collister, Mr. F. Fisher, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. J. E. Eslinger, and Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Hutchins, Mr. G. Steinthal, Col. Salisbury, and Mr. Krauss.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Moss.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Sir Jas. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, and Major and Mrs. Irbey.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Denham, Mrs. D. Candriff, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Wyman and child, Mr. J. Cormack, Mr. Coghill, Mrs. Carrick, Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Mrs. Millett, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridges, Mr. Gough, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. Leonard, and Mr. W. R. C. Wright.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Lieut. col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Rose, Mr. Dufenbach, Dr. Fuchs, and Mr. Walker.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. C. Plowden.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Fenwick and child, and Miss Eagar.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Capt. B. L. and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Gordon.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Powlett.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Brandreth, and Mrs. Powlett.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Clark, Miss Baker, Master H. Baker, Miss Marshall, and Miss Townsend.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Price, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Von Glehn.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Dr. J. D. Treacher.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BATAVIA.—Mrs. Blake.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Dangerfield, and Capt. H. K. Burke. MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Halsey, Mr. T. Halsey, Mr. W. McGavin and two gentlemen, Major and Mrs. M. Mahon, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, and Mr. Cresswell.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Sir J. and Lady Robinson and two children.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Capt. and Mrs. M. Neile, Lieut. C. and Mrs. M. Neile, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Mr. Waterhouse, Miss Swinhow, Mr. A. Watt, Miss Gray, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Leslie, Mr. Mendes, Mrs. Raban, and Mr. Smythe.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. Goodenough, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Maconochie, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. McNicol, Capt. Dicey, Mr. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. and Mrs. Omond, and Miss Webb.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, and Major and Mrs. Briggs.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Meares, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Dr. Wilson's two children, Lieut. J. H. Gausson, and Major W. Hands.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Robinson, Lieut. Hill, and Mr. T. G. Gillespie. SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Shelley and child, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hughes, Major Tyrwhitt, Mrs. and Miss Gough, Mr. P. Mackinnon, Miss Stevenson, Mr. De Morgan, and Mr. A. Scott.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Crews, Col. and Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Mayhew, Major Darling, Mrs. Waterfield, Miss Broughton, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Mr. E. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mangles, and Col. and Mrs. Turnbull.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. and Miss Duncan.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Heath.

MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Knox.

MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce, and Mr. Rae.

MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Finley (two).

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. D. J. and Mrs. Buist, Capt. T. B. Roe, two Misses Troup.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chapman, Major and Mrs. W. Nembhard, Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. Skinner, Miss Counter, and Mr. G. H. Johns.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. P. Cator.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. E. Money.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Collinson, Major and Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Miller, Hon. Mrs. Hobart, Capt. Lewes, Miss H. F. Robertson, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Miss Short, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. G. A. and Mrs. Pepper, Miss M. Brougham, Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. M'Grath, and Miss Cave.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Grant, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. F. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. Beadell and four children, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mrs. Hardwicke, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. A. Dodgson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mackinnon, Mr. W. J. M'Gregor, Mr. Charles Macrae, Mr. V. H. Schulch, Mrs. H. R. Bradford, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mrs. James, Capt. and Mrs. Inglefield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maynard, Mr. G. R. Payber, Mr. E. B. Baker and friend, and Mrs. M' Rae.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Allan, Miss Holland, Miss Hervey, Major and Mrs. Bassevi, Col. and Mrs. McGregor and child, Miss M'Gregor, Mr. R. P. Colvin, Mrs. Warner and child, and Mrs. Tristral and child.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. T. Rutherford, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. L. Moncrieff, Mr. W. D'Oyley, Mrs. Tomkyns, and Miss Vansittart.

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Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

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Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1/2 oz. 1s. 1d.

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Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

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In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	98
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	93
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	93
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	91
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	91
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	91
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	91
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54	91
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	102 1/2
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	102 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57	105
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	110
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-60	110

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Singapore	4s. 8d.	4s. 8 1/2 d.
Madras	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Hong Kong	4s. 8d.	4s. 8 1/2 d.
Bombay	1s. 10 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	1/2 dis.			

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Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11 1/2 d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	...	214 to 217
	India 5 per cent.	...	114 to 115
	India 4 per cent.	...	104 1/2
	India 4 per cent., 1888	...	104 1/2
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	91 1/2
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	105 1/2
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	110 1/2
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...
	" " " 1859	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	105 1/2
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1888	...	104 1/2
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104 1/2
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	20s. to 25s. pm.

RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104
20	Do. F Shares	16	1/2 to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106
Stock	East Indian	100	106 1/2
20	Do. L Extension	10	1 1/2 to 2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107 1/2
20	Do. (new)	8	9 1/2
20	Do.	4	— to — pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106 1/2
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Do. 5 per cent.	100	106
Stock	Do. (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	100
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	106 1/2
10	Do. Shares 5 per cent.	2 1/2	1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102 1/2
20	Do.	2	1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102 1/2

BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	9 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19 to 20
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	29 1/2
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 82
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44 to 45

MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3 1/2 to 4
5	New	3	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 2 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	18 to 19
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	5 to 3 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	4	6 to 4 dis.
10	Do. B	all	1 to 2 dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	54
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE (BENGAL).—Supplementary Commissions of the Peace for Bengal, Beha, and Orissa were issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 3rd July, directed to the following gentlemen:—Lieutenant E. N. D. La Touche, Kamroop; Messrs. H. W. Gordon, Patna; H. Mosley, Tirhoot; H. Luttman-Johnson, Nuddea; A. P. MacDonnell, Nuddea; C. H. Vowell, Jessore; W. B. Power, Beerbhoom; D. W. McMillan, Testro, B.A., Serajunge.

Advertisements.

BATEMAN, THOMAS MAYER.—Information is desired respecting Mr. THOMAS MAYER BATEMAN, formerly in the Marine Service of the East India Company, and who, it is believed, died at Calcutta about 1812.

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The great convulsion of 1857-58, while it necessarily retarded for a time all scientific and artistic operations, imparted a new interest to the country which had been the scene of, and to the people who had been the actors in these remarkable events. When, therefore, the pacification of India had been accomplished, the officers of the Indian Services, who had made themselves acquainted with the principles and practice of photography, encouraged and patronised by the Governor-General, went forth, and traversed the land in search of interesting subjects.

In this way the design soon exceeded the dimensions of a mere private collection; but Lord Canning felt that its importance was sufficient to warrant official sanction and development, and, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Clive Bayley, his Home Secretary. Some of the more important results appear in the present work.

The photographs were produced without any definite plan, according to local and personal circumstances, by different officers; and copies of each plate were sent home to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA are desirous of ENGAGING, for Temporary Service in their Public Works Department, FIFTY CIVIL ENGINEERS, to be appointed according to their several qualifications to the following grades, in the following proportions:—

20 Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, on Salaries of Rs. 300 per mensem.

20 Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, on Salaries of Rs. 400 per mensem.

10 Executive Engineers, 4th grade, on Salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem.

with Travelling Allowances according to the r of the Department.

The Engagement is to be for five years, with option to the Government of discharging any Engineer after three years, without assigning any reason, and without notice; and at any time, on payment of six months' salary, a passage home being in either case provided at the public expense, and with power also to Government, in case of misconduct, of summarily discharging without providing a passage home.

Candidates must apply, by Letter only, forwarding Testimonials, and stating age, length of actual practice in the profession, &c., to

The Secretary,
Public Works Department,
India Office,

by whom, in the event of their Testimonials being considered to be such as to afford any reasonable probability of their being selected, they will be informed, in reply, of the time and place appointed for their appearing before the Examiners deputed to inquire into their qualifications. Applications must be sent in on or before Monday, the 7th September.

Candidates must have been for not less than two years engaged in actually supervising important work of construction, strictly Engineering or Architectural—the said work having included earthwork, brickwork, and carpentry, each on a large scale; and none will be appointed with whose qualifications and previous career the Examiners are not fully satisfied.

Free Passages to India will be provided for those Engineers who may finally be appointed.

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India Office, 15th August, 1868.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 28; Agra, July 25; Calcutta, July 23; Madras, July 22. The leading political item of the week is the despatch of H.M.'s steamer *Vigilant* from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, to support the British resident in urging on the Sheikh of Bahrein and some other chieftain in those parts his demands for compensation on account of losses inflicted on British subjects by the piratical inroads of said chiefs on the ruler of Guttur. Colonel Pelly has a difficult part to play in those politically unquiet latitudes. There is the difference still to settle between Persia and the Imam of Muscat regarding the possession of Bunder Abbas. The strength of the fanatic Wahabee influence in Muscat is said to have determined the Persian Government against renewing the lease of the port in question; but may not such a step be rather ascribable to the Shah's natural desire for naval or commercial advantage on the seas that wash his own dominions? It can hardly be our interest to oppose so reasonable a claim.

THE Bombay Bank Commission have toiled through three more sittings. Among the new witnesses examined were Hon. A. Brown, one of the old directors, and Mr. W. Bullock, formerly manager of the Mombadavie branch of the Bank. The latter seems to have had no sort of help or guidance from headquarters, although his branch was in the native town of Bombay. No instructions were ever given him regarding the kind of business he was to carry on, nor could he ever get the needful information touching the character of those who came to borrow money of him. In cases of doubt indeed he was bidden to apply to Premchund Roychund at a time when that gentleman was still outside the Bank direction. During 1864 and 1865 no inspector ever came near Mr. Bullock's branch. Every case of importance was referred to Premchund, who was in fact the ruling power at Mombadavie, although Mr. Bullock owns to a preference for the shroffs in the bazaars, and admits that Premchund's advice was generally fatal. No wonder that this witness complains of the secretary, Mr. Blair, as being "in matters relating to business a most inaccessible man," with whom "it was not very easy to confer;" and goes on to say that "he was not a man of much judgment." Mr. Brown's examination was still in hand when the mail left.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette* the Cotton Frauds Department, of which the late Mr. Harrington Bulkley was Chief Inspector, is to be amalgamated with the Cotton Improvement Department, whose present head, Dr. Forbes, will have supreme control over the united service. This may be a first step towards doing away with the Cotton Frauds Act, or else it may simply mean the consolidation of two departments which would work better under one head than two. It seems indeed that of the two services the more important one was always undermanned, and that the Inspectors of Frauds, having little to do in their own line, had to help the Improvement Commissioners in getting through their work. We trust that the day is not far off when the Cotton Department will expand into a complete department for agriculture.

IT is said that Sir John Lawrence has agreed to hold a farewell durbar in the Punjab before returning home to England. The promise seems to have been wrung from him by the earnestly repeated prayers of his former lieges, who have not yet unlearned their old admiration of the ruler whose moral ascendancy over the chiefs and people of the Punjab paved the way for the deliverance of Upper India from the perils of the great mutiny. Their recollections of "Jan Sahib" must differ widely from the views now expressed by the *Times of India*, which can see no good in any part of Sir John's viceregal career, from the day when he tried his hand at settling the land question in Oudh, to the latest results of his policy of "masterly inactivity" in all departments of public business. Even his Afghan policy "happens to be wise, because it is the expression of the dull immobility of his nature." We are requested to regard him as "a thoroughly honest, good, and incompetent man, full of common sense and self-respect, but believing implicitly in" the virtue of things as they are; shy of responsibility, and blind to the manifest tendencies of the time. That the picture is wholly untrue, we are not prepared to maintain; but has not the painter's pencil been dipped in the gall of party prejudice? Clearly the departing Viceroy will not go to the *Times of India* for a character.

MENTION is made of Mr. J. B. Norton, Advocate-general of Madras, as the probable successor of Mr. Maine in the Viceregal Council.

So great is the rush of our official countrymen homewards, under the new Furlough Rules, that the Government has had to suspend privilege leave among civilians. Everybody is wanting to come home at once, so many having put off furlough in expectation of the new rules; and of course only a certain number can be spared from duty at a time. Even the number of furloughs granted seems to be unexpectedly small. Great at any rate is the outcry in Madras against the limiting of the boon to twenty per cent. of the whole army, which includes so large a number of unemployed officers and a certain percentage of officers on sick leave. These last should not have been reckoned in the twenty per cent.

SOME correspondence has been going on between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Government, touching the silting up of the northern side of Bombay harbour. Off the P. and O. Company's old docks the mudbanks have widened 100 feet and risen two feet in the last nine years, in spite of constant dredging. In the small dock channel the mudbank has grown nearly four feet in the same time, and the water in

Mazagon harbour is at least a foot shallower than it used to be. At the Patent Slip at Mazagon the dredge has to clear away one or two feet of mud every quarter from the entrance, and the cradle has to be lowered once a fortnight to prevent the silt choking up the ways. In some parts of this end of the harbour there is now no water where once were channels two fathoms deep. The P. and O. Company are necessarily put to great expense in keeping down the accumulations of mud; and if nothing be done to check the evil, the whole upper end of almost the only harbour in India will in time be filled up; for the low-water mark line has advanced half a mile into the harbour since Captain Selby's survey in 1829. All this is traced to the building of the causeways over Sion and Chimber creeks. The Government has been persuaded to order an inquiry into the extent and causes of the alleged evil.

WHAT is the use or economy of keeping scores of officers unemployed in India on Indian rates of pay? In Madras alone, according to the *Times*, there are twenty lieutenant-colonels and twenty majors "strictly and literally doing nothing, at Bangalore and elsewhere," and drawing each from £65 to £80 a-month for his share in that toilsome process. Moreover, of the field-officers employed in doing something, a great many are drawing the pay of colonels and majors for doing captain's and subaltern's work. If the same rates of idleness and under-work prevail in the other presidencies, what a pretty amount of public money must be yearly going to waste! It has often been reckoned that half at least of that sum might be saved by the simple plan of letting these surplus officers live at home on half pay until their services shall be needed in India. There is no doubt at any rate that a large saving might have been effected by offering them a fair inducement to go home, whether for good or for a conditional term. Why the present system, so unfair alike to officers and State, has continued so many years, we are at a loss to understand? Whose is the benefit?

AMONG the late arrivals in India are Mr. Seton-Karr, who takes up his post of Foreign Secretary, Sir Alexander Grant, who returns, for a time at least, to the Bombay University, and General Abbott, who succeeds Colonel Elphinstone on the Punjab Railway.

THE weather reports by the last mail are not of the most cheering. In Bombay the rainy season had thus far proved unhealthy. Most parts of Bengal Proper were slowly recovering from the effects of the tremendous downpour in June; but Tirhoot, Chumparum, and Bahar were suffering for want of rain. The North-West Provinces and Central India have had a narrow escape from famine, if they have altogether escaped it. The rains which are due there some time in June kept off till the latter part of July. One week's more delay would have made famine certain. As it is, many of the staple crops are seriously damaged, such as cotton and indigo. There is said to be great distress in the Nizam's dominions.

LIEUTENANT GOULD has been committed to prison without power of bail, to undergo trial for forging and uttering bills of exchange. The case against him is not a little strengthened by his *manjee's* account of their day's trip up and down the river between Barrackpore and Calcutta. By an odd chain of unlucky accidents a hole was staved in the boat, the means of baling her suddenly disappeared, an easy opportunity of landing was unaccountably missed, and finally, while the boatman was away in quest of help, the officer himself disappeared from the scene, to turn up afterwards in Allahabad.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal have issued their half-yearly report. The business done in the first quarter was comparatively slack, in spite of the low rates of interest on loans and discounts. In March and April the rates rose one per cent. in all, and the next two months were marked by a steady improvement both in the business and the rates of interest. A clear profit of Rs. 10,08,695-6 in the half-year enables the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The Bank has extended its operations to Hyderabad and Bombay with so much success that, in spite of the recent agitation in Madras and elsewhere, the directors have informed the Viceroy in Council that they "cannot undertake the responsibility of delegating to the new Bank of Bombay the

management of the large amount of funds which the opening of so many branches, and the consequent expansion of the Bank's business with Bombay, have in recent years rendered it necessary to maintain in that city." The directors have resolved to confer on Mr. G. Dickson a life pension of £1,000 a-year, whenever his health may oblige him to resign his post of secretary and treasurer. For the present however he has consented to hold on, so long as he can do so "without actual danger."

WHO is the Prince Feroze Shah, of whom the Akhoond of Swat is jealous and the Indian newspapers observant? According to the "Report on India's Progress," on which we have elsewhere commented, Feroze Shah died in 1866. Is the dead man come to life again, or ought we to regard the present bearer of that name as a mere impostor, another Perkin Warbeck trading in a name still powerful for mischief? If the Akhoond is really jealous of his influence, he had better avail himself of the latter theory.

RECENT telegrams inform us that Captain Sladen had reached Momein and was making ready to march on to Talifoo. A still later telegram from another part of India announces the final entrance of the reascendent Shere Ali Khan into Kabul, and the flight of his once victorious rival, Azim Khan, into Turkistan. How long will the new Ameer retain a throne which has continually changed masters since the death of Dost Mohammed?

WE have had several bits of telegraphic news touching the great eclipse of the 18th. At Bombay the weather was very unfavourable for scientific observations, and rain fell during the greatest darkness. Major Tennant however reports to the Astronomical Society that his observations had on the whole been successful, though light fleecy clouds covered the sky. This should mean that his party had been able to take some good photographs of the eclipse. Dr. Janssen, commanding the French party, goes into more details in his telegram. He tells us that the eclipse has been successfully observed, and that the red protuberances always seen round the moon's black disc during a total eclipse present in the spectrum "a very remarkable and unexpected" appearance, being in fact of "a gaseous nature." This, if true, would seem to settle the question as to the true character of those huge piles of light which have hitherto been taken for solar clouds.

IN Dr. Hooker's inaugural address to the British Association at Norwich, he touched on a fact which will sound new even to the bulk of Anglo-Indians. How many of them are aware that within three hundred miles from Calcutta there exists in the Kossyah district of Eastern Bengal a tribe of savages "who habitually erect dolmens, menares, cysts, and cromlechs" almost as huge as those in Western Europe which are usually ascribed to Celtic builders; and that "man," their word for "stone," occurs in the names of their villages as commonly as it does in those of Brittany, Wales, or Cornwall?

The following circular has been addressed to officers of the Indian army, now on leave, who propose to elect, or have elected, the Furlough Rules of 1868:—

India-Office, August 24, 1868.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that the following arrangements have been made with regard to the application of the Furlough Rules of 1868 to the officers of the Indian Army now on leave in Europe, viz.:—(a.) Officers now on furlough, or sick leave, shall be allowed to elect the new rules, and to convert their present leave into such furlough as their service may entitle them to. (b.) That those who on 1st July had not completed six months' absence be allowed, from that date, to draw half their total receipts, subject to the maximum and minimum limits. The pay of those who have received Indian allowances and half staff for any period beyond the 1st July to be adjusted accordingly. (c.) That those who had exceeded six months' absence on 1st July be allowed to draw half their Indian pay and allowances from that date. (d.) In those cases in which it is not possible to determine whether half staff salary is available for officers on leave, it is to be understood that final adjustment of salary will be made on return to India. An election once made of the Furlough Rules of 1868 is to be considered final, and on no plea whatever will an officer be afterwards released from his choice. The Accountant-General's department of this office have received instructions to adjust, on the next issue of pay, the allowances of such officers as elect the present rules in accordance with the above-mentioned decisions.

THE continued regularity in the arrival of the mails from India will enable us for the future to publish the *Indian Mail*

in time to reach the furthest parts of the country on Wednesday morning. Our readers will thus gain a day's earlier perusal of the paper, without any harm we trust to the character of its contents.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Gen. Sir George Petrie Wymer, K.C.B., Colonel of the 107th Foot, of St. John's Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, at Cravenhill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, aged 80, Aug. 12. Capt. H. Anderson, R.A. Lieut. George Hodson, H.M.'s 26th Regt.

BENGAL.—Vet. surg. H. Dawson, Bengal Army, at Bush-hill, Enfield, Aug. 20. **MADRAS.**—Hon. Hugh Wallace, M.L.C., at Bruidwood, New South Wales, from an accident while driving, aged 60, June 7. Major J. Denton, Madras Invalid Establishment. Asst. surg. James Thomas Joseph Doyle, Indian Medical Department, at Madras, July 17.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per str. Bangalore, Aug. 21.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Newmarch, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Childers, Mr. Currie, Mr. De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. King, Mrs. Money and two children. From MADRAS.—Rev. G. Anderson, Mr. Vibart, Mr. Weatherall, Mr. Mainwaring. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Babington, Col. Abbott, Mr. Leggett, Mr. Willaume, Capt. Rose, Major Bogie. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Agmar, Mr. Forbes. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Langard.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Delta, Aug. 29.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Kinderley, Lieut. J. B. Cole, Mr. T. K. Jones, Capt. Harris, Mrs. Maynard and child, Quartermaster Holbourne, Mr. W. C. Meindler, Dr. A. J. Dale, Miss Urquhart, Mr. Raye, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Williams, Mr. W. Buckley, Dr. Ellis. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Wellesley, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Travers. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. J. Wise, Lieut. J. H. Little, Mr. Sawyers, Mr. D. Cooke, Mr. Hollingsworth. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Swanton, Mr. A. Hutton.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, August 27, 1868.

HOW NATIVE PRINCES SPEND THEIR MONEY.

IF the hopes of the *Friend of India* should be fulfilled, we may look out for some pretty disclosures of the way in which the wrongs of native princes are taken up by their advocates at home. The revelations will not be new as regards the methods, which are old enough, but only as regards the men. Native princes have always been taught by their disinterested champions to believe in the power of money as a means of winning any cause; and native munificence has often been abused by Englishmen in search of an easy livelihood. But the old scandals pass away and are forgotten, until new incidents recal them dimly to mind. In the present case the late ruler of Mysore figures as the victim of his English friends' cheap and unadulterated sympathy. His accounts are now in the hands of the Indian Government, which so often paid his debts when he was alive, and sustained so many attacks from English partisans for their unkind treatment of so worthy a prince. Very curious, apparently, are some of the revelations therein contained. The *Friend of India* mentions for the present one name only, that of a well-known officer in the Indian service, whose controversial writings have made some little noise at home. Major Evans Bell is entered in the Maharajah's account books as recipient of Rs. 10,000. If that is true, we can understand why the major expended so much literary heat in asserting the claims of his princely client to redress. But it does take the gilt off the gingerbread to find that all that eloquence was fired off at so many pounds a page. Of course there is no law, social or other, against taking money for pleading another man's cause, especially if your efforts redound to your client's advantage. It is possible that the reversal of our former policy towards Mysore may be partly owing to Major Bell's eloquent advocacy of a specious cause. But, if we may believe the *Friend of India*, he has hitherto declined "to acknowledge that he is really the paid agent, and not the disinterested redresser of the wrongs of Asiatic tyrants and sensualists." Perhaps so splendid a gift was bestowed without previous conditions, in acknowledgment of splendid services gratuitously performed. We should like to believe in human virtue, so long as facts will permit us. Meanwhile our curiosity has been raised, and further disclosures will, no doubt, be eagerly expected by all whose belief in human virtue has not stood the test of time.

INDIA IN 1866-67.

AMONG other useful papers lately published by the India Office is a "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Pro-

gress and Condition of India during the year 1866-67." These yearly reports, drawn up with great care from an embarrassing wealth of materials, offer us a bird's-eye view of yearly progress in every department of our Indian administration. They set before us in one comprehensive view all that relates to twenty-six different heads of administrative action, from the subject of general legislation down to the special treatment called forth by the Orissa Famine, from the larger questions of finance, agriculture, education, to the lesser matters of emigration, weights and measures, and the geological survey. The present Statement should be read at leisure—it extends only to seventy-four folio pages—by all who would know what the rulers of British India have lately been doing for the general weal of the millions entrusted to their charge. A few facts of more or less interest culled from the mass is all that can be offered here.

The first census of the population of the Central Provinces was taken in the year under review. In an area of 114,718 square miles was counted, "in one night, quietly and easily," with the willing aid of the inhabitants themselves, a population of 9,104,511 souls, making an average of 79.36 to the square mile. Compared with most of the older provinces this average is very small; for Oudh shows 393.57, and the North-West Provinces 361.12, to the square mile, an average about equal to that of populous Antwerp, which again is nearly doubled by East Flanders. Even the Punjab has nearly twice as many people as the Central Provinces. But the latter yield an average more than thrice as large as British Burmah, more than twice as large as Sind, and nearly a third larger than Coorg. By 1871 however the Central Provinces ought to show a considerable advance on their present numbers. Of the three Presidency capitals Calcutta has far the largest European, and Bombay the largest native population. Bombay indeed can boast a population of all sorts nearly double that of Madras, and more than double that of Calcutta.

With regard to legislative progress the Supreme Government in the same year passed thirty-six Acts against twenty-nine in the year before. Of these eight concern all India, and eighteen were passed for the four Non-Regulation Provinces of Upper India. Among the eighteen was an Act for the suppression of public gambling in those provinces, in accordance with the example set the year before by Bombay. Another Act confirmed the new arrangement regarding proprietary and sub-proprietary rights in Oudh. A third provided for municipal committees in the Punjab, a great step forward towards local self-government. A like end was furthered by the Act imposing the license-tax, the proceeds of which, after the first year, are to be credited to the local revenues. By another Act the old punishment of transportation for murderous attempts inspired by "religious fanaticism" has been displaced by the alternative of death or transportation.

Under the head of Judicature we find that in Bengal the District Courts had more suits to settle, and the High Court fewer appeals to hear, in 1866 than in 1865. In the North-West there was more litigation both for the upper and lower courts, but the arrears of business in both were fewer. In the Punjab litigation has been steadily increasing for many years past, and the same may be said of the Central Provinces, of the Berars, and of Madras. The decline in Burmah is attributed to the stagnation in the timber trade. No cause is suggested for a similar decline in Bombay, perhaps because the commercial crisis there would at once suggest itself to most readers. There was a marked increase of crime in Sind, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bengal. For the increase in Bengal and Madras the famine is naturally made to account. The apparent increase in the Central Provinces and the Berars seems traceable to the greater efficiency of the police, coupled with greater willingness among the people to report offences. In the Punjab, again, many small offences that once passed unnoticed are now brought into court, and several new ones have been created by new laws. It is also feared that the cheapness of the criminal procedure has tended to demoralise the people by encouraging vindictive suits. In Bombay crimes of violence,

from common assault to dacoity and attempts at murder, seem to have been unusually rife, in accordance with the rule that distress breeds crime. We are glad to see that the measures taken at Madras for checking European vagrancy have largely reduced the number of European offenders.

We have good reports in general of the police, to whose maintenance the railway companies now contribute a handsome share. The Punjab shows the largest proportion of trials as compared with offences reported, but yields to the Central Provinces with regard to the percentage of convictions as compared with trials. In Bombay the district police have been thoroughly reorganised, and a gang of thieves who had long infested Guzerat have been nearly rooted out. The jails in Bengal were frequently overcrowded in 1866; and the death-rate, in spite of counteractive measures, rose from 5·95 to 10·59 per cent. Each prisoner cost an average of £4. 13s. 8d., or a guinea more than the average of the previous year. The net profits of work done by the prisoners was greater, but the average earnings of each was less than in 1865. In the North-West the death rate was only 2½ per cent., the average cost of each prisoner £4. 14s. 10d., and the average earnings more than twice the amount netted in Bengal. The death rate in the Punjab was still lower, being only 1·78 per cent., against 3·56 in the year preceding, but the average earnings were less than in Bengal. In the Berars the death rate was only 1·53 per cent., but the average cost of each prisoner was £9. 8s. 4d., or nearly thrice as much as in the Punjab. Madras still takes the lead in respect of a high death rate, returning 11½ per cent. against 13 the year before. Of prisoners able to read Bombay shows the smallest proportion—236 only out of 15,612.

On the 1st of April, 1867, the whole Indian garrison mustered 190,957 effective men, of whom 64,109 were Europeans. Of the whole number Bengal engrossed 105,505 men, and Madras 47,654. The health both of European and native troops was decidedly better than the year before. The sickness of the 23rd Fusiliers at Jubbulpore has been traced to the marshy nature of the ground on which they were quartered after their march thither from Agra. Steps are being taken to build new barracks on a healthier site. That is always the rule in India. Pitch on the worst possible site in the first instance, and look out for a new one after hundreds of precious lives have been lost or ruined through the previous blunder.

Opinions have been divided about the use of quinine as a prophylactic against fever. Experiments tried at Peshawar proved abortive; and now it is ruled that quinine as a prophylactic shall only be "exhibited" at the discretion of deputy inspectors-general of hospitals.

Under the heading "Political" we may note the making of "an important question," suggested by Holkar's attempt to make fiscal honey out of railways passing through his kingdom. He has been levying excessive duties on "merchandise intended for transport by railway." The Government think that native princes ought to have "some corresponding advantage" in return for any financial loss involved in the development of railway enterprise. Very true; but they should not be allowed to recoup themselves by arbitrary imposts on trade. No native prince in British India should be free to hinder the natural passage of goods from one part of the empire to another. As the paramount Power we are surely bound to prescribe due limits to Holkar's fiscal appetites.

With regard to revenue, we find that, except in Madras and Bombay, the revenues of all the chief provinces show a general increase in 1866 on the returns for the previous year. Even in British Burmah there was a slight gain of a few thousand pounds. In settling the revenue of the North-West Provinces, it has been ordered that "no estate shall be permanently settled in which the actual cultivation amounts to less than 80 per cent. of the cultivable area," or whose value might be increased 20 per cent. by canal irrigation during the next twenty years. The regular settlement of the Central Provinces "progresses satisfactorily." Great things are expected in the course of a few years from the enhanced assessment of the Punjab. In the Berars during the

last six years the general revenue had increased as much as 80 per cent.

In a country where good coal is scarce, the question of forest conservancy rises into first importance. The Indian Government is looking sharply after its forests. Those of Bhootan, which had long been given up to reckless timber-merchants, it has lately taken under its own care. The broad forest tracts in the Central Provinces are being tended with a vigilance duly appreciated by the people around. In British Burmah there has been a decrease in the export both of home-grown and foreign timber, owing in the one case to local circumstances, in the other to the disturbed state of Upper Burmah. The planting of trees in the Punjab goes on so steadily, that by 1875 there will most likely be an ample supply of wood for fuel along the whole line of railway from Mooltan to the Jumna.

The sales of waste lands during the past year seem to have been comparatively few. For the benefit of the Assam tea-planters a special rule has been framed, allowing the sale of any lot to cover all claims of Government against the seller, and transferring all payments on behalf of that lot to the credit of any other lots that might still be partially unpaid for.

The paper currency of India is steadily making its way. During the year there was an increased circulation to the extent of more than a million pounds. In Bombay the circulation fluctuated greatly, owing to the general depression of trade. From a like cause the Madras Mint did very little in the way of coinage. For the first time in its history rupees were exported home as bullion. At Bombay also "the mint operations were of a limited character."

During 1866-67 the progress of public works in Bengal was paralysed by the pull upon the department for officers to carry on the relief works in Orissa. The central jails still exist on paper only, and are likely to cost a good deal more than the same kind of buildings in the North-West. The Hazareebagh Penitentiary however was nearly completed. The building of barracks, jails, and the making of roads went on steadily in the Punjab, Burmah, Madras, the North-West and Central Provinces. Of the Godavery navigation works it was hoped that so much would be ready by June of this year, that 220 miles of the river would then be thrown open for use.

In spite of many disturbing causes the railway system was extended by 306 miles, making a total of 3,637 miles open for traffic in May, 1867. There was a steady improvement in the net receipts for the year both from passengers and goods. We should like to see quicker progress made in the construction of new lines; but while the Government waits on private speculation and shirks raising heavy loans, the progress must depend on the state of commercial business in England. Telegraphs like railways have suffered from the depression of trade in both countries. The Indian lines however show a small increase on former years; but the number of messages sent by the Indo-European declined from 27,517 to 24,455. We are not told how much of that decline was owing to the wretchedly bad working of the line. A wealthy banker in Ajmeer wanted to bribe a telegraph officer to divulge the secrets of some opium telegrams; but being reported and found guilty, he had to pay a fine of £400 and suffer imprisonment for six months. Storms, jungle-fires, and wild beasts caused frequent damage to the lines in British Burmah.

The Ganges Canal drew a large profit from the grain sent down to the suffering districts in Orissa. On all the canals yet open the profits for the year were greater than those for 1865-66. In the Central Provinces and Madras the projected works were brought to a standstill for want of money and good management.

Under the head of Agriculture we have notices of fairs and exhibitions held during the year. The Agra Exhibition produced a "considerable" effect on the native mind. That at Jubbulpore was very successful. So was the Etawah Fair, which attracted 200,000 visitors in fifteen days to a place "neither hallowed by antiquity, nor sanctified to the people by any superstitious feelings." At the great fair of Hurdwar

nearly three millions of pilgrims were gathered on the bathing day. All praise is given in the report to the measures taken for preserving order, health, and comfort among that vast crowd; but nothing is said of the disastrous burst of cholera which dogged the steps of the pilgrims homewards.

A reference to the commission which inquired into the state of the tea plantations and of the labourers in Bengal introduces some interesting items touching the production of Indian tea. In Assam out of 477, 576 acres held for tea-planting, only 43,500 were actually cultivated in 1866, but the actual outturn was larger by 366,833 lbs. than that obtained from 45,827 acres in 1865. In Cachar, where less than 21,000 acres were planted, the increased outturn was nearly 800,000 pounds. Sylhet on the other hand shows a smaller outturn on a wider area, while a smaller area in Darjeeling produced a larger yield. Tea is also grown in Dacca, Chittagong, Chota Nagpore, and Arracan. Tea culture in Kangra is yearly extending and developing a finer class of tea. Why is nothing said about Kumaon?

Both in Bombay and Bengal more opium was grown last year than the year before. The cultivation of Chinchona seems to flourish alike in Bengal and Madras.

The cotton culture of the North-West in 1866 covered an area almost as large as in 1863, when the cotton trade of India had nearly reached its zenith. The same remark holds good of the Central Provinces and Bombay. Only in British Burmah has cotton gone out of favour, while rice, its chief staple, shows an increase of more than 300,000 acres on the year before. The decline of cotton culture in Madras may be traced to the higher price of cereals and the scarcity that prevailed in certain districts. On the whole, according to the Cotton Commissioner for Bombay, India is "making rapid strides towards improving its cotton."

Coming to the trade of India, we find that last year the imports of merchandise were slightly greater, and the imports of bullion much smaller than the year before. On cotton goods, certain metals, silks, spices, dyes, tobacco, the increase was considerable, while books, fruits, glass ware, ice, and jewellery show as marked a decrease. Under the two last-named heads the difference was more than double. In exports of merchandise there was a large decrease, made up chiefly from cotton-wool, rice, lac, saltpetre, sugars, and timber. On the whole trade of the country the decrease was 23 per cent. as compared with 1865-6; and 19 per cent. as compared with 1864-5. A corresponding decline was noticeable in the coasting trade of every maritime province except Madras.

We must reserve for another article some interesting details on the remaining subjects of this interesting report.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE MILITARY DEAD-LOCK.

The *Friend of India* believes there is a scheme before the Government which has for its object the weeding of the senior ranks of the Staff Corps and local army, so as to prevent that tremendous burden upon the pension list which, under existing regulations, must take place within a few years. The details of the scheme have not yet been published, but we understand it has originated in a report made by Colonel Broome, on a scheme which was sent in to Government from outside and which we discussed last year. What we believe to be an amended edition of the same scheme, evidently by the same hand, has lately reached us. We cannot tell in what particular Colonel Broome's scheme differs from this one, but as it is evident that it must be formed on a basis, if not precisely the same yet necessarily extremely similar to it in principle, we believe that in criticising the one we shall touch closely upon the main points of the other. The subject is so interesting to the officers of the army, and the rejection of any scheme of that nature is pregnant with such important consequences to Government, that we can only do a service by inviting to it the attention of all parties. Not very long after the formation of the Staff Corps, the Home Government, at their wits' end to find a substitute for the old method, deceased with the old army, of providing Colonels' allowances for the reorganised force, hit upon the fatal expedient by which those allowances were obtainable by all officers, without limitation as to number, who might have served twelve years in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. They committed this

enormous extravagance whilst they refused to the same officers the privilege which had been theirs since the close of the last century, of retiring upon the pension of their rank. These two mistakes have caused the present *imbroglio*. Officers not being able to retire on the moderate pension of their respective rank, have been induced by the temptation of Colonels' allowances after twelve years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel, to wait for that great prize. Hence the ranks of the Staff Corps are clogged, and threatened to be still more clogged, with field officers. Such are the facts. Being tangible, capable of proof, easy to understand—the effect and the cause being alike visible—there is no occasion to dwell further upon them. The Staff Corps is becoming an army of field officers, simply because, 1st. Its officers have no inducement to retire in middle life. 2nd. Because they have the strongest of all temptations to remain till they obtain their Colonels' allowances. It is not our intention to dwell upon the military results of such a system, important as they are to the Commander-in-Chief. It will suffice to state that, deducting whatever casualties may occur, the 2,204 officers, who now constitute the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies, will, in 1872, be thus graded:—Lieutenant-colonels, 921; majors, 476; captains, 790; lieutenants, 17. It is our wish on the present occasion to draw attention to the financial part of the scheme. In the first place we may state it as a fact that the 2,200 officers who compose the Staff Corps cost the State enormously more than the 3,000 officers of whom the old army was made up. This is because, there being few if any retirements, the promotions to the higher grades have already been excessive. Again, allowing that out of the 921 lieutenant-colonels who will be in the Staff Corps in 1872, 221 will die between that period and 1884, the seven hundred who will then survive will draw as pensions upwards of £700,000 per annum, a sum nearly doubling the amount now paid by the Home Government to all the retired officers of the three Presidencies. It might easily be shown that this £700,000 will reach a million, and more than a million sterling. This is no imaginary fact. The road towards the payment of the million has been entered upon already; every year it will increase until in the end it will reach the sum we have indicated. All this time, moreover, the evil of having old officers to do duty all over the country will be perpetuated. The present dead-lock having been caused by practically preventing retirements until officers should be able to claim colonels' allowances, the natural remedy is to open out to those above a certain standing inducements to retire before reaching that more distant goal. We would suggest, as the first step, the granting to officers permission to retire on the pension of their rank, subject, as was this condition before, to twenty-two years' actual service in India. The inducement of a small extra pension or bonus, in proportion to the time served to colonels' allowances, might also be offered. The great object, it must be remembered, is to induce men to retire before obtaining the colonels' allowances. In their own interest, then, the Government must be liberal. The plan of the author of the scheme which first attracted the attention of Government is as follows:—He would propose to offer 100 extra pensions annually to the three armies, giving brevet-colonels an addition of £144 annually, lieutenant-colonels £135, and majors £108, in addition to the pensions of their rank, these pensions to be given irrespective of leave, and the seniors to have the preference. We think this scheme fair, and it would effect a considerable saving. The actual annual saving on 100 lieutenant-colonels, as shown by the difference between the pension above indicated and the pay of rank, would be five lakhs annually; but a greater gain still would be the abandonment of all prospective claim on colonels' allowances. This plan seems to us well worthy of consideration.

THE QUESTION OF A GOLD CURRENCY.

The *Friend of India* holds that if India has ever been unanimous in desiring any reform, it is that of a gold currency. In a hasty moment Mr. Wilson threw the weight of his authority into the scale against it, and Sir Charles Wood followed him. Mr. Laing and Sir Charles Trevelyan touched the question too timidly to command success. Sir Charles Wood's departure from the India House encouraged Sir John Lawrence and Sir W. Mansfield to make another attempt, and the result was the Currency Commission of 1866. That commission, being too official, overshot the mark by an excess of caution. It designedly subordinated the necessity for a gold coinage to a reform of the paper currency, lest it should alarm the currency doctors of the India-office. The report was as weak as the evidence was strong. This, however, would not have prevented Lord Salisbury or Sir Stafford Northcote, as "new brooms," from taking credit to their party for a reform so long dawdled over by their predecessors in office. But still nothing was done. We have only now discovered the cause. It is Mr. Massey. As Indian finance minister it was his duty to send home the report with a minute of his own, exhaustively discussing the subject and expressing the opinions of the Government of India. This duty he deliberately failed to discharge, for who, in Simla especially, would attempt to master such a problem as the currency if he could shirk it? So the Secretary of State still waits, as he has already waited for two years, for the recommendations of the Government of India, and Sir Richard Temple is up to his ears in the difficulty. This is hardly

fair to him; but he will be less like the potentate whom he is believed to rejoin in resembling, than is generally supposed, if he does not induce the Home Government speedily to respond to India's cry for a gold coinage.

MR. JUSTICE—MANSFIELD.

The *Times of India* reminds its readers how it drew particular attention to his Excellency's opinion, that at the time when Sergeant Carthy killed his wife, the prisoner was labouring under "strong excitement from previous conviviality." It is much to be lamented that this elegant euphemism has not yet attained that degree of notoriety to which upon many grounds it is fairly entitled.

Captain Cameron was cashiered the other day for being drunk and neglecting his duties at Poona on the 23rd April, and his Excellency, in reviewing the case, observes that "it is very grievous, but with respect to the example set to the army by the offences of which the prisoner has been found guilty, his Excellency regrets that it is out of his power to extend pardon to the prisoner." We can imagine his Excellency shedding tears over this "shocking event" as he dictates the fatal order—

Cameron—I love thee,
But never more be officer of mine.

Had some good angel, with pen in hand, gone over the report of this grievous case, and substituted the words "strong excitement from previous conviviality" wherever the objectionable adjective "drunk" makes its appearance, is it too much to assert that his Excellency's bowels of compassion would have yearned towards this poor delinquent, the unhappy victim of circumstances beyond his control, and that Captain Cameron's punishment would have consisted of a brief but eloquent recapitulation of his past services and sufferings? It would run somewhat thus—"Taking this into account (this being in Captain Cameron's case—say the heat, for it was Poona in April), along with the high and exemplary character of the accused, his long service, his numerous campaigns, and finally the suffering he must have undergone since the shocking event which has brought him to trial, a suffering which cannot fail to make itself felt in after years, I hold Captain Cameron to be an object of pity and clemency, and I hereby remit the sentence accordingly." These words constitute the peroration in Sergeant Carthy's case, and had they been applied, as we have suggested, to the case of Captain Cameron, we should say, "Why this is a more excellent song than the other," and, with reason. Let us make a brief comparison of the offences of which Sergeant Carthy and Captain Cameron are respectively, by his Excellency, considered guilty; of the punishment awarded to each; and of the reasons assigned. And first, Sergeant Carthy kicked his wife to death. He is granted a free pardon because of his high and exemplary character, his good temper, the provocation he received, his drunkenness upon the occasion, the battles he had fought, and the suffering that must ensue from his recollection of the "shocking event." Captain Cameron was drunk, and neglected his duties on a certain day. He is cashiered, because of the bad example he has set to the service. By the way, it is worth noting what store his Excellency sets by example. Example has proved the salvation of Sergeant Carthy: example has cashiered Captain Cameron. We hope his comrades will profit by the society of such a model as Carthy. Confining our attention to Captain Cameron, we wish to inquire whether his offence deserved the heavy punishment it has met with. On the 23rd April he drank a few glasses more than was good for him, and was unable to attend to the not very important duties that he had to perform:

The very head and front of his offending
Had this extent: no more.

Habitual intoxication he is not charged with, and for all that appears in the accusation this was his first misconduct. Now for this he is turned adrift on the world and banished the society of his friends, with a ruined reputation and a broken name. If officers were as a rule teetotallers, the injustice of the sentence would not be so glaring; but so many instances rise to our memory where we have known their country's defenders "quaff the flowing bowl" too freely, instances not a few where officers of high rank and not unknown to fame have attained a chronic state of "strong excitement from previous conviviality"—that we cannot hesitate to record our opinion that very severe measure has been dealt in the present instance. On this point opinions may differ, but we do not see how it is possible for any person who has read the reports of the two cases we have noticed to escape being convinced of the utter incompetency of the present Commander-in-Chief for the exercise of any judicial functions whatsoever. The sooner our Indian Army is under the administration of another chief the better.

The *Bombay Gazette* observes that the result of the court-martial recently held at Poona for the trial of Captain J. G. E. Cameron, of the Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has been fatal to that officer's commission. The court found him guilty on three out of four charges, and sentenced him to be cashiered. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield has confirmed the sentence, and expressed the opinion that there should have been a conviction on the fourth charge also. A good deal of sympathy was felt for Captain Cameron in the course of the trial,

and under the circumstances that came out in the evidence the decision that has been come to seems unnecessarily severe. Sir William's humour (for it seems to us his humour plays an important part) is a fickle one. We all remember the Jervis case, in which he displayed his humour in its unrelenting, vindictive, persecuting phase. A few days ago we found him in a soft melting mood in dealing with the case of a colour-sergeant of the 104th Regiment, who caused the death of his wife at Dugshaie by kicking her violently, and was convicted of having "voluntarily caused her grievous hurt on provocation," for which the court-martial decided that he should suffer a year's simple imprisonment. The provocation no doubt was very great, and the previous character of the man seems to have been exemplary; but the crime at the same time was a serious one, and the sentence was not excessive. One might have expected the martinet of Simla to confirm the sentence with a gruff remark that it wasn't enough. Not at all. He finds the sentence "legal" and "in accordance with the evidence," but, touched by the "cruel provocation" and the "exemplary character," he remits it all. Here we have, emphatically, one law for colour-sergeants and another for captains; and the colour-sergeants have the best of it. If discipline is to be studied so carefully in Captain Cameron's case, why should it not in the case of Colour-sergeant Carthy? Is there no inconsistency in pardoning a man who causes the death of his wife, and a few days afterwards cashiering another man who, on one occasion in his life, and at a time when he is not in perfect health, is a little intoxicated on duty? Verily, Sir William has strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in July:—Lieut. colonel M'Andrew, Deputy Inspector-general of Police, Lahore Circle, six months, on urgent private affairs, in India; Lieut. Corbett, B Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A., to Mussooree and hills north of Dehra, from July 15 to October 15; Lieutenant Cookealey, Assam Mountain Battery, R.A., to remain at the Presidency to study the native languages, from July 20 to October 15, in extension of privilege leave; Lieut. Annesley, 79th Foot, to Murree, from August 13 to October 15, in extension of privilege leave; Ensign Scott, 79th Foot, to Landour, from August 13 to October 15, in extension of privilege leave; Ensign Hallet, 101st Foot, to Calcutta, from July 15 to November 1, to study the native languages; the leave for three months granted to Lieutenants Tilden and Farmer, 60th Foot, 2nd Battalion, in G.O. of June 28, is cancelled, at their own request; Surgeon Andrews, 5th Lighters, to remain at Simla, from June 17 to October 15, in extension of privilege leave; Captain George (Paymaster), 21st Hussars, to Kussowlie, on m.c., from May 1 to October 31; Major Annesley, 11th Hussars, to Sealkote, Murree, and Cashmere, from July 4 to October 15; Major Alexander, 20th Hussars, to Murree, from August 3 to October 15; Lieut. Ormond, Instructor of Musketry, 5th Foot, to Murree, from July 16 to September 1; Captain Medhurst, 12th Foot, to Calcutta, from June 20 to July 20; Lieut. French, 12th Foot, to Nynee Tal, from May 24 to October 24; Asstt. surgeon Foster, 36th Foot, to Murree and Cashmere, on m.c., from June 25 to September 25; Major Wenswick, 37th Foot, to Nynee Tal, and adjacent hills, from July 15 to September 13; Lieut. Forte, 77th Foot, to Cashmere, on m.c., from June 18 to October 15; Lieut. Davison, 80th Foot, to the hills north of Dehra, from June 20 to October 15, in extension; Lieut. Smith, to the hills north of Dehra, from June 30 to October 15, in extension; Ensign Kettlewell, to the hills north of Dehra, from June 20 to October 15, in extension; Brevet Colonel Maxwell, 88th Foot, to Cashmere, from July 31 to October 15; Lieut. Preeth, Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Revenue, with effect from August 1; Dr. Colvill, Civil Surgeon of Kotree and Acting Civil Surgeon of Bagdad, has been granted privilege leave for three months from May 1 last; Assistant-surgeon Harvey, M.B., in medical charge of the Bhutpore Political Agency, is granted sixty days' privilege leave; Captain Mare, Assistant to the Political Agent and Superintendent of Bhawalpore, for one month, from July 15; Sub-Conductor Reilly, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Meer Meer Division, two months privilege leave, from July 5, or such date as he may avail himself of it; Colonel Hall, Commandant of the Erinpore Irregular Force, for three months' privilege leave from June 24.

EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Peshawar Division, who appeared for examination before a Committee assembled at Peshawar on the 6th July, has been declared by the Examiners to have passed the first or lower standard in Hindustani, as laid down in G.G.O. No. 734, dated September 9, 1864. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee:—Captain Montgomery, 60th Foot, Lieutenant Tucker, General List, Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Gaffney, Medical Department.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. Pratt, adjutant, 34th (the Futehgarh) Regiment N.I., date of arrival at Bombay June 19; Lieut. Harris, General List, Infantry, date of arrival at Fort William July 4; Major Baily, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieutenant Hennessy, 2nd squadron officer, 14th Bengal Cavalry, Lieut. Mercer, 2nd wing subaltern, 1st Goorkha Regiment—date of arrival at Fort William July 6.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

PESHAWUR, July 13.—The Khyberrees have been fighting among themselves of late. The fighting parties are the Kookee Khyles on the Jone side, and Feroze Khan, son of Allah Dadkhan, chief of another tribe, on the other. The Kookee Khyles have got one cannon in their possession, while Feroze Khan boasts of two. These men, however, do not much rely on fire-arms, as they have got more command over their own weapons, however rude or uncouth they may be. Slight engagements take place at times with loss of men on both sides. Sahibzadah Ateekoolah of Cabul has been at Peshawur for some time past. As he had heard of the arrival of Sirdar Fattah Mahomed Khan, son-in-law of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, at Lah Gurb, near Ghiznee, he intended to join the Sirdar at once. His friends have, however, prohibited him from joining Fattah Mahomed Khan at present, as the lives of his sons at present residing at Cabul would then be in danger. This is very true, as Azim Khan would no sooner hear of the Sahibzade's taking refuge with Fattah Mahomed Khan, than he would put his sons to the sword.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

ALLAHABAD, July 18.—After all we are favoured with a short yet refreshing shower of rain. A great deal more was expected from the dark heavy clouds that began to rise in the north about 4 P.M., but the little that has been given us has sufficed to cool the atmosphere, and we are thankful for it. For agricultural purposes the shower is not likely to do much good. The natives, however, still hope to escape a famine, for if rain falls even within the next fortnight—that is, before the current month of *Saawan* ends—the harvest may yet be tolerably favourable if not plentiful. Wheat was sold to-day at fifteen seers for the rupee. The Municipal Commissioners have unanimously resolved on reverting to the old *chowkedars* system; they appear to think, and not without sufficient reason, that constables do not answer so well as was expected for the watch and ward of crowded places like the city, Kuttra, and Colonelgunge. This is paying rather a poor compliment to Mr. Mayne's police, but it could not be helped. The natives are jolly at the prospect of the return of the old piping days of *chowkedars* screaming themselves hoarse every night.

July 21.—Just a line to say that since Sunday last we have had plentiful rain, and that sickness in consequence has considerably diminished. To-day (Tuesday) it has been raining off and on since the morning, and at this moment heavy clouds are hanging over us, and we will, there is every reason to hope, have a good downpour of several hours' if not several days' duration.

BAREILLY, July 15.—9th July: Strong hot and sickly wind from the N.W.; no rain, the wind lasted all day. 10th July: No rain, a stiff hot breeze from N.W. lasted up to 4½ P.M. 11th July: This morning very sultry; no rain, dead heat mid-day; at 4½ P.M. strong wind with a slight sprinkling of rain from N.W.; at 7½ P.M. very strong wind and heavy rain from N.W. This rain lasted for about two hours, but fell irregular as to quantity and place, even within the space of three miles. 12th July: The clouds looked dark and low from 6 to 10 A.M.; from 12 to 5 P.M. a dead heat. 13th July: Dead heat all day, a slight sprinkling of rain towards evening, scarcely perceptible. 14th July: During early morning and up to 4½ P.M. awfully hot; at 4½ P.M. very heavy rain, preceded with very strong wind and dust storm from N., direct, I think. The storm preceded the rain half an hour. 15th July: No rain, air slightly cooled, but still very sultry. The fakirs of this place have predicted that we shall have a great famine this year, and the dread of this is much affecting many of the farming natives here; indeed nothing but famine is spoken of by the natives. The moon was quite visible at 7 o'clock A.M. on the 10th instant. Cholera is among the natives in this city, and fifteen of them are said to have died on the 9th July, and a good many of them died on the 6th, 7th, and 8th July. Wheat sold at 25 and 26 seers per rupee ten days ago; on the 4th July, 16 seers; on the 10th July, 18 seers per rupee; and on the 12th, 20 seers. It appears one shower of rain has given the poor natives two seers more of wheat, and it is no wonder they hail the coming of rain. Two men of the 37th Regiment died, one of heat apoplexy and the other of fever; one was a colour-sergeant, much respected by all in his corps. The funeral procession of the colour-sergeant of the 37th Regiment I saw this morning was certainly the most respectable and solemn I have ever seen follow a man of his rank to the grave. 1st, the band and drums all in mourning; 2nd, the corpse in a very nice coffin, on which laid the belt, sash, and hat of the deceased on a gun drawn by six horses of D-8th R.A.; 3rd, the chief mourners, the relations of the deceased; 4th, well-wishers in carriages; 5th, the women of the regiment nearly all in mourning, in file; 6th, the staff sergeants of the regiment in fours; 7th, the whole regiment in fours; 8th, the officers of the regiment; 9th, strangers in carriages and on foot. The procession was met by the clergyman at the gate of the cemetery. The service was performed in the most solemn and affecting tone. The deceased left a baby three months old and a young wife to mourn his loss.

SIMLA, July 18.—An appeal has been made in behalf of the Simla school founded by the late bishop. I recently visited the buildings

now in course of erection, and was extremely gratified with all saw. The site is a most beautiful one, on the spur of a hill, stretching out so far that you have a splendid panorama of Simla on the one side and the alternate ranges of mountains and valleys toward Kussowlie and the plains on the other. It has the appearance of being most healthy and salubrious. The school-house buildings are very nearly complete, the rooms capacious and airy, and in one of the dormitories, which are on the upper story, bedsteads have already been placed. There is a small quadrangle with a cloister round it, where the boys will be able to take exercise in wet weather. The building is a very pretty one, hardly on a grand enough scale to be called handsome. Laying claim to no architectural knowledge, I am safe I suppose in saying the style is Gothic. The head-master's house is not yet finished, and I suppose the school will not be moved from Jutog till that is ready. Situated in such a delightful spot, amid such splendid scenery, no insignificant element in education, and in such a climate, the school bids fair to become one of the most valuable institutions founded in India during the last half century. I have heard and read a great deal about Lord Dalhousie's magnificent road from Simla into Thibet. I am not able to speak from experience of the condition beyond a few marches out of Simla, but it is fair to conclude that it does not improve the farther it goes. I think it was a mistake constructing this road, though I am aware it is rank hereby to say so. How many lakhs of rupees were expended upon it I do not know, but it must be almost built of silver; and this would not so much matter if it would remain in a serviceable condition; but the fact is, from the nature of its construction, a perfectly, or almost level road cut out of the side of the mountain, or built up upon the side, the expense of keeping it in repair must in a few years almost amount to its original cost. In my opinion the road will have to be abandoned. As it is, even between this and Narkunda, only four marches out, it is in places unsafe—that is to say, it is constantly breaking up, and the traveller can never be certain that he will be able to make the next stage. Where the road rests on solid rock it is all right, but for the greater part of the way it is either cut out of soft shingle or slate, which is perpetually undergoing the process of disintegration, or simply earth, in places banked up. In other parts it is built upon the gallery system, supported by piles of wood, and it was on one of these galleries, which suddenly gave way, not on a bridge, as is generally supposed, that the lamented son of Sir Henry Lawrence met with such an awful death. How the road is looked after I do not know, nor do I know who has charge of it, but I know that before the late rain, which has not been heavy, it was impassable altogether in one place about fifteen miles from Simla, and in at least one other spot between this and Narkunda, most dangerous, a space not a foot in width being all that was left of it, with a tremendous 'kud' beneath; while in other places where it was in perfect repair and could not get much out of repair, because it was there an ordinary road over level ground, there were to be seen coolies under the supervision of the veritable chippassie employed in lazily sweeping the surface with branches of trees. What good this sweeping was intended to effect I do not know; but it enabled the coolies to draw their pay, and the chippassie to have an easy time of it. Of European supervision I saw no trace. Had the money thus thrown away upon nothing at all been expended in repairing the road where it was dangerous and broken down, it would have been a reasonable adaptation of means to an end. But it is the old story; and if the Simla and Thibet road is under the Department of Public Works there is nothing to surprise one in its being in reality a gulf to throw public money into. During the present rainy season the road will be altogether impassable, even between Simla and Koteghur. What it will be farther on you may guess.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

JUBBULPORE.—A letter from Jubbulpore informs the *Mofussili* that cholera has disappeared from that station.

THE THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE IN INDIA.—H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to authorise the payment of a third instalment of the Banda and Kirwee prize at Rs 120 per share.

THE APPEAL OF THE TIMBER MERCHANTS.—The Act XI. of 1861 is decreed to apply generally to all timber and woods, inclusive of sawn timber and woods, in concession to the wishes of the leading timber merchants of Calcutta.

THE KUPPOORTHULLAH CASE.—The Maharajah of Kupperthullah has deputed his Naib Dewan to London, to conduct before the Secretary of State his Highness' cause against his brothers, Sirdars Beekarna and Suchey Singh.

TAKING UP COMMANDS.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, H.E. the Governor-general in Council notifies, with reference to G.O. No. 740, dated May 19, 1859, that the time passed by a major and brevet lieutenant-colonel in proceeding from the command of one regiment to that of another, the removal having been ordered on public grounds, is to count in full for promotion to that rank of colonel, under Clause 9 of the Royal Warrant of January 31, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF MR. SETON-KARR.—The Hon. W. S. Seton-Karr, the new Foreign Secretary, had arrived from England in the steamer *Labourdonnais*, and was to proceed at once to Simla to take up his appointment.

THE FRENCH EXPLORING PARTY.—The French expedition from Saigon has at last turned up at Hankow, from which it has proceeded down the Yangtze to Shanghai. It seems to have passed through the new Mussulman Kingdom in Yunan.

PROPOSED DURBAR AT LAHORE.—The *Englishman* states that Sir John Lawrence has declared his willingness to comply with the request of the chiefs of the Punjab that his Excellency would give them a last opportunity of meeting him in durbar. He has not as yet however named the place at which he will hold the durbar.

INCREASE OF SALARY NEEDED.—The Allahabad correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* hears that Sir William Muir has applied to the Supreme Government for an increase of salary to the Secretaries to the North-West Government, and that if the proposal is sanctioned Mr. Simson will be appointed Commissioner of Meerut, and Mr. H. S. Reid will take his place as Secretary to Government.

RUMOURED INVASION OF KASHGAR.—We hear from Cashmere that considerable agitation has been caused amongst the Yarkund merchants by a report that Khodyar Khan, the Ameer of Khokand, had organised an expedition for the conquest of Kashgar, Kutchah, and Yarkund. Yakooob Khoosh Begi was said to be making preparations to meet the coming storm.—*Englishman*.

BHOOTAN.—The *Englishman* says that Bhootan is again in a ferment. The durbar have thought it necessary to levy new taxes. They have however only succeeded in throwing the whole country into confusion. The villagers resist the impost, and in many instances have abandoned their former residences and taken to new ones in good positions in the hills.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—On the 3rd July an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the issue of a Supplementary Commission of the Peace, directed to the undermentioned gentlemen in the Province of Oudh :—Mr. J. Dyson, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow; Captain Francis Monro Newbery, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow; Mr. John C. Williams, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow; Lieutenant W. Hamilton, Assistant Commissioner, Hurdul.

THE AKHOOND OF SWAT.—The *Englishman* learns from a correspondent that the Akhoond of Swat appears to be jealous of the influence acquired by Feroze Shah. It is said the old man has exerted his own influence with the Swatees and the cognate tribes to prevail upon them to regard Feroze Shah as an exiled prince only, with whom they might sympathise, and to whom they might lend such general assistance as might be in their power. But the Akhoond has warned them not to regard the prince as a sovereign, or even as a man in whom Mahomedans might repose their hopes.

AN ART-SHOW AT SIMLAH.—An Art Exhibition for the purpose of forming a Society of Amateur Artists for Upper India will be held at Simla in September next, under the patronage of Sir Richard Temple, himself a distinguished amateur, Lieutenant-colonel Lumsden and other officers. The committee hope to receive from the many amateur artists scattered over Northern India good specimens of oil-paintings, water colour pictures, pencil and crayon drawings, pen and ink sketches, architectural designs and photographs. All expenses of transit will be borne by the committee.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PUNJAB).—The Lieut.-governor has made the following promotions, vice Lieut.-colonel Smith, resigned: Capt. Menzies, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of District Superintendents; Lieut. Tait, from the 4th to the 3rd grade of District Superintendents; Lieut. Jones, to be a District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade; Mr. Jones, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, 1st class of Assistant District Superintendents; Mr. Ward, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, 1st class of Assistant District Superintendents; Lieut. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Jhelum district.

CONTENTMENT AMONGST THE CONVICTS AT PORT BLAIR.—It is reported from Port Blair that since the Government have adopted the plan of sending the families of convicts to the Andaman Islands and sanctioned marriage amongst the exiles there has not been a single escape amongst the prisoners. We are also glad to hear that the aborigines have now almost ceased to molest the convicts. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the manifest power of the growing settlement, and to the vigorous efforts made by the authorities to recover the crews of ships wrecked on the coast.—*Englishman*.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE RAJAH OF JEYPORE.—The Rajah of Jeypore, having we suppose managed to get rid of his quarrel with the Chief of Ulwar, has got up a new misunderstanding with a chief called the Nizam of Narnaul. The Rajah is possessed with the idea that as he is the superior in rank and power his sepoys ought to have the privilege of bearing arms when off duty, and in the territories of the Nizam. This however the minor chief has refused to see, and, as the Rajah persisted, the Narnaul Chief has solicited the interference of the Government to compel the Rajah of Jeypore to restrict his demand to such of his followers only as may be protected by a passport.—*Englishman*.

RETIREMENTS.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the resignation of his commission by Staff Assistant Surgeon T. G. Archdall, subject to approval by her Majesty, dated July 7. The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Livingstone Clarke, 26th Foot, is accepted, subjected to approval by her Majesty, dated July 7, 1863. His Honour the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, with the sanction of the Government of India, is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant-colonel C. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, of his appointment as District Superintendent of Police, second grade.

RETURN OF OFFICERS FROM ABYSSINIA.—The following arrangements are directed, consequent on the return from Abyssinia of Captain C. E. Bates :—Captain Marriner, 58th Foot, appointed to officiate as brigade major at Bareilly, by G.O. of the 29th June, will rejoin the regiment to which he belongs. Captain Loughnan, officiating brigade major, is transferred from Meerut to Bareilly, and directed to join on being relieved. Captain Bates, returned from Abyssinia, is posted to Meerut and directed to join. Lieut. Lockhart, late 44th Native Infantry, recently employed with the 3rd Sind Horse in Abyssinia, is directed to do duty with the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

INCREASED RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO THE RAJAH OF SIKKIM.—With reference to a small paragraph relating to the increased rate of allowance lately granted to the Rajah of Sikkim for the cession of Darjeeling, we have been informed that the allowance formerly granted to the Rajah was Rs. 5,000 per annum, and the Home Government, it appears, on the strong recommendation of the Government of India, has now raised it to Rs. 9,000. This increase of allowance has been granted to that native chief in consideration of the amity and friendly feeling he had invariably evinced towards the British Government.—*Indian Daily News*.

A HARD CASE.—An unusually despotic order was recently issued dismissing all pay-sircars in native regiments from Government employ. It is possible that under the new system the economy effected was judicious, but considering that the men were as much on the establishment of a corps as any one connected with it, to strike them off so summarily was to exercise a power which if just is both unusual and without mercy. After holding Government appointments for a quarter of a century, as is the case with some of them, it is, we think, without parallel that neither bonus nor permission to retain the appointment during the life of present possessors was extended to so hardworking and useful a class of men.—*Delhi Gazette*.

A SUSPICIOUS STRANGER.—A foreigner, declaring himself a Swiss, who is making a tour of India, has gone down by train from Allahabad to Jubbulpore. He is said to be an Arabic scholar, and given to reading the Koran to large assemblies of Mahomedans. We believe the police have their eyes on him; and, at the present time, when the emissaries of Feroze Shah, *et hoc genus omne*, are known to be roaming all over India with exaggerated accounts of the Russian operations near our North-West frontier, the exercise of the strictest surveillance over all suspicious characters is fully justifiable. We shall be glad to learn, for publication, the movements of the Swiss, even though at present he be regarded as a designless creature.—*Delhi Gazette*.

GROSS INHUMANITY.—The other day a dinghy, carrying several passengers, accidentally capsized on the river, and one of the unfortunate men thrown overboard, happening to observe a boat pass that way, called out to the boatmen to come to his assistance, but the men paid no regard whatever to his entreaties. He therefore endeavoured to swim up to the boat, on coming close to which the men, instead of rendering him any assistance, pushed him away with their oars. Mr. H. Ryland, Excise collector, who was at the time crossing the river in the ferry, noticed this, and through his instrumentality the two boatmen were taken into custody. They were subsequently placed before Mr. C. Miller, the magistrate, who sentenced each of the men to undergo one week's imprisonment with hard labour.—*Indian Daily News*.

LIEUTENANT GOOLD.—Lieutenant F. H. Goold has been committed to take his trial at the August criminal sessions in Calcutta on three distinct counts of forging, and three counts of uttering a forged document, with intent to cheat the Delhi and London Bank. He was remanded on Friday last to the Calcutta Jail. Permission to remain in the police lock-up was denied. His defence has been reserved. One important witness against him was his own *manjee* or boatman; his statement was that about two o'clock on the 24th June, the day when Mr. Graham, the deputy-manager of the Delhi Bank, had presented the protested bills to Mr. Goold for payment, the prisoner had ordered out his boat, and, sailing up the river, concealed himself in a house until sunset. He then floated down with the tide to Barrackpore, and as soon as it was dark Mr. Goold told the boatman to throw out some of the iron ballast, but the latter declined, as his hands were sore. Mr. Goold then threw out two pieces of iron, and lifted a third piece, which was very heavy, "and God only knows whether it fell from the prisoner's hand, or whether he let it go, but witness heard a sound and said the boat was broken." The boat then began to fill, but Lieutenant Goold would not allow the *manjee* to make any exertion to get to the shore, and, after the *manjee* had got to land, the prisoner refused the assistance of a bamboo to pull him on shore. The place where he last saw the prisoner was four miles above Barrackpore.

AN ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.—We hear that an action for defamation has been brought in Lahore by Lieut. Nicholl, of the 5th Fusiliers, against Mr. Wakefield, Assistant Commissioner at Ferozepore. The defendant is accused in the plaint of having charged the plaintiff, at the mess-table of the 5th Fusiliers, with being drunk and assaulting the ferry darogah at Ferozepore. The charge is said to be so utterly without foundation that the plaintiff has felt bound to reject an apology tendered by Mr. Wakefield. The darogah, we also hear, commenced criminal proceedings in Mr. Wakefield's Court against Lieut. Nicholl for the alleged assault; but the Chief Court has removed the case to Umritsur to be tried by Major Urmston.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 15.

DISTRESS IN LUCKNOW.—The *Lucknow Times* is sorry to report that considerable distress is prevalent in that city, owing to the great increase in the price of food. Wheat, which in June was selling at 24 seers the rupee, has now risen to 18, and rice has risen from 18 to 13 seers a rupee, and is daily rising. When, however, we compare these with the current prices throughout the North-West, there is no cause for entertaining any great apprehensions. According to the Delhi correspondent of another paper, the natives in that city have taken to gambling about the rains. The stakes are held by an influential native, by whom some heavy bets have been already decided. The Mahomedans go daily outside the city to the Eedgah, where they offer up prayers for rain. The price of grain of every description is on the increase, and fever has set in.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. George Leggett, of the firm of Leggett and Son, coach builders, Mount-road, Madras, for giving free ingress and egress to the back of vehicles having a seat parallel with the front one by making the said seat to open and shut with the door; Mr. William Weir, Bombay, engineer, residing at Colaba, in the Island of Colaba, for fastening the iron hoops used for lashing bales of cotton; Mr. J. G. Marshall, of Leeds, in the county of York, England, flax spinner, for improvements in solvent or detergent processes for dissolving the gummy or resinous matters adhering to the fibres of various fibre-yielding plants, or cleansing fibrous material of animal origin, such as wool or silk, from some of the extraneous matters that may adhere thereto.

THE BENGAL MAGISTRACY.—TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.—The following officers are appointed to officiate as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the second grade (all the eleven appointments in this grade being temporarily vacant), viz.:—Messrs. Clark, Hopkins, Quinn, Verner, Beadon, B.A., Meres, Hallett, Hodgkinson, Charles, Stevens, and Manson. The undermentioned officers are appointed to officiate as magistrates and collectors of the first grade and of the second grade respectively, viz.:—Of the first grade, in which there are fifteen acting vacancies:—Messrs. Hankey, Lewis, Reynolds, Bell, Wells, Worgan, Smith, Metcalfe, Grant, D'Oyly, Garrett, Park, Humphery, Alexander, and Monro. Of the second grade, in which all the thirteen appointments are temporarily vacant:—Messrs. Wavell, Sutherland, Whinfield, Bignold, Larmine, Hime, M.A., Raban, Geddes, Glazier, Graham, Ward, M.A., Kenble, and Armstrong.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING CHANDERNAGORE.—It is somewhat strange, after the correspondence which has passed on the subject, to find the Government arriving at the conclusion that the French Government are unwilling to part with their settlement at Chandernagore. Had the Cabinet of the Tuileries shown any disposition to meet the British Government in a fair and liberal spirit on the question the exchange or purchase of the settlement might have been arranged for long ago. The most recent stage of the negotiations would seem to have been the submission by the French Government to the Home authorities of a statement, including, amongst other things, of the value of the public buildings at Chandernagore. The estimate fixes the sum at a very extravagant figure, and further specifies a most exorbitant charge on account of the rent of the French lodges in India. This statement has made it plain that there is no disposition at Paris to part with the settlement. The return itself has however been forwarded to the Viceroy for an expression of opinion, and for a report on the whole subject.—*Englishman*.

THE CASE OF WIFE-SLAUGHTER AT DUGSHAI.—With reference to the case of Sergeant Carthy, who kicked his wife to death at Dugshai, and has been so mercifully pardoned by Sir William Mansfield, a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says, "The late revision of a Court-martial upon Colour Sergeant Carthy, of her Majesty's 104th Regiment, Dugshai, by the Commander-in-Chief, must strike us all with astonishment. Here is the case of a man who has a drunken quarrel with his wife; in the midst of it he leaves the room for an hour and goes to the Sergeants' mess, where he gets more liquor; he returns to his quarters; the quarrel is renewed, and within ten minutes after his return the woman is found dead, with wounds, as from a kick on her breast, a badly cut head, a cut eye, as from a blow, and ghastly wounds on the back of the head, caused by a fall upon the door-step; a leg of a chair is also found with hair and blood upon it: she was in the family-way at the time. One would have thought that the judgment of the Court-martial, giving a year's imprisonment, was little enough. Supposing it to be the case that there had been no ill-will between man and wife hitherto, no inten-

tion of murder, all this was proved indeed, and that he had borne an excellent character for eighteen years; but it does seem a most uncalled for stretch of mercy on the Commander-in-Chief's part to revise so light a punishment and to order the man to return to his regiment with no other disgrace than the fact of his having been a few weeks under arrest or in prison. It is a scandal that after such a deed a man should be allowed to appear before his men with his old rank and with two or three stripes upon his arm declaring that he was still considered by his officers to be a man of good conduct. Had he been found simply drunk, he would probably have been reduced; had he only struck his wife or given her a beating, some punishment would have been inflicted; but is it not intolerable that those in authority should encourage the opinion that if you strike another it is much better, and you will have a much better chance of escape, if you will only do it thoroughly? The fact is, wife-beating is rather too common in the army, and instead of men being allowed to do these things with impunity it would be much better when an opportunity occurs to punish severely."

BRAHMOIST MARRIAGES.—A meeting of the Brahma Somaj was held on July 5 to consider the advisability of petitioning Government to legalise Brahma marriages. Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, who presided, declared it impossible to say whether Brahma marriages were or were not valid according to Hindoo law. The Advocate-general gave this opinion some time ago, and intimated the expediency of getting an authoritative decision on this obscure point. To a plan which had been proposed to include in a comprehensive movement pantheists, utilitarians, sceptics, and rationalists of all kinds, the Baboo expressed himself decidedly opposed as putting a premium on scepticism and indirectly encouraging misbelief. It was resolved to present a memorial to Government. To legislate specially for 2,000 Brahmists, whose creed is in a state of transition, and has changed radically twice in ten years, would be premature. But the Brahmists deserve relief. The best escape from the difficulty is to permit all non-Hindoo and non-Mussulmans to be married, like Christians, before a civil registrar.

BOKHARA.—A report has reached the Government of India to the effect that the Ameer of Bokhara has at last yielded to the pressure put upon him by the Russian authorities in Turkistan, and has agreed to all the terms of the treaty presented for his signature, with this exception, that he refuses to grant permission for the construction of a fort at Bokhara itself. It is just possible that the Russians may forego the demand for the present, in which case it will not be long before we hear of a treaty having been concluded between General Kauffmann and the Ameer. The letter bringing this report contains a positive assertion that Samarcand has been definitely annexed to the Russian Empire. The Ameer, abandoned by his people, who, according to the Russian accounts, regard him as a traitor to the cause of Islam, and overwhelmed by the consequences of the late defeat of the Crescentaders is evidently in no position to oppose any kind of resistance to the demands of the conquerors. Recent events have made Russia master of the Khanate, for if her arms have taught the people the folly of resistance in the open field, her diplomacy has wrought a breach between prince and people which nothing can heal, and which every new evidence of her success will only make the wider.—*Englishman*.

HYDERABAD.—We hear from Hyderabad that rain still keeps off, and that the irrigational channels and tanks are dry. The prospect before the people is depicted in very gloomy colours. Our correspondent gives an extract from the Berar District Health Reports, in which it is said—"Several of the poorer classes are leaving their homes to earn a livelihood elsewhere, others are subsisting on the seeds of grass, tamarind, and mowah. The population of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is stated, according to official returns, to amount to 1,918,352. General orders have been published for the relief of the Corps of the Hyderabad Contingent. The movements are as under:—

Cavalry.

- 1st Cavalry from Hingolee to Aurungabad.
- 2nd " from Aurungabad to Mominabad.
- 3rd " from Bolarum to Hingolee.
- 4th " from Mominabad to Bolarum.

The fourth will send a detachment to Lingasoorgoor, a cantonment to the extreme S.W. of Hyderabad.

Artillery.

The Horse Battery at Ellichpore moves to Aurungabad, and that at Aurungabad to Ellichpore.

Infantry.

- 1st Regiment from Hingolee to Jaulnah.
- 2nd " from Lingasoorgoor to Bolarum.
- 5th " from Hingolee to Jaulnah.
- 6th " from Jaulnah to Hingolee.

Head-quarters will march on 1st November next.

It is expected that the command of the Contingent will be conferred on Colonel Abbott, Madras Staff Corps. Colonel Abbott is at present commanding the 4th Cavalry of the Contingent. This arrangement is of course contingent on the anticipated promotion of the Brigadier-general. Our correspondent remarks that—"Colonel Abbott is considered one of the smartest and best officers in India for the command of an irregular brigade."—*Englishman*, July 22.

REBEL REFUGEES IN NEPAL.—The *Englishman* hears from Nepal that the rebel colonies there are great sufferers from cholera and other diseases. Regularly every year since they crossed the frontier has cholera pounced down upon the small community and claimed its victims. The Begum Huzrut Mehal, amongst other devices to mitigate its ravages, constructed a large and spacious dwelling-place. Her precautions have however been without effect. The disease has again made its appearance, and with the usual fatal results. Her followers are now very few in number, and these, together with her son, are anxious to be allowed to return to India. Their representations have induced the Begum, who herself is tired of her exile, to submit a memorial, praying for the pardon of past offences, and for permission to return to India. The Begum and her party will take up their residence in any place on the North-west which may be designated by the Government. She has also stated that should the Government decline to allow them anything for their support she would not press for an allowance. The Government, we believe, is willing to grant an amnesty on these conditions, so that nothing now remains but to convey to the exiles an intimation of the place selected by Government for their residence and a permission to return.

FEARS OF FAMINE IN CENTRAL INDIA.—The register of the rainfall in the Central Provinces during the week ending with the 4th instant is full of warning to the public and the Government of impending calamity. While, with one trifling exception, no rain had fallen in any of the districts, the column of remarks shows that in almost all serious damage to the crops had either already occurred or was imminent. In Bhundara, we are told, the heat was intense, field operations were at a standstill, the rice already sown had dried up, and cholera had broken out; in Chanda, rain was urgently wanted, and it was remarked that if it did not fall soon all the crops in the ground would be destroyed. In Jubbulpore the rice crop was seriously injured by want of rain; in Saugor all seeds sown had been lost from the same cause. In Damoh the khureef sowing was delayed for want of rain; in Seonee the paddy sown had begun to wither. In Munda anxiety was felt, and cholera prevailed; in Narsingpore the sowings had been burnt up, and the hot westerly wind was still blowing. Fever also prevailed, owing to the excessive heat. In Belaspore the khureef crops were almost everywhere seriously diseased. As the country must have had to wait at least another fortnight for rain, if it has yet fallen, after the date of this report, very little hope can be entertained that there will be any harvest to speak of.—*Englishman*, July 22.

THE OUDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—We much regret to learn (says the *Lucknow Times*) that there is some opposition to the carrying out of the Oudh and Rohilkund system of railway in its integrity. In order to take in certain large cities, and to catch the Bombay traffic, the projectors of the East India Railway followed the course of the Ganges as far as Cawnpore, and then struck off for Agra and Delhi. By adopting this route they diverged considerably from a direct line drawn from Calcutta to Lahore and the North-west frontier. Chiefly with the design of partially remedying this defect the Oudh and Rohilkund system of railways was planned, and on reference to a map it will readily be seen that a railway from Buxar to Saharanpore, passing through Fyzabad, Bareilly, and Bijour, would considerably shorten the distance between the Punjab and Bengal. This plan, however, has suddenly been nipped in the bud. Only a part of the project is to be proceeded with. The consequence is that one of the principal objects of the promoters of the Oudh and Rohilkund system will be entirely frustrated. The development of the resources of the two provinces is important, but even this desirable object will but partially be accomplished by running the line into a *cul de sac* at Bareilly, where it is now said to terminate. Anything more absurd can scarcely be contemplated than having such a place as Bareilly as the terminus of a line, when, by proceeding eighty or ninety miles further on, the whole of the Punjab and North-west would be opened out.

FURLONGS.—The following officers, military, medical, and civil, obtained furloughs, on medical certificate, in July. To proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs: Surgeon Watson, Superintendent of Vaccination, Allahabad and Jhansie Divisions, from 24th July to 22nd November, 1867, without pay, under the regulations of 1854. To Europe, for twenty months, on medical certificate, Mr. Doyle, Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, British Burmah, with effect from the 19th June. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—Lieutenant Jarrett, Staff Corps; Lieutenant Reade, late 67th N.I.; Captain Braughton, late 6th European Regiment, Surat, 6th July, 1868; Mr. Brandeth, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months; Mr. Sandford, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation. Royal Horse Artillery: Assistant Surgeon A. Lower, doing duty B bat alion, D brigade, to England, overland; Lieut. Alexander (B battery, D brigade), to England, overland; Lieutenant Coghlan, to England. 2nd Foot (1st battalion): Lieutenant Squirel, to England, overland. 19th Foot (2nd battalion): Lieutenant Stokes, to England, for six months; Lieutenant Huddart (No. 7 battery, 23rd brigade), to England, overland. 19th Hussars: Lieutenant Carnac, to England *via* the Cape. 85th Foot: Lieutenant Rudkin,

to England, *via* Egypt. The Rev. G. D. Symonds, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

THE DISTRESS IN CHUMPARUN.—We are receiving very unfavourable advices from Chumparun regarding the weather and the state of the crops. Up to the 17th there had been no rain, but one shower at the commencement of the season. Agriculture was completely at a standstill, and everything that had been sown was burnt up. We also hear that the whole of Behar, north and south, is suffering from drought, though less severely, and there is every prospect of a scarcity. In Chumparun, we fear, early measures of relief will be necessary, and we sincerely trust they will be more timely and effectual than during the last famine, when the part of the district most seriously affected was altogether unthought of and untouched by the operations of the committee. Since writing the above, we hear further that there had been no rain in the district up to the 18th inst., and that water was with great difficulty procurable for the manufacture of indigo. A famine was considered inevitable, and we would strongly urge on the authorities the desirability of immediately organising measures of relief to be put in force the moment it becomes necessary. To make matters worse, cholera is, we understand, raging severely in the southern part of the district. At the same time we hear that rain has at last fallen in the North-West Provinces, though not in any quantity, but we trust it will be in time to prevent the serious calamity with which the country was threatened.—*Englishman*, July 22.

STATE OF THE ROAD TO PALIMPORE.—A correspondent of the *Indian Opinion* declares that Palimpore will never become anything like a Nijni Novgorod, unless Government do something for the roads leading to Thibet and Turkistan. The money and engineering talent of the Government have, if we may believe our contemporary, been wasted on these roads at the outset. Lives and a large sum of money have been sacrificed on the Rotang Pass in the construction of a road, which is four miles longer than the old and safe *pak-dandi* path, which had been used for generations, and was free from heavy snowfalls and avalanches. This year the Rotang Pass has been impassable the whole season, through a heavy fall of snow. In another case the road has been taken three miles farther up the Chandra than the former resting-place, the village of Koksar, and, in consequence, travellers cannot procure provisions. Travellers are known to pass along the road from Koksar to Seesoo, but the road is impassable in many parts. As for the road to Kyelang, the moment the snow begins to melt new and dangerous landslips will take place upon it. Government granted only Rs. 5,000 for the road from Koksar to Lingtee, upwards of a hundred miles, and the workmen employed on it got only an anna or an anna and a-half a day. "How, then, can people expect to have an Indian Nijni Novgorod without a decent road to it?" Government, however, can excuse itself on the plea that the road was never designed to lead to a Nijni Novgorod, but was sufficient for all the traffic that could have been expected. If, however, the Palimpore fair continues to succeed we have little doubt that steps will be taken to improve the road.

DISTURBED STATE OF RAJPOOTANA.—Central India, or rather Rajpootana, is in an unusually disturbed state. The Chief of Joudhpore has not yet discovered a means of allaying the discontent of his Thakoor. The States of Jheend and Loharoo are at variance. Scindhia is troubled by the dacoits which infest the Southern and Western borders of his territory. The Chief of Serohee too has offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the apprehension of the Thakoor of Bytana, who has appeared in arms against his suzerain; and to add to the list we hear that Todghur in Meywar is in a disturbed state. The neighbouring tribes of Bheels and Meenas are committing depredations in its vicinity. Protected by the inaccessible character of the country they inhabit, these tribes pounce upon the villages near them, and commit every kind of atrocity, and on the approach of the Rajah's troops disappear into the fastnesses of their hills. It seems to us that the policy we pursue in Rajpootana is founded too exclusively on the rights and interests of the chiefs and princes; the Thakoor and ryots have hitherto been overlooked, and the result is that throughout a vast and thickly-peopled district we hear of nothing but conflicts between the chiefs and their nobles, or between the chiefs and the peasantry. When these are quiet the Bheels and Meenas take up the game, and protected by the wildness of their jungles, and the many foreign territories into which Rajpootana is divided, carry on the business of plunder and rapine almost unchecked. It is time the Government, in its interference in these quarrels, considered both the parties to the dispute. Again, if we allow native chiefs to keep up military forces we ought to take some means for ensuring their efficiency against such foes as the Bheel tribes. Until this is done peace and progress in Rajpootana is impossible.—*Englishman*.

THE MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.—A writer to the *Delhi Gazette* finds fault with the new rules. "Disappointment seems to be the general feeling amongst officers with regard to the new furlough rules, the promised liberality of which it is difficult to discover. The solitary benefit they confer is the retention of appointment on half-pay, and allowances for the whole period of furlough, whether on sick certificate or otherwise. But of this it can only be said that it cancels a rule which it was a crying grievance had been allowed to exist so long, namely, the deprivation of appointment on taking furlough

except on sick certificate, which virtually prevented the majority of officers from doing so on other terms. These new rules cost Government nothing, inasmuch as it is not the latter but the officer who officiates for an absentee who is to suffer by being allowed only half staff of the officiating appointment for the whole period, instead of half staff for the first six months, and full staff for the rest of the time. Again, the difference in furlough pay of an officer on staff employ, and of one of the same rank without it, appears very unfair, the furlough pay of a major in command of a N.I. regiment, for instance, being £740 a-year, against £380 of his less fortunate contemporary. The old illiberal rule allowing only two years of leave of every kind out of twenty-four years' service to count for pension still holds good, as well as that by which an officer compelled to go home on sick certificate within three years of his return from furlough, whether on medical certificate or otherwise, forfeits his appointment, a consideration which will still deter many officers from taking leave in the first instance. The new civil rules, modified before publication through the exertions of the junior members of that service, appear to be really liberal, and have consequently given universal satisfaction. The fact that these civil rules involve a large additional expense to Government is enough to point out the partiality shown towards a service already so much favoured. The long-looked for but cruelly disappointing new military furlough rules may be a slight improvement on those of 1854, but to call them liberal is simply a fallacy."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 18. Victoria Cross, Cook, Liverpool.—17. Continental, Lecraw, Annesley Bay.—18. Lake Lemna, Malcolme, Ladon, Nile, Owen, Annesley Bay.—19. Dandelion, Black, Liverpool.—Castino, Thurston, Liverpool, Annesley Bay.—20. Rapatel, Galle; Hunsdon, Herrold, Annesley Bay; British Admiral, Murray, Bombay; str. Moulmein, ———.—21. Str. Burma, Grey, Moulmein.—22. Str. China, Steward, Suez; Harold, Steel, Liverpool; Morning Glory, Evans, Liverpool; str. American, ———.—Eurydice, ———.—23. Pazarabany, Profumo, Bombay; Ophir, Miles, Annesley Bay; Saint Albans, Pike, Annesley Bay; Surrey, ———.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Labourdonnais.—From MARSEILLES.—Hon. Seton-Karr, Mr. Bonnaud, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Boileau. From MADRAS.—Mr. G. Meyer, Mr. Dariot, Mr. Paque, Mr. and Mrs. Dollet, Mrs. Wilter.

Per str. China.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Mr. D. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, General and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Johnstone, Major and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mr. H. R. Abbott, Mr. E. Tishbourne, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Lagrange, Mr. Nicol McNicol, Dr. Warren. From **MARSEILLES**.—Mr. A. Grove, Hannah Daniel. From **BOMBAY**.—D. Bitham, From **MADRAS**.—Lieut. and Mrs. Tremenhero.

DEPARTURES

July 16. Str. Oriassa, Sophie.—17. Str. Scotia.—18. Bruce.—19. Strs. Madras, Glengyle, Lightning.—20. Str. Simla, Gondola, Savoir Faire, Kate Kellock, Tennyson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS,—Major Brooke, Mrs. A. P. Simkins, Mr. Reade. For STEZ.—Rev. W. M. Scott, For MARSHALLS.—Mr. Newmarch, Mr. G. D. Anderson, Capt. Childers, Mr. Currie, Mr. L. A. D'Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. R. M. King. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Butting, Messrs. J. R. and E. O. Savigny, Mr. Kindersley, Lieut. J. Cole, Mr. R. Allan, Mr. C. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Gobeil.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 22, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 10 to 94 12
Do. Transfer Stock	...	Sa. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent. ....	...	Co.'s Rs. 91	95 0 to —
5 per Cent., P.W. ....	...	Co.'s Rs. 108	105 6 to 105 10
5½ per Cent. ....	...	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 12 to 114 14
5 per Cent., 56-57 ....	...	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 4 to 109 8

EXCHANGE.

				On London.		Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills...	...	...	...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½	to —
Bills with Docs....	...	...	...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11 9-16	to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	109 to 110
Assam Tea Company	200	235 to 240
Bank of Bengal	1000	174½ ex. div.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	8 to 7½pm.
Bengal Credit Mobiler (Limited)	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	600 to 605
Cachar Tea Company	200	75 to 80
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	620 to —
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	75 to 80
Ditto New Shares	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	205 to 210
E. B. Indigo Company	100	42 to 45
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	240 to 242
East India Tea Company	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	40	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218	226 to 228
Equitable Coal Company	250	192½ to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	120 to 125
Howrah Docking Company	500	380 to 385
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	460 to 480
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	133 to —
New Fort Gloster Company	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	11	11½ ex. div.
Peoples Bank of India	100	28 to 30.

Port Canning Land Company	...	...	...	1300	...	325	to	330
Funjab Bank	...	...	...	100	...	55	to	60
Serwah Company (Limited)	...	...	...	200	...	150	to	...
Sinla Bank	...	...	...	...	...	600	to	610
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	...	...	...	623	...	202	to	...
Trihoot Induzio	...	...	...	200	...	90	to	92
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	...	250	...	60	to	4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	...	10	...	90	to	—

FREIGHTS

		To London.				To Liverpool.			
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 10 0	to	£0 12 6	...	Nominal.		
Sugar	0 17 6	to	1 0 0	...	Nominal.		
Rice	1 0 0	to	1 2 6	£0 17 6	to	1 0	
Seeds	2 0 0	to	2 2 6	1 7 6	to	2 0	
Jute	2 0 0	to	0 0 0	2 5 0	to	0 0	
Cotton	2 10 0	to	2 15 0	2 7 6	to	2 10 0	

Madras.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieutenant Reid, R.A., and Lieutenant Shaw, General List, Madras, passed the elementary test in Tamil; Lieutenant Prior, General List, Madras, passed the elementary Test in Telooogo.

LORD NAPIER.—The agent of the Great Southern of India Railway proceeded this morning (15th July) to meet the Governor of Madras at Erode, and accompany him over the Railway to Caroor. His Excellency proceeds from thence to the Pulneys in the evening. —*Trichinopoly Chronicle*, July 15.

THE BOMBAY MINT.—Surgeon H. E. Busteed, M.D., Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, having obtained leave of absence on private affairs for six months, Assistant-Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, A.B., M.D., Assistant Assay Master of the Madras Mint, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint.

ORDNANCE SUBORDINATE APPOINTMENTS.—The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department:—Acting Conductor Webster to be Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Quinn to be Sub-Conductor, from June 16 last, v. Yates, pensioned. Acting Sub Conductor Woodhouse to be Sub-Conductor, from July 16 last, v. McCready, pensioned.

TRAMWAY FROM COIMBATORE TO THE NEILGHERRIES.—The course of the proposed tramway from Coimbatore to Kullar, at the foot of the Neilgherries—about thirty-six miles—has been surveyed by Major Shaw Stewart. The plan has been approved of by the Madras Government, and it has been forwarded to the Supreme Government at Calcutta for final sanction.

ABYSSINIAN OFFICERS RETURNED.—The undermentioned officers will be considered as having reverted to their appointments in the Public Works Department from July 4, the date on which they arrived from Abyssinia:—Major Prendergast R.E., v.c., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. Lieuts. Penycuik, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Mainwaring, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade; Coaker, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENTS.—Major H. J. T. Neild, from Wing Officer 35th N.I., to Officiating 2nd in Command 35th N.I.; Major W. H. R. Godfrey, from Officiating Wing Officer 3rd L.I., to Officiating Wing Officer 35th N.I.; Captain J. Goldie, her Majesty's 16th Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, during the absence of Captain H. A. T. Nepean on sick certificate, or until further orders.

DEATH AT BANGALORE.—We regret to have to record the death, at Bangalore, of typhoid fever, of Captain H. Anderson, Royal Artillery, formerly of the old Madras Artillery. His premature death will be sadly deplored by the many friends, and by none more than his old companions of the E. and A. troops in Whitlock's column. Anderson was full of dash and courage, he had the true spirit of the soldier in him, and had his life been spared would have added to the laurels of his glorious regiment. He had already seen good service.—*South of India Observer*, July 16.

MILITARY ITEM.—The British transport *Durham*, which left Bombay on the 9th July, arrived on the morning of July 21, with three commissioned officers and one hundred and seventeen men of H.M.'s 45th Regiment, six commissioned officers of various corps, and ten men of the Madras Sappers and Miners, from the late Abyssinian campaign. The party landed at four o'clock in the afternoon opposite the High Court. The officers and men of H.M.'s 45th Regiment at six o'clock marched direct to the fort, the band of their own regiment playing them in. The men of the Sappers and Miners marched to the Moument Esplanade.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts to the South-West Line for the week ending 11th July, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 29,172-14-6, for goods, &c., to Rs. 57,874-12-10, making together Rs. 87,047-11-4; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 176-14-10. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 78,261-2-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 159-1-1. The receipts of the N. W. Line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 5,211-8-9, for goods, &c., to Rs. 23,528-15-5, making together Rs. 28,740-8-2; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 187-13-7. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 20,943-15-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 136-14-3.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—Ensign E. P. Coultrup, of No. 2 Company, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission in the Volunteer Guards.

MILITARY.—The local Government have approved of the proposition to convert the Native Artillery garrisoning Cuttack and Mangalore into a mountain train battery, the armament and establishment being on the same principle as in the Bengal Presidency, viz., four three-pounder guns with carriages, two twelve pounder howitzers mountain train, two spare carriages, or what would be much preferable, and six seven-pounder muzzle loading rifled mountain guns, which it is understood to be the universal mountain train gun for India. The establishment of each battery will consist of four havildars, four naigues, sixty-four drivers, sixty-four mules, forty grass cutters, and two farriers or nalbunds. On the eventual withdrawal of the two regiments of Madras Native Infantry from the Straits Settlements, it has been arranged to furnish a full regiment of Native Infantry to each of these stations, where only a wing has heretofore been located. This arrangement will tend to lessen the guard duties devolving on the reduced military strength at present maintained at Cuttack and Sumbulpore.—*Madras Times*.

FURLONGHS.—The following furloughs were granted in July to Europe:—Lieut. Chrystie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Mainwaring, R.E., on medical certificate for twenty months, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Childers, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, Pegu Division, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Coningham, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Wynaad, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Vibart, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kistna District, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Wetherall, Infantry, General List, attached to 26th Regt. N.I., on medical certificate for twenty months, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Mainwaring, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, has preparatory leave for one month, from July 4. Mr. R. Davidson, Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, for fourteen months and twenty-four days, with subsidiary leave under section 11 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868.

THE LATE MAJOR DENTON.—We regret to learn from Cannanore of the death of Major J. Denton, of the Invalid Establishment, and one of the oldest officers of the late E. I. Company's Military Service. Major Denton died at his residence in Cannanore on the afternoon of the 12th July, and was buried with full military honours on the following morning. The deceased officer was transferred to the European Veterans in the year 1820, and was invalided after thirty-five years' active service. He was much respected by all who knew him for his kindness and urbanity. We find that Major Denton joined the Horse Brigade so early as 1808, and was engaged with the chieftain Bunglers, served under Colonel Close in pursuit of the chieftain Ahmed Khan in 1810, with the expedition under his Excellency Sir Samuel Ouchmuty against the island of Java in 1811, when he received the Java medal. He was at the taking of Weltevreden, and at the storming of Fort Cornelis, was detached with nineteen select men on board H.M.'s brig *Progress* in pursuit of piratical praas round the coasts of Batavia and the Straits of Banco. Major Denton was also employed in the expedition under Commodore Bowen and Major-General Gillespie. At the taking of Pulembany he was one of the first who landed, and was wounded in the right leg at the storming of Djogakarta. He was present at Muritch against the troops of the ex-Peishwa, and again at Pundapoor in 1817. He took part in the cavalry combat of Ash-tee, where Gokla fell in 1818. He was present at the siege and taking of Asseerghur in 1819, and rendered good service in putting down the insurrection of Kittoor in 1824, when, after receiving four severe wounds, one through the right arm, one sword cut on the right side, one arrow wound in the right thigh, and one wound in the left hand, thereby rendering it almost useless, he effected the withdrawal of the party, bringing off the public treasure under the gallant fire of a very superior force.—*Standard*, July 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 15. Squando, Williams, Annesley Bay.—16. Labourdonnaix, Rapatie, Galle; Clyde, Swell, Bombay.—17. Str. China, Steward, Suez.—20. Durham, Kerr, Bombay; Antipodes, Dunn, West Hartlepool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Gen. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Johnstone, Major and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mr. H. A. Abbott, Mr. E. Fishbourne, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Lagrange, Mr. Nicol, Mrs. Nicol, Mr. D. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beverly, Dr. Warren. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Algrove, Hanna Daniell. From BOMBAY.—Mr. D. Billam. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and two children. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Travers. From SEZ.—Lieut. Campbell. From GALLE.—Mr. Hamilton. Per Durham.—Capt. Preston, Lieut. Curtis, Ensign Smith, Capt. Williams, Lieut. Paske, Lieut. Godfrey, Ensign Porteous, Dr. Rattan, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Macaulay. Per str. Labourdonnaix.—From GALLE, &c.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Gausson, Dr. and Mrs. Chanot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Galvin Mouthurn, Mr. De Lazelle, Mr. Fournier, Mr. E. Cammiade, Mr. C. Sice, Mrs. Prion.

DEPARTURES.

July 15. Eurydice, Betts, Calcutta.—16. Str. Labourdonnaix, Rapatie, Calcutta; Nepaul, —, Bindipatnam; Melverene, —, Mauritius.—16. Sussex, —, Pondicherry.—17. Squando, —, Calcutta; str. China, Steward, Calcutta.—18. Barzillai, Borkwood, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Tremehere. Per str. Labourdonnaix.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Tremehere, Mr. and Mrs. Dollet, Mr. G. Major, Messrs. Daviot, Sam. Payne. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From MADRAS.—For SUEZ.—Mr. and Miss Franklin. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. H. M. Vibart. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Wellesley, Capt. Travers.

Bombay.

DISCHARGES AWAITING PENSION.—Soldiers of H.M.'s British regiments who have elected to reside and draw their pension in India, and are awaiting the decision of the Chelsea board as to the amount of their pensions, will be permitted to proceed to England, should they desire it, before the completion of their discharge.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVER AT SUKKUR.—The *Sindian* states that about 50,000 cubic yards of rock have been excavated during the past year to improve the course of the Indus at Sukkur, at an expense of Rs. 2,13,479. A strip of rock fifty feet wide, of the whole length of the pass, has been recovered, and a clear open channel has been found, which it was anticipated will greatly relieve the Roree Pass during the present inundation.

PENSIONS TO THE WIDOWS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Hannah Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. P. Cowley, Deputy Commissary, is admitted to pension at Rs. 36 per mensem, from the date succeeding that of her husband's death. Eliza, widow of the late Conductor Thomas Holtham, Ordnance Department, is admitted to pension at Rs. 20 per mensem, from the day succeeding that of her husband's death. Mrs. Jahagan, widow of the late Sub-Conductor J. Gahagan, of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, is admitted to pension at Rs. 9-5-1 per mensem, from the day succeeding that of her husband's death.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—We are able to announce that both General Rivers, the agent, and Mr. Jas. Rushton, the chief engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, are likely very shortly to relinquish their respective posts on that railway. As to the General, no one could be surprised were he to own that he has had quite his share of Indian service; but with Mr. Rushton the case is different, and it is difficult to see how, at this juncture, the interests of the railway must not inevitably suffer by the withdrawal of his great practical ability and his valuable local experience in connection with the engineering requirements of the line.—*Times of India*.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The mean time occupied in the transmission of messages between Great Britain and India *via* Turkey, in the month of June, was 2 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes; *via* Russia it was 2 days, 23 hours, 55 minutes. The number of messages from Great Britain *via* Turkey was 882, and *via* Russia 110. As regards the time there was a great improvement in that month. The statement before us shows the average time in each month since June, 1867; and in the case of telegrams *via* Turkey the average for June last is the most satisfactory. In June and July, 1867, the average was slightly less in the case of telegrams *via* Russia; in other months it was greater than in June last.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.—A proclamation has appeared in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of July 2 to the effect that "Major-General Studholme Hodgson, colonel of her Majesty's 54th Regiment, commander of the forces in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, had been sworn in to administer the government of the said Island of Ceylon, with the dependencies thereof." It was further notified that the Major-general administering the government had been pleased to make the following appointments: Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Young, h.p., 80th Regiment, to be private secretary, and Captain the Hon. E. R. Bourke, 6th Dragoons, to be aide-de-camp.

A DIFFERENCE WITH BAHREIN.—On Saturday, July 25, H.M.'s steamer *Vigilant* left Bombay for the Persian Gulf. Her commander, Capt. Brown, bears instructions to support the resident in demanding compensation from the Chief of Bahrein for the recent piratical attacks on his neighbours, and the damage done to certain British subjects trading on the southern shore of the gulf. In the event of a refusal on the part of the Bahrein Chief, the *Vigilant* will enforce the demand for redress. The amount of the loot taken and damage done was four lakhs of rupees. The commander of the *Vigilant* and the resident between them will no doubt convince the Bahrein Chief that the maritime truce is not to be lightly broken.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. H. BULKLEY.—It has, we believe, been decided, and very sensibly so, to abolish the appointment recently held by the late Mr. Harrington Bulkley, and to place Dr. Forbes, the clever Commissioner of the Improvement Department, at the head of both departments, which will be amalgamated under him. By this means the senior officials of the Frauds Department will be enabled regularly to devote their attention to improvement work, as in point of fact they have chiefly but irregularly done for a considerable time past. Whether any assistance will be afforded to Dr. Forbes in carrying on his supervision over so large a district as will be now placed under his control we do not yet know; but it would seem to be a charge almost too great to be undertaken, or, let us say, accomplished, single-handed. Anyway, we are glad that the energies of the Department are now to be officially directed to the improvement

of cotton cultivation, instead of, as heretofore, being at once the most important, and yet an officially acknowledged portion of their duties. The report of the Department's labour during the past year, which is now before Government, will, if we be not greatly mistaken, prove the value of the efforts over which Dr. Forbes has presided, and in which he has hitherto been mainly assisted by the officers of the sister Department. It was said that the ryots would never allow themselves to be persuaded into new tracks by the exhortations of officials whom they would surely regard as spies, sent by Government to spy out the fatness of the land, and furnish it with a justification for increasing its demands upon the pockets of the cultivators. This prediction however has happily been but very slightly borne out by experience.—*Poona Observer*.

A COMPLAINT. Sir Robert Napier's despatch of 29th June contains the names of a large number of officers who are deservedly brought to the favourable notice of the Home Government. Our attention however has been called to the omission of one name, that of Captain Hawkes, Assistant Commissary-General. This officer did excellent work at Zoolla for many months, and left Annesley Bay at the end of May, when nearly all the troops had re-embarked. All who know the very onerous duties which devolved upon the Commissariat Department at Zoolla during the campaign can bear witness to the untiring energy and zeal of Captain Hawkes in carrying them out. It does therefore seem strange that this officer's name should not appear in the list. We can only suppose it to be an accidental omission, and we feel assured that Sir Robert Napier, as soon as his attention is directed to it, will do justice to one who has done so much to bring this very remarkable campaign to a successful issue.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE COLLISION AT COLABA.—The Court for official inquiry into the circumstances connected with the collision of the transport *Humber* with the outer light-ship at Colaba met on Tuesday, July 21, to give decision on the evidence. Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, and Captain Dixon were on the bench, and the former gave the judgment of the Court, which found that a shipmaster of Captain Bell's long experience should have known that it was very dangerous to approach a light vessel within a hailing distance under such circumstances as those of the present case and in weather like that which he had stated prevailed when the collision occurred. The Court therefore arrived at the conclusion that Captain Bell was solely to blame for the collision forming the subject matter of this investigation, and they regretted that they were called upon to perform a painful duty, but they could not, under all the circumstances, do less than order that Captain Bell's certificate of competency be suspended for a period of two months.

FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Lieutenant Abbott, 109th Foot, to England by the overland route, on medical certificate. This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-general, Horse Guards. Captain Van Straubenzie, 14th Brigade R.A., from July 1 to August 31, in extension. The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule IX. of the regulations of 1868:—Major Scott and Capt. Glasford, Staff Corps; Lieut. Babington, 9th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; Conductor Vint, of the Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed overland; Surg. Hewlett, Coroner of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for six months, from July 14; Capt. Thompson, H.M.'s 3rd Regt., Madras L.C., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

ARRIVAL OF MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM ABYSSINIA.—The following medical arrangements are ordered:—Surgeon-major Gilbert to be Acting Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Mhow, and to join when relieved from his present duties, v. Thorold, proceeded to Europe, on sick leave from Zoolla. Surgeon Plumtre to the medical charge of the 2nd Grenadier Regt. N.I., v. Burrowes, proceeded to Europe on sick leave from Zoolla. Surgeon Straker, from the 25th Regt. N.I., to the medical charge of sappers and miners. Assistant Surgeons Riddell, to the medical charge of the 25th Regt. N.I., v. Straker; Hunter, to the medical charge of the 3rd Regt. N.I., v. Alleyne, proceeded on sick leave to Europe from Zoolla; Sexton, M.D., from the 27th Regt. N.I., to the 29th Regt. N.I.; Nolan, M.B., to the medical charge of the 27th Regt. N.I., v. Sexton; Cowell, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Sind Division; Knapp, to general duty, Poona Division; Batty and DeTatham, to general duty, Northern Division; Halliday, to general duty, Presidency; McAlister, M.B., to general duty, Southern Division.

THE TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.—The part of the Twenty-four Purgunnahs where the crops have been wholly destroyed is in a condition to excite apprehension as to what the people can do to sustain themselves. The rice is principally a "bunani" or broadcast crop, and the hope that the "roalli" or planted crop could be made to supply young plants for the land, where the first broadcast crop was destroyed, appears to be a vain hope. The Government has come fully to know this fact, but what is to be done is the difficulty, and meanwhile the condition of many villages is becoming serious. Several families are known to have left their houses and

what little they possessed and gone off in search of the means of living. So far as this indicates an effort on the part of the people to help themselves it is good, but as indicative of the present and prospective state of the southern part of the Twenty-four Purgunnahs it tells no very pleasant tale. And it is well known that families, driven by poverty and want from their native villages, have to dwell in the most miserable huts wherever they go; a few leaves tied on a few rough sticks to be the "home" of husband, wife, and children for months, until the means can be collected and ground rented for a decent mud-walled hut. The result is generally death to one or more members of each migrating family; so that this beginning of an exodus within twenty miles of Government House has a dark side to it, and should be closely looked after.—*Indian Daily News*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 21. Str. Penang, Taunton, Bushire; str. Armenian, Miller, Kurrachee; Hindoostan, Hill, Calcutta.—23. Atlantic King, Craig, Glasgow.—24. Albion, Avion, London; Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass, Aden; Warrior, Thornhill, Newcastle; Denmark, Valentine, Liverpool; str. Golconda, Dundas, Suez.—25. Queen of the North, Weaver, Sydney; Coimbatore, Houston, Newcastle; Stebonheath, Peacock, Sunderland.—26. Str. Krishna, Child, Suez; Mountain Laurel, Fisher, Liverpool.—27. Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, Juddah; str. City of Dublin, Eynon, Abyssinia; Algoquin, Forster, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. C. Peel, Mr. G. Hayward, Sir A. and Lady Grant. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. Herbage, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpin, Mr. W. Strachan, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. J. Milne, Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. O. Green.

DEPARTURES.

July 21. Str. Sumatra, Browne, Aden and Suez; Theodore Knoop, Lakey, Rangoon; Fatahool Mana, Nacoda, Chittagong.—22. Marcopolo, Davis, Calao.—24. Str. Emeu, Barlow, Hong Kong; Bruce, Lyle, Moulinmain; Malta, Corrigan, Singapore; Borderer, Levack, Calcutta; Glenlora, Edward, Coconada; Cutch Merchant, Gray, Calcutta.—25. H.M.'s str. Vigilant, Brown, Persian Gulf.—26. British Princess, Brown, Liverpool; Nestor, Laurin, Bussara; Elizabeth Fry, Potching, Liverpool; Grefne Berg, Bjorastrom, Batavia.—27. Aurelie, Estad, Hong Kong; Kenilworth, Johnson, Calao; Sam Cearns, Chamber, Colombo; Douglas, Morrison, Hong Kong; New Dominion, Kirkham, Rangoon; M. A. Evans, Davies, Colombo; Martaban, Sharp, Persian Gulf.—28. Mail str. Malta, Hyde, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Baird, Lieut. J. A. Little, Capt. Pendleton, Dr. H. Cook, Lieut. O. J. Wise, Mr. Sawyers, Mr. L. Clarke. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. G. R. P. Leggatt, Mr. Karreg, Lieut. C. W. Babington, Col. Abbott, Mr. F. J. William. For SUEZ.—Hon. M. Mostyn, Mr. A. Guerrieri, Mr. Norkhi, Capt. C. L. R. Glasford, Capt. Davidson.

Commercial.

Bombay, July 27, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 11 7/16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 11 1/2d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	118 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	1860 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	1100
Frere Land Company	...	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	80 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	63 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1130 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	680 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	10 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	Rs. 600 pm.
(£20 paid up)	...	
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 96
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 93
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 94 1/2
" " " 1842-43	...	" 100 1/2
" " " 1854-55	...	" 114 1/2
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10 1/2
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 204
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	108 7-16
Sycee Silver	...	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola. 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English	...	16 1/2
Ditto Peking	...	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, 15s. to £1. 12s. 6d.; Seeds, 15s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £1; Seeds, £1.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, H. W., to offic. as addl. judge of Jessore. July 16.
 ANDERSON, Major F. C. A., surveyor, 2nd grade, is prom. to 1st grade, with effect from April 1.
 BALFOUR, E. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hooghly dur. abs., on deputation, E. J., offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with powers of a coll. of a dis., for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals in that dist. July 17.
 BEADON, H. S., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 24-Pergunnahs. July 17.
 BEAVAN, Lieut. R., Bengal staff corps, app. to the topographical branch of survey dept. as an asst. surv. of 2nd grade to fill an existg. vacancy.
 BROWNE, J. F., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad. This cancels Mr. Browne's appt. to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Dinapore, notified on July 15. [March 20.]
 BRYAN, W. E., is conf. in 5th class of financial dept., with effect from CHARLES, T. G., asst. supt. of police, Khoonah, is transf. to Palamow, in Lohardugga. July 16.
 CLARK, H., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing. July 17.
 CLARKE, Lieut. H. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, posted to Central India as asst. to chief engr. and asst. sec. to agent to Gov. gen., and joined that appt. on June 28. [Elliot.] July 16.
 CORNELL, W., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Dinapore dur. leave of DICKENS, P. D., will carry on duties of registrar of the Presy. dist., in add. to those of the registrar-gen. July 16.
 DODGSON, J. C., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Jessore from date on which he may take ch. from Mr. H. B. Lawford. July 16.
 FORBES, W. L. H., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Hooghly, during leave of Rochefort. July 14.
 FOWLE, F. C., civil and sess. judge of Rungpore, is authorised to make over ch. of his office to sub judge of Rungpore on July 26, if he is not relieved by his successor on that date.
 GODFREY, E. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Serampore, and to exercise powers of a mag. in Hooghly dur. abs., on deputation, of Ryland. July 17.
 HALLETT, J. R., asst. mag. and coll., to have ch. of sub div. of Ranee-gunge, and to exerc. powers of mag. and dep. coll. in Bancoorah. July 16.
 HANKEY, H., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Purneah dur. abs. of Muspratt. July 16.
 HOPKINS, J. A., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea. July 16.
 HOUSDEN.—The prom. of Mr. G. Housden, civil asst. revenue surveyor, 1st grade, attached to N.W. frontier survey, to the senior dept. as asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, dated June 16, is cancelled at his own request.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut., to be an asst. to supt. of Tributary Mehals of Cut-tack, and is vested with powers of a mag. July 21.
 KELLY, C. A., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of that dist., until arrival of Browne. July 17.
 LARMINIE, J., asst. supt. of police, Palamow, is transf. to Khoohrah, in Jessore. July 21.
 LA TOUCHE, Lieut., asst. comr., Kamroop, to have charge of sub div. of Burpettah, dur. abs. of Beckett. July 17.
 MACDONALD, A. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, British Burmah, is perm., at his own request, to resign his appt. in P.W. dept.
 MONRO, J., to offic. as jun. sec. to board of revenue, from date on which he may receive charge from Mangles.
 O'KINEALY, J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Maldah. July 17.
 PAWSEY, R. H., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Balasore, from date on which he may take charge from Bignold. This cancels his appt. as offic. mag. and coll. of Hooghly, notified on July 15.
 PERKINS.—Two of the eight mo. leave granted to Lieut. col. E. N. Perkins, dist. supt. of police, dated March 11, are cancelled at that officer's request; July 10. Lieut. col. Perkins is transf. from Jhelum to Goorgaon.
 PRICE, J. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Backergunge, from date on which Sutherland may make over charge, prep. to furl. July 17.
 QUINN, C. C., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore. July 17.
 REID.—The serv. of Mr. J. R. Reid, offic. dep. comr. in Oude, have been replaced at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P. July 15.
 REILY, E. M., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Kooshteah, and to exercise the powers of a mag. in Nuddea. Mr. Reily is also appd. to be chief officer of customs in Kooshteah. July 17.
 RENNIE.—In notification dated June 20, 1868, granting prep. leave to Mr. C. W. Rennie, asst. engr., for "Central India," read "Hyderabad."
 RIGBY, Mr. V., Cent. Provs., is prom. from 2nd to 1st grade asst. engr.
 SALE.—The priv. leave for 3 mo., granted in notification of June 16 to Lieut. T. Sale, R.E., of the Topographical Survey dept., is cancelled.
 SEMPLE.—The serv. of Mr. J. Semple, clerk, 3rd class, 1st grade, Lower Sirhind div., are dispensed with. July 9.

SCOTT, P. G., to offic. as dist. snpt. of police, Sarun, dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. Wilkinson. July 17.
 SLATER, Lieut. J. B., Bengal staff corps, adjt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 2nd Sikh inf., v. Beckett. July 10.
 SOUTTAR, W. M., to offic. as supt. of stamps and stationery, dur. deputa-tion of Cornell. July 17.
 STEVENS, C. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahabad.
 THOMPSON, H., to be asst. coll. of customs and conservator of port of Chittagong. July 21.
 TOYNBEE, G., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub div. of Bhud-druck, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class and of a dep. coll. in Balasore. July 17.
 TRONSON.—With effect from date of Capt. Menzie's prom., Mr. E. O. H. Tronson will draw Rs. 250 per mensem, agreeably to scheme published in Punjab order.
 VERNER, W. H., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad. July 16.
 WARDEN, J. W., to offic. as asst. coll. of customs and conservator of port of Chittagong, dur. abs. of Thompson. July 21.
 WESTLAND, J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore. July 16. [14.]
 WREN, D., sub engr., 2nd grade, Cent. Provs., is re-transf. to Bengal. July 17.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. D., adj., to offic. as wing officer of 23rd N.I.
 BECKETT, Lieut. T., of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdnt. 2nd Sikh inf., during leave of Lieut. col. Gardiner. July 14.
 BURRELL, Ens. E., 85th foot, to offic. as interp. to the regt., in room of Capt. C. P. Hunter.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. E., qrmr., to offic. as adj. 27th N.I., in add. to his other duties, in room of Birch, offic. as brig. major, confd. Dated May 2 last.
 CURRIE.—In supersession of G.O. May 12 last, Major J. Currie, of the Bom-bay staff corps, is to offic. as cantonment mag. and judge of the small cause court at Neemuch during abs. of Col. Dickson. Major Currie is vested with powers of a mag. within the limits of Neemuch cantonment.
 ELLIOT, 2nd Capt. M., of the R.A., to be comdnt. Peshawur mountain batty., Punjab frontier force, with effect from Aug. 31, v. Hughes, placed at disposal of C. in C.
 EYRE, Capt., coms. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as asst. to the insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, dur. abs. on m.c. to Eur. of Capt. Welsh.
 FITZGERALD, Paym. and hon. capt. J., from the 109th foot, to be paym. 91st foot, v. Kysh, who exchanges. Dated July 4.
 GAITSKELL, Lieut. J. H., 106th foot, to be capt., v. Kirkland, who retires from the service. Dated July 4.
 GORDON.—The Govt. of India has been pleased specially to sanction the re-appt. of Lieut. col. W. Gordon, staff corps, as chief insp. of musketry, for a second term of 5 years, from May 8.
 HAMILTON.—Peshawur brig. order confd., dated June 11, directing Major W. C. Hamilton, wing officer 28th (Punjab) N.I., to assume temp. com. of Fort Shabkudpur, in add. to his other duties, in room of Hoggan, about to rejoin.
 HASTINGS, Lieut. F. E., qrmr. and offic. adj., to offic. as wing officer, 2nd Sikh inf., v. Lieut. J. B. Slater. July 14.
 HAY, Lieut., 4th Goorkhas, appd. qrmr. 1st Goorkhas, and subsequently transf. as qrmr. to 4th Goorkhas, will continue to offic. as 1st wing subalt. of the latter regt. until relieved at Simla. Dated July 7.
 HAWKINS, 2nd Capt., R.H.A., is perm. to visit Cashmere also, on the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. Dated April 1 last.
 HOLDSWORTH, Lieut., late 3rd Eur. regt., is transf. for duty from the 36th N.I. at Meerut, to 1st N.I. at Dum Dum.
 HUGHES.—The services of Major T. E., comdt., Peshawur mountain baty., are placed at the disposal of C. in C., in view of his comdg. a baty. under orders of H.E., with effect from Aug. 31.
 KYSH, Paymr. major J. A., from the 91st foot, to be paymr. 109th foot, v. Fitzgerald, who exca. Dated July 4.
 LAURIE, Lieut., 108th foot, to be capt., v. Peet, who rets. Dated July 7.
 LOCH, Capt., to offic. as adjt. 20th hussars. Dated June 27.
 MACDONALD, Capt. L., adjt., to offic. as wing officer 38th N.I.
 MALLOCK.—The undermen. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name:—2nd Capt. H. A. Mallock, supt. of construction, electric telegraph dept. Oct. 17.
 MARTIN, Capt., late 43rd N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subal. 18th N.I., with effect from June 18, in room of Loughnan, removed. Capt. Martin will also offic. as station staff from June 18, v. Forbes. [July 4.]
 MOORHOUSE, Ens., 106th foot, to be lieut., v. Gaitskell, prom. Dated
 NICOLAY, Lieut., qrmr., to offic. as adjt. 38th N.I., in addition to his other duties. July 16.
 NORMAN, Ens., 90th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subal. on prob., 6th Punjab inf.
 PATERSON, Lieut. H., 1st wing subal., to offic. as adjt. 23rd N.I., in addition to his own duties. July 16.
 SHIRLEY, Lieut. G. M., to be asst. instr. of musketry, and to offic. as instr., dur. abs. of Taylor, confirmed. Dated May 23 last.
 STEDMAN, Lieut. E., 2nd wing subal., 24th N.I., to offic. as qrmr.
 THOMPSON, Ens., 82nd foot, 2nd wing subal. 2nd Sikh inf., admitted to Bengal staff corps by G.G.O. of July 14 last, will rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from Oct. 12, 1866. Lieut. Thompson to offic. as adjt. of the above corps, v. Hastings.
 TOTTENHAM, Capt., offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 38th N.I., v. Capt. Baker; to have effect from June 14.
 TROTTER.—Regtl. order, dated June 3, confirmed, making the foll. appt., v. Lieut. Sperling, adjt., prom. to rank of capt.:—Lieut. J. M. Trotter, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. 24th N.I.
 WAX, Capt. T. H., offic. adjt. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as squad. subal., 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, confd. Dated June 29.

WOODCOCK, Major E. H., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 23rd N.I., v. Currie, on leave. Dated June 17 last.

WOODWARD.—Cornet R. G. Kennedy, 18th hussars, having returned from field service in Abyssinia, and rejoined his appt. as A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy on July 14 last, Lieut. H. J. Woodward, 10th foot, officg. A.D.C. to H.E., will revert to regtl. duty from that date.

MEDICAL.

ARCHER, Surg. major C., M.D., prom. temp. to dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Allahabad, to proceed to Meen Meer, in view to his taking up the duties of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals in Lahore circle, on leave of McRae.

BARNARD, Surg. G., 6th N.I., is transf. to med. charge of 4th N.I. at Shillong. [3rd N.I., in add. to his other duties.]

CLARKE, Surg., in med. charge of 3rd Bengal cav., to afford med. aid to CHUNDRA, Dr. R. C., civil asst. surg. and sub asst. comr., Deoghur, is vested with powers of a sub. mag., 1st class, in the Southal Pergunnahs. July 17.

CLIFFORD, Surg. major, officg. med. storekeeper, Allahabad, to conduct the duties of the office of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals of that circle, in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. June 11, dur. leave of Chalmers.

DEVLIN, Staff asst. surg., arr. from Abyssinia, posted for duty to the Presidency circle.

FARMER, Staff surg. W. L., recently prom., on arr. in this presidency, to proceed and assume med. charge of 102nd foot, at Lucknow.

FITZGERALD, Surg., to do duty with 11th N.I. at Dinapore.

GAFFNEY, Asst. surg., officg. house surg. of Medical College, Calcutta, to be civil surg. of Upper Godavery dist., Central Provs., v. Dr. E. Selons, resigned. July 14.

GARDINER, Staff asst. surg., att. to F batt., 16th brig. R.A., to med. charge of Dinapore station staff and lock hospital, in add. to his other duties, v. Langdon, proc. to Europe.

GRIFFITH, Asst. surg. G., att. to 10th Bengal cav., recently returned from service in Abyssinia, is directed to proc. to Agra, and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals of H.M.'s Indian service, for duty.

HANNAH, Asst. surg., 101st foot, to med. charge of detachment of 30th N.I., in add. to his other duties. [circle.]

JAY, Staff asst. surg. W., arr. fr. Abyssinia, posted for duty to Allahabad.

JOHNSTONE.—The serv. of Asst. surg. H. Johnstone are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

KNIPE, Staff asst. surg. J. C., to proc. and assume med. charge of detachment 55th foot, Fort Muchee Bhawup.

LETHBRIDGE, Surg. A. S., M.D., to assume med. charge of the 15th N.I., Ferozepore, in room of White.

MAJOR, Staff asst. surg., to proc. to Dinapore, and do duty with 105th foot.

MACPHERSON, Officg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, is posted to the Dinapore circle of med. superintendence.

MAUNSELL, Asst. surg., R.A., to med. ch. of the lock hospital at Mooltan.

MORGAN, Staff asst. surg., to proc. from Oude and do duty with the left wing of the 3rd batt. rifle brig. at Moradabad. (Confid., dated June 12.)

NORRIS, Staff surg., recently prom., to assu. med. charge of the head qrs. wing 25th foot, at Shahjehanpore, on the expiration of his priv. leave.

ORTON.—Order dated June 25 confid., permitting Asst. surg. J. Orton to rejoin his appt., his services being no longer required for the analysis of water.

PATERSON, Surg., att. to 3rd N.I., to assume med. charge of the Doaba outposts, Shubkuddur, in the room of Skeen.

PEARSON.—The undermen. officer of the med. dept. having completed 20 yrs. service, prom. to rank of surg. major from the date specified :—Surg. F. Pearson. July 2.

RICHARDS, Staff asst. surg., M.B., on being relieved by Staff asst. surg. J. C. Knipe, to join the royal art. div. for duty.

RUTTLEDGE, Asst. surg., 5th foot, to the med. charge of the 15th N.I., lock hospital, and brig. staff, Ferozepore, in the room of Williams, on leave. Order dated April 25 last confid.

SAUNDERS, Officg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals G. Saunders is transf. from Dinapore to presy. circle of med. superintendence.

SELONS, Asst. surg. E., to assume med. charge of 34th N.I., Lucknow, during leave of Morrisson. Dated June 19.

SHIBCORE.—The underment. officer having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to rank of surg. from the date specified :—Asst. surg. S. M. Shircoore, July 2.

WHITE, Asst. surg. T. H., M.D., of B batty., 22nd brig. R.A., to take over med. charge of the 15th N.I., and brig. staff, from Asst. surg. W. F. Ruttledge, there being no qualified officer available for the appt.

WHITE, Surg. W., having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to rank of surg. major from July 4.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BAIENSPATHE, Lieut., inf. gen. list, to be probat. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Madura.

BAILLIE, Major J. E., is perm. to res. his appt. of superint. of police, S. Canara, and his servs. are replaced at disp. of the C. in C. July 17.

BLAIR, J. H., coll. of sea customs, to be protector of emigrants, Madras, in success. to Franklin. July 17.

CAMPBELL, L. A., asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, rep. his return to Presy. on July 17 per str. China.

CAULFIELD, Capt., S.C., to offic. as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in S. Malabar dur. employ. of Hole on other duty. July 17.

CLOETE, Capt. H. D., S.C., to be superint. of police in N. Malabar, but to cont. to act as dep. insp. gen. of police, Western Range, dur. employ. of Dever on other duty. July 17.

CUNLIFFE, Capt., S.C., to be probat. superint. of police in Madras dist. July 17.

EASTALL, Lieut., inf. gen. list, to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in S. Arcot, dur. employ. of Kilgour on other duty. July 17.

GALBRAITH, Major S., S.C., to be probat. superint. of police in N. Arcot.

GORDON, Capt. C., S.C., to be probat. superint. of police in N. Arcot.

GRAHAM, Capt., 1st asst. superint. rev. survey, is granted priv. leave for 3 mos., from Aug. 1.

HARRIS, Lieut., S.C., to be probat. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Tinnevely, but to cont. to offic. as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Salem, dur. abs. on leave of Beatty. July 17.

HOLE, Lieut., S.C., to act as superint. of police in N. Malabar during employ. of Capt. Cloete on other duty. July 21.

JENKINS, Lieut., staff corps, to be prob. supt. of police in South Canara. July 17.

KILGOUR, Lieut. F., staff corps, to act as supt. of police in Cuddapah, during leave of Cox. July 21. [of that dist. July 17.]

LONGLEY, C. T., act. coll. of Trichinopoly, to act as registrar of assurances.

MACGREGOR, A. M., to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in Madura. July 21. [office on July 11.]

MORTON, Major R., R.A., officg. supt. of stationery, assumed charge of the OGILVIE, Lieut. H. R., inf. gen. list, to be prob. asst. supt. of police in district. July 17.

POWELL, C., to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in Cuddapah. July 17.

SIM, J. D., 2nd member of the board of revenue, resumed his seat July 17.

SMITH.—The leave granted to Insp. J. S. Smith, Bellary police, has been cane. at his own request. July 17.

THOMAS, T. E., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Tanjore, during leave of Trotman. July 21.

WALSH, P., sub engr. of 1st grade, having returned to duty July 16, from the 2 mo. cumulative priv. leave granted to him on June 5, the remaining portion of the leave is cancelled.

WELDON.—The priv. leave granted to Capt. T. Weldon, mag. of the Royapattah police court, will take effect from Aug. 4.

MILITARY.

RAYNSFORD, Capt. F. M., having completed 20 years' service, to be major in staff corps, from July 20.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CANDY, E. T., has been reappt. to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur. July 22.

KEYSER, A., to be supernumerary asst. coll. of Poona. July 22.

REID, G. B., is reappt. to act as 3rd asst. coll. at Ahmednuggur.

SHARKEY, E. de la G., C.S., passed an examination in Hindoostance. July 15. [July 22.]

SPRING, H. S., to be supernumerary asst. settlement officer in Sind.

MILITARY.

BARR, Ens., 33rd foot, is apptd. a probationer in the staff corps, and will join the 3rd regt. N.I. as wing subalt.

BOYD, Capt., to offic. as wing officer of 2nd grenadier regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from July 10. [v. Wood.]

BROWNE, Lieut. P. A., adjt. 27th regt. N.I., is apptd. adjt. 29th regt. N.I., CALDECOTT, Lieut. F. J., R.A., is apptd. acting 3rd class comy. of ordnance, v. Hoskins, proc. to Eur. July 22.

CARTER, Lieut. S., is transf. from wing subalt. 16th N.I., to wing subalt. 4th N.I. (rifles), and will continue to offic. as adjt. of the latter corps.

CHESSHYRE, Maj. A. P., is confd. in app. of wing officer 16th N.I. July 22.

DICK, Lieut. col., 2nd in comd., to be comdt. 2nd regt. Sind horse, from June 10, v. Dennis, dec.

EDWARDES, Capt., to offic. as 2nd in com. 2nd grenadier regt. N.I., in add. to his own duties, with effect from July 10.

FERGUSON, Major A., staff corps, brig. major, is posted to Deesa.

FORBES, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in comd. 2nd regt. Sind horse, from June 10, v. Dick.

GABB, Lieut. C. W., to offic. as adjt., 2nd L.C., v. Fagan, on furl.

GREEN, Lieut. col. Sir E., staff corps, having completed 10 yrs. service in the rank of substantive lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance from July 13.

HEWETT.—The services of Maj. F. S. Hewett, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the provincial C. in C. from May 7 last.

JAMES, Lieut., staff corps, is apptd. qrmr., 6th regt. N.I. July 22.

LUCAS, Cornet H. F. E., to act as interp. to 2nd drag. gds. Dated April 13.

MATHEW, 2nd Capt. B. H., royal (Bombay) engr., is apptd. adjt. sappers and miners. July 22. [July 22.]

NUTTALL, Maj. T., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 25th regt. N.I.

PEAT, Lieut. W. S., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 2nd regt. L.C., in add. to his own duties, v. Phillips. July 22.

SWINHOE, Capt. C., acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from April 20 last, the date of departure of Capt. Van Heythuysen for England.

MEDICAL.

TRESTRAIL, Surg. maj. J. C., is apptd. to med. charge of 16th N.I., to join.

WAGHORN, Staff asst. surg. H., to Aden for duty at that station. July 22.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

APPOINTMENTS—CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, July 20.—No. 628.—With reference to G.O.C., No. 2, March 23, 1859, it is notified that when

officers commanding divisions or stations find it necessary to place officers under their command temporarily at the disposal of the commissariat or other civil department of the army, an immediate report of the same is to be made to the adjutant general, for the information of the C. in C. The division or station order will, as heretofore, be furnished to the commissary general or head of the department concerned, for disposal.

It is to be understood that officers in military employ are not to be lent to the commissariat or other civil department, except in cases when a sudden vacancy demands immediate arrangements for the performance of the current duties.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 21.

Rifle Brigade.—Gen. H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., to be col. in chief, v. Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir E. Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H., dec.; Aug. 3.

2nd Dragoons.—Col. J. Campbell, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. C. W. C. Finzel, who ret.; Aug. 22.

Royal Artillery.—Major gen. R. Burn to be col. comdt., v. Gen. H. A. Scott, dec.; Aug. 2.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. A. Thompson, v. F. M. E. Wilmot, removed as a general officer; Aug. 2. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. H. Clerk, from the supernum. list, v. P. Maclean, ret. upon full pay; Lieut. col. and Brev. col. M. C. Dixon, v. A. H. Graham, ret. upon full pay; Lieut. col. and Brev. col. E. H. Fisher, v. T. Knox, ret. upon full pay; Aug. 22.

To be Lieut. Colonels.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. J. Singleton, v. Thompson; Aug. 2. Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. W. E. M. Reilly, c.b., v. Dixon; Capt. and Brev. maj. W. B. Saunders, v. Turner; Capt. and Brev. col. C. H. Smith, v. Fisher; Aug. 22.

To be Captains.—Capt. T. P. Turbervill, from the supernum. list, v. Singleton; Aug. 2. Second Capt. and Brev. maj. H. C. S. Dyer, on the supernum. list; Second Capt. and Adj. T. L. Still, v. Reilly; Second Capt. J. Hanwell, v. Saunders; Second Capt. J. F. Betty, v. Smith; Aug. 22.

To be Second Captains.—Lieut. J. H. Blackley, v. Still; Lieut. R. C. Drysdale, v. Hanwell; Lieut. H. J. Palliser, v. Betty; Aug. 22.

To be Adjutant.—Second Capt. G. Budd, v. Still; Aug. 22.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. E. Southey (late Bombay), to be lieut. col., v. A. Cowper, dec.; Second Capt. J. Le Mesurier (late Bombay), to be capt., v. Southey; Lieut. G. L. C. Merewether (late Bombay), to be 2nd capt., v. Le Mesurier; June 17. [dec.; Aug. 22.]

1st Foot.—Ens. A. Howlett, fr. 56th foot, to be ens., v. E. G. Drury, 5th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Major has been perm. to ret. from the service by the sale of his commission; Ens. W. F. A. Way to be lieut., by purch., v. A. M. M. Hill, who ret.; Gent. Cadet S. Boxwell, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. Way; Aug. 22.

11th Foot.—Ens. J. H. Yule to be lieut., by purch., v. A. F. Astley, who ret.; H. W. W. Spooner, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Yule; Aug. 22.

23rd Foot.—Major A. C. Bogle, from l.p., late 10th foot, to be major, v. C. G. C. Norton, who ret. upon temp. h.p.; Capt. G. P. Prevost to be major, by purch., v. A. C. Bogle, who ret.; Lieut. H. F. Hutton to be capt., by purch., v. Prevost; Ens. W. Phipps to be lieut., by purch., v. Hutton; H. L'E. Malone, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Phipps; Aug. 22.

41st Foot.—Ens. H. E. James to be lieut., without purch., v. H. H. Kelly, a probationer for the staff corps in India; May 7. Ens. C. S. C. Crespiigny to be lieut., by purch., v. James, whose prom. by purch. on June 3 has been can.; Ens. C. J. Jamieson, from 31st foot, to be ens., v. Crespiigny; Aug. 22.

103rd Foot.—The prom. of the undermen. officers to be antedated to March 25: Lieut. H. F. Heathcote and Lieut. W. C. Riddell. Lieut. F. M. Leslie, fr. 105th foot, to be lieut., v. T. Price, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Ens. D. A. Campbell, fr. 83rd foot, to be ens., v. Shaw, prom.; Aug. 22.

105th Foot.—Ens. L. G. Hay to be lieut., v. Leslie, transf. to 103rd foot; Ens. H. O. Woodhouse to be lieut., v. Dale, transf. to 107th foot; Aug. 22.

107th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. Beresford, who has res. his position as probationer for the staff corps in India, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. J. G. M. DeL. Bean, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Nov. 1, 1867. Lieut. G. H. Dale, from 105th foot, to be lieut., v. J. Abercrombie, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Aug. 22.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place, consequent on the death, on the last inst., of Gen. H. A. Scott, col. comdt. of R.A.; Lieut. gen. Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., K.C.B., col. comdt. R.A., to be gen.; Maj. gen. R. Burn, R.A., to be lieut. gen.; Col. F. M. E. Willmott, fr. R.A., to be maj. gen.; Brevet major W. Lacy, unatt., and staff officer of pensioners, to be lieut. col.; Capt. T. P. Tubervill, R.A., to be major; Aug. 2.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col. to be colonels, under the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866: Lieut. col. W. D. Gossett, R.E.; Lieut. col. F. C. Hassard, R.E.; Aug. 3.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BLAKEMAN—At Bombay, July 23, Mrs. J. H. Blakeman, son.
BROOKS—At Mazagon, July 21, wife of J. Brooks, daughter.

BUTLER—At Kidderpore, July 18, wife of E. J. Butler, son.

CAMPBELL—At Nusseerabad, July 15, wife of Major J. M. Campbell, son.

CLAY—At Deolie, Rajpootana, July 18, wife of Capt. C. H. Clay, Bombay Staff Corps, son.

COATES—At Hazareebaugh, July 13, wife of Dr. Coates, daughter.

DOUGLAS—At Malabar Hill, July 13, Mrs. Douglas, daughter.

DUFFY—At Tardeo, July 20, wife of John Duffy, son.

KEARNS—At Taticorin, July 14, wife of Rev. J. F. Kearns, son.

MACANDREW—At Lucknow, July 17, wife of Major I. F. Macandrew, Bengal Staff Corps, son.

MACDONALD—At Chinchpogly, July 24, wife of G. Macdonald, son.

MACKENZIE—At Colligall, Coimbatore dist., July 6, wife of C. A. Mackenzie, daughter.

MICHAEL—At Coonoor, July 13, wife of Major Michael, S.C., daughter.

NEELE—At Calcutta, July 20, wife of Rev. A. P. Neele, daughter.

NICOLLS—At Calcutta, July 21, wife of Col. Nicolls, R.E., son.

PATERSON—At Royapooram, July 12, wife of D. H. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E., son.

PEIRCE—At Bangalore, July 17, wife of R. H. Peirce, of Calicut, son.

PITCHER—At Umballa, July 14, wife of D. G. Pitcher, 21st huss., daughter.

RADDOCK—At Dum-Dum, July 17, wife of C. E. Raddock, Asst. surg., 1st N.I., son.

RENNY—At Raneegunge, July 19, wife of H. G. Renny, Bengal Police, son.

ROBERTSON—At Calcutta, July 16, wife of J. A. Robertson, son.

WRAY—At Madras, July 18, wife of T. W. Wray, son.

MARRIAGES.

SCRIVEN—TEMPLE.—At Colombo, Ceylon, July 7, Horace W. Scriven, capt. H.M.'s 25th regt., "The King's Own Borderers," son of Lieut. col. John Scriven, to Georgina Mary, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Temple, Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon.

VAN SOMEREN—MARSDEN.—At Bangalore, July 15, Lieut. G. J. Van Someren, Madras Army, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. E. Marsden.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—At Egmore, July 19, Charles Barnett, retired Sub-Assistant Surveyor of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, aged 68. [aged 9.]

BELL—At Agra, July 15, Florence Augusta, daughter of W. O. Bell,

BOWEN—At Chandernagore, July 16, Capt. A. Bowen, aged 41.

HARRISON—At Girgaum, July 23, Cecilia Drusilla, wife of Robert Harrison, of Bombay, aged 40. [7 months.]

HOWSE—At Madras, July 14, Francis William, son of F. S. Howse, aged

HOLLINBERRY—At Calcutta, July 20, Francis E., son of Edward W. Hollinberry, aged 19. [Mawbey.]

MAWBEY—At Cuddapah, July 10, William J. P., son of the Rev. W. G.

MUNGER—At Byculla, July 23, the Rev. Sendol B. Munger, of the American Mission, aged 65. [M.D., aged 3 years.]

RUSSELL—At Gyah, July 10, Violet Mary, daughter of C. M. Russell,

SAMPSON.—At Simla, July 14, Theophilus M., son of A. B. Sampson, aged 10 days.

TALLON—At Kurrachee, July 9, Rose Caroline, wife of R. V. Tallon.

VAN WULLEN—At Bombay, July 21, Thomas William, son of T. D. Van Wullen, aged 5 months.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered, consequent on the reversion of Capt. Coleman to his substantive rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary:—Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary George Judge to revert to Conductor, Acting Conductor John Cronolly to Sub-Conductor, and acting Sub Conductor James Tricket to Magazine Sergeant, with effect from June 30. The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered, consequent on the return of the extra establishment allowed for service in Abyssinia:—Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary Patrick Walsh to revert to Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor John Burchell to Magazine Sergeant, with effect from June 30.

Home.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the association on Friday last, at Norwich, Mr. C. R. Markham, Government Geographer of the Abyssinian expedition, read a paper on the geography of the expedition. The following is an extract: That region which was traversed by the English troops is far from being the least interesting in Abyssinia. A series of mountains and plateaux extending north and south for upwards of 300 miles, form the watershed between the Nile and the Red Sea, and containing the sources of Egypt's fertility. These mountainous regions have the sea comparatively near on one side, so that on the eastern flanks only small torrents flow down, which are dried up by the scorching heat as they approach the Red Sea: while on the western side there is room for tributaries with long courses along deep valleys. The Abyssinian highlands, from the elevation of 7,000 to 10,000 feet, enjoy a delightful climate, but are not so favourably placed as to moisture as other temperate regions within the tropics. On one side is the boundless Sahara desert, on the other the boundless strip of the Red Sea, with the arid wastes of Arabia beyond. Abyssinia has to look to the equator for most of her moisture. When the sun comes to the north after having pumped up the necessary water from the Indian Ocean, then from June to September she gets her rainy season. One feature of this region is its deep ravines and river beds, which carry off the moisture. The deepest of these gorges are towards the coast, and form magnificent features in the scenery. A description of the flora of this alpine region and of the valleys traversed by the expedition followed. The country between Antola and Magdala is a mountainous region entirely composed of volcanic rock, but it is divided into two distinct parts by the river Takazé. To the north of Antola the scenery becomes grand, the vegetation varied and abundant, and the supply of water plentiful. The Magdala district, with reference to the Talanta plateau, is not, properly speaking, a mountainous region. It is simply a portion of the great basaltic mass which has been cut up and furrowed by the action of water during many years. Magdala and Fala are isolated bits of the original plateau. The scenery of this wild country, where the forces of nature appear to have been at work gradually, but with such tremendous effect, is most striking. Looking from the heights of Magdala, the lofty ridges and profound ravines would appear very grand in their apparently wild confusion, were it not that the view is always bounded by the straight basaltic wall of Talanta, which rises above them all, and has the effect of dwarfing everything below it. The region I traversed with the expeditionary field force from the sea coast to Magdala, a distance of more than 300 miles, is one of considerable geographical interest, and the operations of the expedition have added much to our knowledge. The remarkable passes from the coast to the highlands of Abyssinia have been thoroughly explored, the mountain chains forming the water-shed of a vast region have been examined, and the numerous sources of the great fertilising tributaries of the Nile have been accurately surveyed. Besides the observations I have taken, that most zealous and indefatigable of Quartermaster-generals, Colonel Phayre—(cheers)—has completed a rough but useful survey of the whole country traversed. Dr. Cooke, notwithstanding severe illness, has done much valuable meteorological work, and the officers of the Indian trigonometrical survey have completed the mapping of the eastern portion of the Abyssinian highlands. But important as the geographical results of the expedition have been, our science is not the only one that will be enriched by it. Mr. Blandford, who, from his intimate knowledge of the analogous formations in the Deccan, was peculiarly well qualified for the work, has found the geology of this part of Abyssinia to be exceedingly interesting—so interesting that he resolved to be amongst the last to quit Abyssinian soil. He has also added to our knowledge of the zoology of the country, and ascertained the existence of four distinct zones into which the fauna is divided. Mr. Jesse, who was sent out by the Zoological Society, and several officers, have also made large collection of skins, both of birds and mammals. The botany had been already thoroughly worked out by M. Schimper, the nestor of King Theodore's captives. The country on the line of march also presents many points of antiquarian interest. The ruins of the Greek emporium at Adulis, on the coast, and of Koboito, at the head of the Deganta Pass, offer a field of research of no common interest to the archæologist, as throwing light on the ancient intercourse between the Axumite kingdom and the Egypt of the Ptolemies. The cave church of Dongola, the curious ruins at Agula, and the famous caverns of Lalibela illustrate the later period when one of the most ancient Christian churches was established in Abyssinia. Nor can it be said that nothing of antiquarian value was to be gained worth taking away when several thousand MS. parchment folios were found in the library of King Teoderos, and a golden chalice belonging to Sultan Segud, a king who flourished in the 16th century, was among the plunder of Magdala. The main objects of the Abyssinian expedition have been gained. (Applause.) The men of science who accompanied the expedition have not returned empty handed, and there are few regions in the globe

where so much could be found to repay inquiry. (Renewed applause.)

Dr. H. Blanc read an interesting paper on the "Native Races of Abyssinia," in which he sketches the character of the country, its separation by almost impassable mountain ranges from the burning shores of the Red Sea and the sandy deserts where the Daulkili and the Adail roam in search of pasture—more frequently of plunder; from the north and west; from the Savanna, inhabited by the Bareas, the Suankalas, and the many Arab tribes; the vast expanse stretching from the foot of the Ethiopian basaltic rocks to the White Nile, and to those almost unknown regions wherein the Pagan Gallas dwell. Detailed characteristics of the following great divisions were given, premising that the Abyssinians differ from all other native African races in presenting much analogy to many European nations. There never was, in all probability, a pure original Abyssinian race. The Amharas—a name applied to the majority of the population—are all Christians; the Nigre people, dwelling in the north, and much resembling the Amharas; the people of Lasta, who combine the best points in the two former; the Shoas—each of these being Islams. The Falashas are the most important of the separate tribes, and are the supposed descendants of Jews said to have accompanied the Queen of Sheba on her return from her visit to Solomon, and to have settled in the country under the rule of Menilek, the alleged offspring of Solomon. The Kainawrits, a peculiar people, having much in common with the Falashas, and professing a religion which is a mixture of Judaism and Paganism, though under compulsion exercised by Theodore, they for a time professed to be Christians. The Agners, another separate tribe, are of Galla origin, but whose manners are such as to have impressed themselves favourably on Dr. Blanc's remembrance. The Agaws wear the Mahtah—the mark of Christianity, but who are looked upon with some prejudice by the Amhara Christians. The Zalas are a separate caste, industrious, and therefore looked on with contempt by the lazy and vain-glorious Amhara, but still, by the help of a stick, enabled to hold his own against several Amharas armed with spear and shield. The Waitos, another small tribe, is noted for their predilection for the unclean hippopotamus, and consequently placed under a ban, though actually always obliging and civil. The Figens are a border tribe, cruel, and famed for their powers of incantation. The Wallo Gallas, originally from Equatorial Africa, were, however, before Theodore's rise, the most powerful people in Abyssinia. They invaded the country in the sixteenth century, not only subdued and occupied the fairest provinces, their present country, but often carried their victorious arms to Gonda and Tigre, and imposed their rule on many Christian emperors. They are a brave, handsome race, and now that their great enemy is no more, they bid fair, should they bury in oblivion all internal rivalries and petty jealousies, and once more unite to overrun Abyssinia and impose on the debauched and sensual Christians of that country the false creed of the Koran. Such, said Dr. Blanc, in conclusion, are the several tribes and classes that constitute the Abyssinian races. Taken as a whole, with the exception of the oppressed and hard-working peasants, there is nothing in them to praise or extol. Beggars infest the land; the priests are ignorant and bigoted; the soldiers the curse of the country. Abyssinians, I regret to say, are cowardly, adepts at low treachery, lazy, pretentious, and pompous. Naturally drunkards and gluttons, they are only abstemious by necessity, and their festivals are but low and coarse orgies. They have no literature, no means of intellectual recreation. Their conversation is a revolting, incoherent talk, partly blasphemous, partly lascivious, and when they favoured us with their society, always ending in requests for favours. When we state that cleanliness is a shame, debauchery no disgrace; robbery, treachery, and murder glorious deeds, we have summed up the qualifications most prized by that degraded race; and if their timorous nature made them recoil before the daring act of murdering the white men, their guests, they enjoyed, at least for a while, the idea of their importance, and swaggered full of pride before the few helpless individuals their King detained in captivity and in chains.

Mr. Rassam was called for, and, on presenting himself, was loudly cheered. He said that he was unprepared to speak, and had an engagement which obliged him to leave. He assured them that he left them with greater regret than he did their late entertainer, King Theodore. (Laughter and applause.)

Miscellaneous.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War-office, August 25.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Deputy-inspector-general of Hospitals Saville Marriott Pelly, of the Bombay Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

MAILS FOR PENANG.—Arrangements have been made for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's packets to resume the practice of calling at Penang on their voyages between Point-de-Galle and Hong Kong. Commencing, therefore, with the mails appointed to be despatched from London on the 22nd inst. via Southampton, and the 28th via Marseilles, the direct mail service between this country and Penang will be re-established.

BULLION.—The export of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon* on the 15th of August was to Aden, gold, £100; by the P. and O. steamer *Syria*, August 5, Ceylon, gold, £10,750; Bombay, gold, £4,280; Madras, gold, £2,592; Hong Kong, silver, £24,912.

REPORTED FAILURE.—It is reported that the bills of a house connected with the East India and China trade were returned on Tuesday, and it is feared that the firm will have to convene a meeting of creditors.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions will take place in consequence of the death of General Sir G. Wymer:—Lieutenant-general Sir David Capon, K.C.B., colonel of the 106th Foot, to be general; Major-general H. K. Bloomfield, colonel of the 64th Foot, to be lieutenant-general; Colonel H. W. Whitfield, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be major-general; Major Robert Maunsell, of the 8th Depot Battalion, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain R. Onslow Farmer, Royal Artillery, to be major in the army.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.—(*Indian-office, August 24.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major-general Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Army, Political Resident at Aden, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and Colonel William Lockyer Moreweather, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner in Sind, and lately Political Resident at Aden, to be an Extra Knight Commander of the said Order. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major James Augustus Grant, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Companion of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ARTILLERY PURCHASE SCHEME.—Suggestions for facilitating the working of a scheme for accelerating promotions in the cadre of the late Bengal Artillery:—1. That every officer, serving or on leave in England, a supporter of or subscriber to the scheme, authorise Messrs. Cox and Co. to pay into a fund, to be styled Bengal Artillery Promotion Fund, the sum of two quotas at once. 2. That, on a step being purchased and one quota debited on account, Cox and Co. be authorised to pay into said fund the sum of one quota, and thus maintain, as "purchase-money" lodged, the sum of two quotas of such subscriber. 3. That the home affairs of the fund be audited once a year, printed, and circulated at home and abroad. 4. That a similar account be opened with the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, to enable officers serving abroad to pay in their quotas through the honorary secretary. 5. That officers in India maintain the sum of two quotas as "purchase-money" lodged with the honorary secretary, as proposed, for officers at home. 6. That the Indian accounts be likewise audited once a year, printed, and circulated to all concerned. 7. That Messrs. Cox and Co. be furnished with a scale of quotas to guide them in debiting officers' accounts with the quotas paid in by them to credit of the fund. 8. That the fund be maintained on the only possible basis that such a fund can be supported and satisfactorily worked—viz., prepayment of quotas not less than two. 9. That a board of three officers be appointed to look after the affairs of the fund, one at home and one abroad, with an honorary secretary to each.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

SERVICES OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR GEORGE P. WYMER, K.C.B.—Sir George served in Lord Lake's campaign of 1805, also throughout the Nepal war in 1814-15, and was present at the attack and capture of the fortress of Nalaghur, and surrender of the forts of Joojooroo, Farraghur, and surrounding stockades; the attack on the Malown Range, Dabyke Tibbee Range, and defeat of the attack on Colonel Thompson's position on the 29th December, 1814, and surrender of the fortified positions on the Rungur Range; attack of the line of forts on the Malown Range on the 14th April, and the defeat on the following morning of the enemy's attack for their recovery, with surrender of the fortresses of Loozajeghur and Malown, and the entire Goorkha army, and the surrounding stockades, for which he received the Indian war medal. In 1840 he joined the army under Sir W. Nott, at Candahar, and was present during the investment of that city. In May he proceeded in command of a convoy for the relief of the fortress of Kelat-i-Gilzie, and beat off and defeated the combined attack of the Gilzies and Dooranee, at Lesum Ailnee, inflicting heavy loss, for which services he received the thanks of the Governor-general of India, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He was appointed brigadier, and to the command of the 1st Brigade of the Candahar force, during which he was present in the following affairs, in most of which he commanded, viz.:—Asseer Ailnee, Urgundaub, Urgandee, Bencudaum, Midaun, Callechuk, Punjwarah, commanded at the battle of Baboo Wallace, commanded the attack on the Kojuck heights and pass, battle of Govino, the storm and capture of Bullove heights, and capture of Ghuznee. He had received war medals for Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul. In 1842 was appointed aide-de camp to the Queen, for services in Afghanistan, and K.C.B. in 1857 for his military services in India, also the Order of the Dooranee Empire. The deceased general had been upwards of sixty-four years in the service. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, August 15, 1804; lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1804; captain, August 1, 1818; major, June 11, 1828; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 26, 1833; colonel, Dec. 30, 1842; major-general, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-general, June 8, 1856; general, Sept. 9, 1863; and colonel of the 107th Bengal Infantry, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE 107TH FOOT.—No step has yet been taken for filling up the colonelcy of the 107th Regiment, vacant by the death of Sir G. P. Wymer.

RELIEFS FOR INDIA.—The following arrangements have been sanctioned for carrying out the Indian reliefs, by the overland route, in her Majesty's Indian troopships, during the ensuing autumn and winter. The *Serapis* will leave Portsmouth on September 20 with drafts for Bombay, calling at Queenstown to embark the 52nd Foot for Malta, and conveying thence to Alexandria the 1st battalion of the 8th Regiment. From Suez they will proceed to Bombay in the *Junna*. The *Crocodile* will follow with drafts from Portsmouth on October 1, and will leave Queenstown on the 5th with the 48th Regiment, for Malta, and there exchange them for the 1st battalion 14th Regiment, the *Euphrates* carrying them on from Suez to Bombay. The 3rd Hussars, with drafts, will go from Portsmouth on November 14 in the *Serapis*, and on to Bombay in the *Malabar*. The *Crocodile* will follow on the 25th of the same month with drafts, intended to be taken from Suez in the *Junna*. On her third voyage the *Serapis* will embark at Portsmouth, on December 30, the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, and the *Euphrates* will convey them from Suez to Bombay. The *Crocodile* will receive drafts at Portsmouth on January 6, and call in at Queenstown for the 62nd Foot, who will proceed from Suez in the *Malabar*. The *Serapis* will again leave Portsmouth, with drafts, on February 11, and Queenstown, with the 1st battalion 21st Foot, on the 15th of that month, the *Junna* taking them on to Bombay. On the last voyage of the season the *Crocodile* will, after embarking drafts at Portsmouth on the 22nd February, proceed to Queenstown for the 39th Regiment, who will go on from Suez in the *Euphrates*. The *Euphrates* will commence the homeward service at Bombay on October 1, followed by the *Malabar* on the 12th of that month, by the *Junna* on the 16th, and the *Euphrates* on November 27. The *Malabar* will again sail on New Year's-day, the *Junna* will leave on January 12, the *Euphrates* on February 17, and the *Malabar* on the 26th of that month. In each case the port of disembarkation in India will be Bombay, and in England Portsmouth, and the length of each complete voyage will be about thirty-four days, except on the two first outward trips, where some days are necessarily allowed for exchanging at Malta the 52nd for the 1st battalion of the 8th, and the 48th for the 1st battalion of the 14th Regiment.

India Office.

August 25, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. E. T. Trevor, Mr. R. S. O'Connor (Unconv.), Mr. R. C. Anderson, Mr. M. H. Ormsby, Mr. E. N. C. Braddon.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Hudleston, Mr. A. R. Watson (Unconv.).

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. C. Parker, Mr. C. Nattall, Mr. E. Finch, Mr. G. King.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. E. D. Broughton, 44th N.I.; Lieut. col. C. Hamilton, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. Robinson, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Cunningham, Staff Corps; Major J. W. Rideout, Staff Corps; Capt. W. Thompson, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Major S. Scott, Staff Corps; Surg. T. G. Hewlett, Med. Estab.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. T. Church, 8 mo.; Mr. W. W. Clarke (Unconv.), 4 mo.; Mr. F. Read, 4 mo.; Mr. W. Theobald, 6 mo.; Mr. L. Berkeley, 8 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. E. Elliot, Inf., 1 mo.; Lieut. E. C. B. Rawlinson, Inf., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. E. L. Scott, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. T. Eden, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. C. Thomson, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. J. S. D. Bolton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. C. Crosthwaite, by mail of Oct. 31; Mr. H. Bewerley, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. G. B. Baker (Unconv.), Mr. E. P. Constable, Mr. J. Mackenzie.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. D. Goldingham, Mr. G. Banbury, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. H. Showell (Unconv.), Mr. R. C. Beynon.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. S. Brooke, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. J. Forlong, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. S. Mulcaster, Staff Corps; Major T. J. H. Keyes, Staff Corps; Surg. C. Cooper, Med. Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. Bushe, 15th N.I.; Major G. W. Macanley, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

MAXWELL—The wife of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell, of a son, at The Grove, Dumfries, Aug. 8.
SAMWELL—The wife of Captain Frank Samwell, Paymaster 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Headland-park, Plymouth, Aug. 18.
SLAUGHTER—The wife of Captain Charles Slaughter, R.M.L.I., of a son, at Penlee, near Devonport, Aug. 20.
TULLOH—The wife of Major Tullloh, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, Aug. 18.
WILSON—The wife of Charles P. Wilson, Esq., I.N., of a daughter, at Belle-vue, Knight's-hill, Lower Norwood, Aug. 16.

MARRIAGES.

BERNERS—WHITESIDE—William T. Berners, Esq., of Calcutta, to Charlotte A., daughter of Lieut. Colonel Whiteside, late H.M.'s 11th Foot, at St. Jude's Church, Dublin, Aug. 20.
KINNEAR—MAXWELL—Charles G. H. Kinnear, Esq., of Drum, to Jessie J., daughter of Wellwood Herries Maxwell, Esq., of Munches, M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, at Fernaughty, Aug. 20.
MEARS—BEVAN—Arthur Mears, Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Edith, daughter of John C. D. Bevan, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Aug. 18.
PARKHOUSE—POLLOCK—William Parkhouse, son of the late John Parkhouse, Esq., of Halberton, Devon, to Mary Thomas, daughter of the late Robert Pollock, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at All Saint's, Kensington-park, Aug. 15.
SILVER—GRAVES—J. Mortimer W. Silver, Esq., R.M.L.I., to Annette L., only child of Morgan Graves, Esq., of Alvestoke, Hants, at the Church of All Saints, Margaret-street, Aug. 19.
SMITH—JONES—Henry C. Smith, Esq., of Calcutta, to Ellen J., daughter of the late Benjamin Jones, Esq., at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Aug. 18.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—Montgomery F., son of the late Lieut. Samuel F. Armstrong, of the late E.I. Co.'s St. Helena Artillery, at Percy-villa, Albert-road, Peckham, aged 28, Aug. 21.
BRODIE—Eliza T., widow of Lieut. Colonel James Brodie, C.B., late of the Madras Army, at Edinburgh, aged 73, Aug. 14.
BRETT—Sarah, daughter of the late John Brett, Esq., formerly of the East India House, at Ashburnham-lodge, Peckham, aged 47, Aug. 14.
DAWSON—Henry Dawson, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army, at Bush-hill, Enfield, aged 38, Aug. 20.
GRANT—James Grant, Esq., formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, at Viewfield, Nairn, N.B., Aug. 17.
LUSHINGTON—Edmund H. V. Lushington, son of Franklyn Lushington, Esq., of 40, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, Barrister-at-Law, at Park-house, near Maidstone, aged 13 months, Aug. 27.
WALLACE—The Hon. Hugh Wallace, M.L.C., at Braidwood, N.S. Wales, from an accident while driving, aged 60, June 7.
WESTBROOK—Sarah Ann, wife of Richard Westbrook, Esq., of Hannington-square, London, and daughter of the late Alexander Cuming, of the H.E.I.C.S., at Ramsgate, Aug. 17.
WYMER—General Sir George Peter Wymer, K.C.B., Colonel H.M.'s 16th Regt., of St. John's-lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, at Osven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, aged 80, Aug. 12.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15. Linda, Chittagong; Bribby, Bombay; May Queen, Bombay; Pakistan, Bombay; James Livesay, Calcutta.—19. J. H. Love, Akyab; Olive, Penang.—21. Gratville, Colombo.—23. Bosphorus, Kurrahee.—24. Forest Rights, Bombay; Belpore, Calcutta; Oberon, Bombay; Marwarra, France, Calcutta; Vanguard, Sarawak.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18. Stone Stella, Bombay; Inkerman, Mauritius; Kemfworth Castle, Calcutta.—20. Favorite, Galle.—22. Bacchus, Calcutta.—24. Monarchy, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS TO DEPART.

Per Overseas Boats.

Per str. Poonah, Aug. 29.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Miss Wright, Mr. R. H. Howell, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Glen and child, Major and Mrs. Keyes, Mr. J. T. Coleman.
 From Marseilles.—For Bombay.—Mr. J. F. A. Smith, Mr. Watson, Mr. Cooper, Col. and Mrs. W. B. Gray and child, Capt. Wignou, Major and Mrs. Macaulay, Capt. Kitchbull, Mrs. Chambers.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—The Belpore, from Calcutta, for this port, is at anchor off the bar, dismasted.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Major and Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Mr. R. Pearce, Mrs. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Rabin and two children, Miss Drull, Mr. Walton, Mr. G. F. Bradbury, and Mr. E. A. Bradbury.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA—Mr. F. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley and infant, Mr. F. Rose, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. F. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Mr. J. McClaverty.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. Bannerjee, Messrs. Lyell (two), and Mr. White.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, Mr. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. R. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. B. J. Parsons, Mr. Lewis Balfour, and Mr. B. H. Mallum.

SURE TO BOMBAY—Major and Mrs. Forlong.

SOUTHAMPTON TO Ceylon—Mr. J. W. Simpson, and Rev. D. Shrader.

MARSEILLES TO Ceylon—Mr. and Mrs. Crowe.

SURE TO Ceylon—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG—Lieut. H. F. Gye, R.N.

MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG—Mr. B. B. Mayer.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE—Miss Petrie, Mrs. C. Ross, and Mr. E. N. Rose.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY—Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and four children.
MALTA TO SYDNEY—Rev. O. Baranidi.
MARSEILLES TO YOKOHAMA—Miss Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND—Bishop of Perth.
MARSEILLES TO MESSAUBOURN—Mrs. M'Ewan, and Mr. J. T. H. M'Ewan.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. A. Constable, Mr. W. Hunt, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. C. V. Harrison, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. J. G. H. Collister, Mr. F. Fisher, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. J. E. Binger, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, and H. Baker.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. G. Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Hutchins, Col. Salisbury, Mr. Krauss, and Major V. Dods.

SURE TO BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant, and Lieut. col. and Mrs. Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADELAIDE—Mr. and Mrs. Moss, and Mr. and Mrs. Stirling.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR—Sir Jno. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, and Major and Mrs. Irby.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. C. Dedham, Mrs. D. Oudiff, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Wynman and child, Mr. J. Cunnack, Mr. Coghill, Mrs. Carrick, Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Mrs. Millett, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridge, Mr. Gough, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. Leonard, Mr. C. Skene, Mrs. A. F. Miller, Mr. S. F. Sitter, Mr. John Reid, Miss Needham, and Mr. W. R. C. Wright.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Lieut. col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Pickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anstoun, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Rose, Mr. Dufrenoy, Dr. Fuchs, Mr. C. Farman, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Warren, and Mr. Walker.

SURE TO CALCUTTA—Mr. J. J. C. Flounden.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Mrs. Fenwick and infant, and Miss Bager.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS—Capt. B. L. and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Gordon, and Mr. Macdonald Stephenson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mr. F. Powlett.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Capt. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. Bayard, Mr. G. Steinthal, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Patrick Keith Murray, and Mrs. Powlett.

SURE TO BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth.

SOUTHAMPTON TO Ceylon—Mr. Clark, Miss Baker, Master H. Baker, Miss Marshall, and Miss Townsend.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Price, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Von Glehn.

MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG—Mr. O. Reimers.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE—Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Stables, Mrs. Childs, Mr. Caldwell, and Dr. J. B. Drescher.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BATAVIA—Mrs. Blake.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Major and Mrs. Dargardfield, Capt. H. K. Burke, and Mr. F. C. Bond.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Mrs. Halsey, Mr. T. Halsey, Mr. J. A. Charnish, Mr. J. Squire, Major and Mrs. M'Mahon, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Greenwell, and Mr. E. J. Greenwell.

SURE TO BOMBAY—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA—Mrs. Woolcott, and Miss Livermore.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA—Sir J. and Lady Robinson and two children, Mrs. Knox, and Mr. Knox.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR—Mr. and Mrs. White.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Capt. and Mrs. M'Nelle, Lieut. C. and Mrs. M'Nelle, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Mr. Waterhouse, Mrs. Swinches, Mr. A. Watt, Miss Gray, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. Menden, Mrs. Rabin, Mr. Smythe, Miss Glasse, Miss Hammond, Mr. H. Dowson, Mr. Cobell, Mr. A. Apoor and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Makgill, and Miss A. Foster.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA—Mr. F. A. Goodenough, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. Borne, Mr. and Mrs. Macenochie, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. M'Nichol, Capt. Dicey, Mr. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Thullier, Mr. and Mrs. Omond, Miss Webb, Mr. Short, Mr. E. Short, Miss Elworthy, and Mrs. Tuxham.

SURE TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. Fennack, Major and Mrs. Briggs, and Mr. T. J. C. Flounden.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Capt. and Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Dr. Wilson's two children, Lieut. J. H. Gossens, and Major W. Hardey.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS—Mr. Robinson, Lieut. Hill, Mr. E. G. Gilguth, Col. Vane, and Miss Brown.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Shelley and child, Mr. Reid, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Sheldon, Miss Hughes, Major Vyse, Miss and Miss Gough, Mr. P. Mackintosh, Miss Stevenson, Mr. De Morgan, Mr. A. Scott, Miss Miller, Miss Clara Wright, Mr. Stannard, and Mr. G. H. List.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Crowe Read, Mrs. Mayhew, Major Darling, Mrs. Waterfield, Miss Broughton, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Mr. E. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mangles, Col. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Warren, and Mr. J. Warren.

SURE TO BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and infant, Col. and Mrs. Dobb, and Mrs. F. Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON TO Ceylon—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. and Miss Duncan, and Mrs. Robertson and infant.

MARSEILLES TO Ceylon—Mrs. Heath.

MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE—Mr. Knox.

MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce, and Mr. Rao.

MARSEILLES TO MESSAUBOURN—Messrs. Finlay (two), and Mr. E. B. Greig.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG—Mr. G. Cass.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA—Lady Hotham.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Miss Collinson, Major and Mrs. Baslow, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Miller, Hon. Mrs. Hobart, Capt. Lewis, Miss H. E. Robertson, Miss Sutherland and child, Miss Short, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. G. A. and Mrs. A. Pepper, Miss M. Brougham, Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Mr. G. Hughes, Mr. C. M'Graw, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sargent and child, Miss Taylor, and Major T. Taylor.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Grant, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. F. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. Beadle and four children, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mrs. Harwich, Mrs. A. Dodgson, Mr. W. J. M'Gregor, Mr. Charles Macrae, Mr. V. H. Schulch, Mrs. H. B. Bradford, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mrs. James, Capt. and Mrs. Ingfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maynard, Mr. E. B. Baker and friend, Mrs. M'Ra, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. G. Argenti, and Mr. R. R. Mackay.

SURE TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Miss Allan, Miss Holland, Miss Hervey, Major and Mrs. Bessely, Col. and Mrs. McGregor and child, Miss M'Gregor, Mr. R. P. Colvin, Mrs. Warner and infant, Mrs. Trevellick and infant, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. E. G. Davis, and Miss Allen.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Mr. J. T. Rutherford, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. L. Moncrieff, Mr. W. D'Oyley, Mrs. Tomkyns, Miss Vansittart, Colonel Price, Mr. W. McGavin, and Mr. M. Dickinson.

SURE TO BOMBAY—Major and Mrs. Jno. Watson and two children, Mr. Vasso, Mr. Sevastopoli, Mr. Syriotti, Mr. F. Vasso, and Mr. W. J. Bramly.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Capt. E. A. Clementson, Mr. E. Shaw, Mrs. Lawson and two children, Miss Atkinson, Miss Counter, Capt. E. Cave, and Mrs. W. B. Leggett and three children.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS—Miss Scott, Mr. M'Ever, Mr. L. M'Ever, Miss Doherty, Dr. H. S. Shaw, Capt. H. S. Rogers, Mrs. M'Lean, Dr. Duff, and Surgeon-major and Mrs. Johnstone.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE—Rev. Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Russell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG—Miss Campbell.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Colvin, and Mr. R. P. Colvin.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. T. W. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hewet and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henderson, Mrs. Bunnie, Capt. Donald McIntyre, Mrs. Reynell Taylor, Major and Mrs. E. A. Green, Mr. A. A. Wace, Mr. J. Hammick, Mrs. G. H. Ogbourne, and Mr. Ollivant.

SVES to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Fallon, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Mr. Marillier, Mr. A. R. Mackenzie, and Mr. Steel.

MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Goodfellow.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Colonel Hamilton and six children and governess.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Boothby and child, Miss Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Currys and child, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunter and two children, Mr. T. Smith, Surg. major J. K. Webb, Mr. W. Tod, Major G. W. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Whitehouse, Capt. H. St. G. Tucker, Miss Macculum, and Major F. E. Laing.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Miss Russell, Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Trevor, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Sir Jno. Wemyss, Bart., Mr. A. Margarite, Mr. A. M'Millan, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. J. Cunningham, and Mr. W. Theobald, jun.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. J. D. S. Bennett, Miss Thornhill, Mrs. Borthwick and two children, and Mr. H. T. Knox.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Cornish, Surg. major and Mrs. Brett, and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Cox.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Christian, Mrs. L. G. Price, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leathes, Mr. H. Baring Lawford, Miss Cresswell, Mr. G. C. Bird, Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. R. D. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Lady Ouseley and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Lady Keppel and two children.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Young.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. S. R. Wallace and Mr. E. Higgins.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. T. M'Haffie.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

INDIAN CROMLECHS.

The *Saturday Review* thinks the most generally interesting of Dr. Hooker's observations are those relating to the researches now being made among the indigenous tribes of India. No limit can at present be assigned to the discoveries which may be awaiting an adequate investigation of the less known parts of the great Indian continent. Dr. Hooker was probably right when he said that many members of the association would hear with surprise that within 300 miles of Calcutta there exists a tribe of savages "who habitually erect dolmens, mehares, cysts, and cromlechs almost as gigantic in their proportions and very similar in appearance and construction to the so-called Druidical remains of Western Europe." Their country is "dotted with groups of huge unpolished squared pillars, and tabular slabs supported on three or four rude piers." These blocks—some of which are erected every year—are detached from the solid rock by successive applications of heat and cold water, and then transported to the site where they are to stand by ropes and levers. It is almost incredible that these facts should have been known for nearly a quarter of a century without exciting any active curiosity. Colonel Yule described them as long ago as 1844, and Dr. Hooker himself inspected them in 1850. It is hard to say what light may not be thrown on the early history of mankind by the study of these monuments in connection with the habits and character of the race by which they are actually raised. How intact the barbarism of this people still is may be gathered from the fact that they measure distances by the mouthfuls of betel-leaves chewed in the journey, and hold so loose by the marriage tie that the son commonly forgets his father, and the sister's son inherits. Dr. Hooker mentions one fact in connection with their language, which is at least a suggestive coincidence. Their word for a stone is "man," and it "as commonly occurs in the names of their villages and places as 'man,' 'maen,' or 'men' does in those of Britanne, Wales, or Cornwall." Now that the attention of scientific men in this country has been at length called to the subject it is to be hoped that they will be urgent, both with the Home Government and the Government of India, not to neglect the opportunity for profitable research which the existence of such tribes affords.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. STAVELEY.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* spoke last week of an unreasonable complaint as to the promotion of Major-general Sir Charles Staveley to his present rank, and showed how infinitesimally small was the injury done to the colonels now senior to him. While we see no reason to modify that view, we must, at the same time, express surprise at seeing his commission as major-general dated September 25, 1867. He will thus take his place on the fixed establishment of Cavalry, Guards, and Line generals after Major-general Holdich, and will thus go over the heads of sixteen existing general officers, as well as the thirty-five colonels before him on the list. This appears as inexplicable as it is objectionable. Why ante-date his promotion nearly a year? He did not get local rank or temporary rank on that day, as far as we are aware. It was not the date of the capture of Magdala or the conclusion of the Abyssinian Expedition; and, really, so far as any justification for the step is to be found, the authorities might as well have gone back a couple of years more and hoisted General Staveley on a score or two more steps up the seniority ladder. We have known no case like it since that ludicrously indefensible job, the promotion of Major-general F. H. G. Seymour to unattached rank with seniority from the day he would have obtained it had he been qualified according to the Royal Warrant.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	98
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	93
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	93
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	91½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	102½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	105½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	110½
5½ per Cent. of 1856-60

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	215½
	India 5 per cent.	...	114½
	India 4 per cent.	...	104½
	India 4 per cent., 1868	...	104½
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.	...	91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872	...	106½
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110
	India Stock Debentures, 1868	...	...
	" " " 1859	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	105½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1868	...	104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	20s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104½
20	Ditto F Shares	16	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106
Stock	East India	100	107½
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1 to 2
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
20	Ditto (new)	8	94
Stock	Ditto	4	— to — pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	100
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to ½
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19 to 20
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	20½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 82
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4
5	New	3	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 2 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	18 to 19
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	5 to 3 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	4	6 to 4 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	1 to 2 dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	54
60	Ditto New, 1867	10	½ to ½ pm.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were: To Calcutta, £185,400; and to Madras, £14,600. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. per rupee on both Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 2 per cent., those above that rate will be allotted in full. No tenders on Bombay were invited. The result shows a further decline, the demand for remittance having fallen off.

Advertisements.

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CORNETS, with patent slide action, as used by Mr. T. Harper, Royal Italian Opera. This action is now applied to French horns (as used by Mr. Catchpole, Royal Italian Opera) and all brass instruments. May be seen at the Manufactory, 20, Charing-cross, S.W.

RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO.'S
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20 Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, on Salaries of Rs. 300 per mensem.

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Candidates must apply, by Letter only, forwarding Testimonials, and stating age, length of actual practice in the profession, &c., to

The Secretary,
Public Works Department,
India Office,

by whom, in the event of their Testimonials being considered to be such as to afford any reasonable probability of their being selected, they will be informed, in reply, of the time and place appointed for their appearing before the Examiners deputed to inquire into their qualifications. Applications must be sent in on or before Monday, the 7th September.

Candidates must have been for not less than two years engaged in actually supervising important work of construction, strictly Engineering or Architectural—the said work having included earthwork, brickwork, and carpentry, each on a large scale; and none will be appointed with whose qualifications and previous career the Examiners are not fully satisfied.

Free Passages to India will be provided for those Engineers who may finally be appointed.

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India Office, 15th August, 1868.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 4; Agra, August 1; Calcutta, July 30; Madras, July 29.

Three more sittings of the Bombay Bank Commission are reported in the Bombay papers. Two of these were wholly taken up with the examination of the Hon. Alex. Brown, a member of the Legislative Council and sometime director of the late Bank. Mr. Brown's evidence goes to prove the mingled powerlessness and hesitation of the Government directors to make a firm stand against the gathering mischief. They were frightened into making feeble protests against a system which they lacked the courage to insist on overthrowing. They referred to the secretary himself for information as to the extent of his powers, and contented themselves with resolving that no more loans of more than three lakhs should be granted by the secretary without leave of the board. Mr. Brown and some other directors had promised them a willing support; but the influence of Messrs. Tracey and Hannay seems to have neutralised all attempts at real improvement. Behind these of course stood Premchund Roychund, who had reasons of his own for deprecating too much light on the Bank's affairs. Mr. Brown's examination brings out nothing very new or startling after what we have heard before, and he himself comes out of the ordeal as creditably as any one who has yet encountered it. All he said of the Government directors too tends to acquit them of any active share in the general mismanagement.

THE new Bank of Bombay seems to have made a fair beginning. The report for the half-year announces a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving a small balance to be carried to the reserve fund. There had been no loss nor bad debt of any kind since the opening of the Bank in January last.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD is always in extremes. The other day we saw him in his milder hour, remitting the very mild

sentence passed on a sergeant who had kicked his wife to death under the strong excitement of "previous conviviality." This week he swings back to his sternest mood, rebuking a court-martial for failure of duty in letting off a wrong-headed subaltern with a reprimand. We refer to the case of Lieutenant Macdonnell, who persisted in disobeying his captain's order to see that his men wore their cholera-belts according to rule. It seems that a sergeant may commit murder with impunity; whereas an obstinate officer who declines, however unreasonably, "to make a daily inspection of half-naked soldiers" is thought to be far too lightly punished with a mere scolding. If the Commander-in-Chief were more consistent we might not quarrel with his conduct on this occasion. Lieutenant Macdonnell was certainly guilty of gross indiscipline on insufficient grounds. He persisted in disobeying an order entirely justified by "the custom of the service in well-ordered regiments," on a plea which cannot fairly be admitted; for it seems that the order could have been carried out "without any infraction of decency or even delicacy on the part of the officers concerned." And there was all the more need for upholding discipline in this case, because the officer who issued the order had risen from the ranks—a fact which seems to have enlisted against him the opinion not only of the lieutenant's comrades, but of military critics elsewhere. His conduct indeed has been made the text for many an irrelevant sermon about the impolicy of promotion from the ranks. Lieutenant Macdonnell may therefore deem himself fortunate to have got off with a reprimand. But after his previous fit of undue lenity Sir William Mansfield was hardly the right man to call for a more substantial punishment for so serious an offence.

ANOTHER officer has received a reprimand and something more. Lieutenant C. P. Elderton, of the Royal Artillery, was tried at Meean Meer for dining at home and getting quietly drunk there, instead of obeying his commandant's directions and dining at his mess. In spite of repeated orders he preferred his own company to that of his brother officers, and "when visited officially by two" of the latter, was found drunk. For this he has been severely reprimanded and put down twenty steps. Sir W. Mansfield finds no fault with the sentence, but lectures the court for some errors of procedure which had luckily made no difference in the result. To our thinking the worst error lies in the punishment awarded. By what rule of the service is an officer bound to dine at his mess? You may make him pay for his mess dinner, but if he chooses to eat another at home and take more drink than is good for him there, what has that to do with military discipline? Is an officer more tied in this respect than an undergraduate of Christ Church? Military discipline is a wonderful and fearful thing; but to make absence from mess-dinners as criminal as absence from parade seems to any being outside the realms of pipe-clay a stupid atrocity. May an officer never call his mind his own?

THE Sind frontier offers in some respects a pleasing contrast to the frontier of the Punjab. There are plenty of hills along both, and the numerous tribes who tenant them are alike in their taste for intertribal warfare. But on the Sind marches, according to Sir H. Green's report for the past year, the tribes keep their quarrels and raids to themselves. There are some fine grassy and woody plains beyond the border, which ought to furnish ample food for the neighbouring cattle, but are now abandoned to wild asses and pigs, when they do not happen to form the battle-field for hostile tribes. Thanks however to

skilful management on the part of our officers, and perhaps to the friendly influence of the Khan of Khelat, these mountaineer highwaymen let us and our concerns alone. "No attempt at a raid or mention of one by the mountain tribes has taken place, nor has a single head of cattle been carried off; but many that had strayed beyond the border into the haunts of the robbers have been returned by them to the frontier outposts." More than 20,000 camel-loads of precious merchandise had passed along the roads between Sind and Central Asia, with the loss by theft of three camels only, and these were afterwards recovered.

FROM Kohat on the other hand we have the usual story of another raid by Bazoties into British ground. A Khan of Khelat in that direction might help us greatly to keep the peace. Could we not find one in the Akhoond of Swat or some other frontier-chief of yet wider influence? And is it not high time to carry out Sir S. Cotton's idea of placing the whole Punjab Frontier, including Peshawar, under one military command?

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC's last report on the cotton prospects of Central India is on the whole encouraging. In the Berars indeed the escape from something like a famine has been a narrow one. The rain fell "not a day too soon." Owing to the richness of the soil and its power of retaining moisture not much of the cotton will have to be resown. The Nagpoor cultivators talked hopefully of the future. The plants in the Hinghunghat country were all doing well. Much of course everywhere depended on a due continuance of the rains; but so far there was every prospect of an average yield.

A VERY different report comes from the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. There the late heavy floods following on last year's cyclone had already reduced the people to sad straits. Having sold their cattle for want of forage, many of the ryots were eking out their livelihood by fishing. Others still worse off were crowding into Calcutta. Measures of relief were being set on foot, and meetings of influential men had been summoned in various places to consider the best way of administering relief. Bengal zemindars however seem slow as a body to emulate the Rajah of Burdwan. One of the wealthiest of them, according to the last story out, had just ordered his agent to raise money for his mother's funeral from the tenantry on one of the most suffering estates. Hard-hearted landlords however are not peculiar to Bengal. In Tirhoot again, the land of indigo, the crops had suffered not from an excess but a great deficiency of moisture. From other parts of Bengal the reports are much more encouraging. Fresh sowings were being made wherever the crops had received most damage, and fears of general distress were dying away under the influence of more seasonable weather.

THE little war in the Cuttack Mehals still smoulders. We have got the recalcitrant *Ranee* under safe keeping, and most of the tribes that supported the pretender of her choosing have given in. But the Bhooibas still hold out in hills virtually inaccessible during the rains. Of course in due time the little force of sepoys and police will stamp out the disturbance; but for that present quietude was the safest policy, as many of the troops had been or still were disabled from the effects of a noisome climate.

THERE is no later news from Kabul than the telegram mentioned last week. But we hear from Calcutta that Shere Ali's probable success, coinciding as it would with the Viceroy's own predictions, would determine the Indian Government to adopt some kind of politic precautions against Russian encroachments on Afghanistan. It is very unlikely however that the Viceroy will swerve from his neutral policy of armed watchfulness without some stronger motive than the fear of what might happen fifty years hence. If Shere Ali Khan wins the throne however and keeps it for a certain time, it might be worth our while to enter with him into some kind of defensive alliance as against all assailants from without. Meanwhile no more time should be lost in completing the great iron road from Kurrachee to Peshawar, part of which has been already begun. It is a pity that reasons of false economy prevent the carrying on of this good work at many different points simultaneously. There is no good excuse for leaving a long gap between Mooltan and Kotree at a

time when England is full of unemployed money and engineers idle against their will.

It is time too to hasten on the works needed for the lasting improvement of Kurrachee Harbour. Large sums have been spent on improving the navigation of the Indus, while the great port of Sind has been put off with some cheap makeshifts for the breakwater which alone will serve the purpose of making it large enough for ships of the heaviest tonnage. We are glad to see however that "the experimental concrete blocks for the Munora breakwater were, during last monsoon, exposed to the full force of the sea, at the shore end of the proposed line of breakwater, and stood well," especially those made of Portland cement.

CAPTAIN LANCE's report on the Dumsong district reveals a promising state of things in that part of the Western Doocars. The land revenue is steadily increasing; a great spurt has been given to the trade with Thibet; some of the neighbouring Bhootea chiefs have begun to send into Dumsong mules, brocade, and silk, in exchange for cloth and cotton. The roads in Dumsong are good enough for present needs, but bridges and ferry-boats or rafts are greatly wanted for the passage of heavy goods and cattle across the rivers. Owing to the hilly nature of the ground and its great fertility crops of the most different kinds from rice to barley can be raised with ease. Indian-rubber, lac, madder, *huldee*, tobacco, several kinds of fibrous plants, and plenty of useful timber-trees, such as *sál*, *toon*, oak, walnut, bamboo, are among the chief commercial products of this district. Most kinds of fruits and vegetables grow freely there, including English pease, beans, brocoli, &c., and potatoes from Nepal. Copper has been found in two or three places, and there is plenty of good lime. Its many and rapid streams suggest any amount of power running to waste. In an hour or two you can change your climate from one of great heat to the bracing air of hills 12,000 feet high. The town of Dumsong itself lying out on a northern spur, with hills sheltering it on the other sides, is remarkable for its pure cool air. The soil here is chiefly red clay resting on gneiss. The temperature at eleven A.M. only once rose to eighty degrees in the whole year. Cattle of all kinds thrive in the surrounding pastures. The people themselves, if untaught and not very rich, are happy, healthy, and fully alive to the benefits of British rule. Their neighbours from Sikkim and Bhotan are already flocking thither as emigrants from their own country.

COLONEL PELLY reports from the Persian Gulf that a civil war is raging between Abdallah, the new Ameer of Nejed, and his brother Saood. The Ameer's increasing tyranny had brought about this state of things. He was by last accounts besieged in his capital, Riyad, while the whole country round was in his brother's hands.

THE only news from Madras beyond the unusual wetness of the weather is the death of Mrs. McCleverty, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency. She died at Ootacamund after a few days' illness, much regretted by all who knew her. Ootacamund is losing its character for healthiness.

THE Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has pressed on the Supreme Government the need of at once continuing the Eastern Bengal Railway to Darjeeling. We hope his efforts will be fruitful of early results.

LORD MAYO has just told the electors of Cockermouth that before November he "will have accepted" the post of Governor-general. We thought he had accepted it already.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. G. Markland, R.A., retired, at London, Aug. 26.
BENGAL.—Dr. J. Morice, late of the Bengal Medical Service, at Elgin, N.B., Aug. 15.
MADRAS.—Capt. D. D. Anderson, Brigade Major Royal Artillery, son of Major gen. Anderson, Royal Artillery, at Bangalore, July 12, aged 35. Major P. A. Reynolds, late Madras Army, at Woolbridge, Guildford, Aug. 24.
BOMBAY.—Capt. Arthur Carey, Royal Horse Artillery, at Kirkee, July 30. Col. F. Farrant, R.E.G., late H.M.'s Indian Army.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. H. Aitchinson, Mr. Thompson, Lieut. col. Swinburne, Mr. T. E. O'Brien, Capt. Tryon.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PER str. Massilia, Sept. 5.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. T. C. Harris, Capt. G. Tripon, Paymaster T. H. L. Bowling, Asst. Paymaster Goodwin, Surg. McKellar, Mr. B. Raynes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1868.

A CHEAP WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

If the Secretary of State could see some of the answers sent by the Indian Committees to the claimants of bonus compensation, we think his eyes would open to their widest with amazement at the cool evasions of so many just claims. One of these letters now lies before us, and from this one we may easily guess in what sort of spirit Lord Cranborne's well-meant instructions for the redress of an acknowledged grievance have generally been carried out.

The officer in question entered the service in 1843, became a lieutenant in 1848, and a captain in 1857. During that time he paid certain sums for the purchase of several steps; how much exactly he cannot always tell, having few memoranda to guide him. That, poor man, was hardly his fault, for who before the mutinies could have foreseen the difficulties which dogged the subsequent dealings of Government with its Indian armies? But a committee of officers empowered to consider the claims of their own comrades in a spirit of fairness and due regard for likelihoods treats the want of full documentary evidence as a bar to just redress. Because the officer in question "produces parts of old letters written to his father," showing what he was about to borrow for one step and another, they point out "the very indefinite nature of the claim" as one of their two reasons for its rejection. An excellent reason indeed, if the committee had been specially instructed to admit no claims that could with the least show of decency be thrown out, or if the claimants themselves were generally open to the suspicion of asking for repayment of a fictitious outlay. But in dealing with gentlemen, few of whom can possibly give legal proof of their claims, a committee of officers and gentlemen are not expected to stand upon reasons best suited to the taste of sharp attorneys and Old Bailey barristers.

And now let us look at the other reason for setting aside a reasonable demand. "The pecuniary advantages gained by accelerated promotion more than double the total amount which the applicant believes he paid." How is this made out? Because the officer who stood third below him gained his lieutenantcy in 1851, therefore the applicant "gained three years and fifteen days' promotion" and a difference of nearly 2,000 rupees. Again, the officer who stood second below him got his company in 1861, or "four years, five months, and three days"—to say nothing of hours—after the applicant himself was made captain. Therefore the latter gained a start in promotion

equivalent to nearly 8,500 rupees. Add the two sums together, and the case against the claimant is unanswerably clear. What more can he desire? You cannot eat your cake and have it too. Is it not evident that those six years and a-half were so much clear gain of rank and pay, which required the officer more than a hundredfold for his previous outlay?

A plain-minded person indeed might fail to discover the exquisite justice of a reckoning which assumes that a captain of 1857 would have remained a lieutenant until 1861, the date of the promotion of the officer who had stood second below him on the list of lieutenants, if he had not paid a penny towards the buying out of his seniors. Such a one might argue that the consequences of the mutiny, especially the long delay in reconstructing the Indian army, had almost stopped promotion during those three years. He might urge the gross unfairness of a rule which makes no allowance for exceptional ill-luck in the past or for disturbing causes at any time; a rule which must often fall with special cruelty on those who have really gained the least by the money laid out in quickening their promotion? With what show of justice, he will ask, can the gain of quickened promotion to a lieutenant of fifteen years' standing in the army be reckoned by a reference to the date at which his second junior, not his next junior even, gained his promotion? How many of the steps he purchased to find himself a captain only after fifteen years might not have fallen to him in due course a few months or weeks later than they really did? And why should the State which has steadily ignored his grievance for so many years refuse to take that fact also into the general reckoning? And the interest of the money borrowed for the buying of steps, is that also to count for nothing against the supposed advantages of quickened promotion?

The truth is that all attempts to calculate those advantages by any fixed procrustean process of hard figures must inevitably miss their apparent mark. They can only, as a general rule, aggravate the injustice they profess to remedy. It is simply impossible to tell how much an officer has really gained in return for his actual outlay. So many points would have to be considered, which no committee, if it sat for years, would succeed in balancing to the satisfaction of nine impartial thinkers out of ten. Of the rule adopted by the Bengal Committee we can only say that no shrewder scheme for shirking the fair adjustment of reasonable claims has ever been put in practice. It is impossible to believe that it could ever have received the sanction of the India Council or the deliberate approval of Sir Stafford Northcote. The simplest process would have been the fairest, even if it cost a few thousand pounds more. Let every claimant receive back the full sum which he can honestly swear before a magistrate that he believes himself to have paid; or, better still, let him have fair value according to a fixed scale, however moderate, for his actual standing in the army, and then indeed we shall hear no more of this long-festering grievance.

INDIA IN 1866-67.—II.

THE report on India's Moral and Material Progress goes on to deal with the subject of Education. The Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust having proposed to found two scholarships of £100 a-year each, to be held for five years by natives of India at the London and Edinburgh Universities, the Government of India suggested the founding of one scholarship at £200 a-year instead of the two at £100; that Eurasian as well as native youths should be allowed to compete for it; that the list of subjects for examination should not include Latin; and that the examiners should be appointed not through the Trustees, but by the Universities in the three Presidencies. Of these suggestions the Trustees have adopted only the one for extending the competition to all youths of Indian breed; but they have agreed to let native candidates for the Civil Service compete for these prizes without having taken a degree at either of the aforesaid Universities. The Secretary for India has shown his goodwill towards the scheme by promising £100 passage money to each competitor from India. What will come

of it remains to be seen. The first examination will take place in January next.

In Bengal 574 new schools and colleges connected with the Government were opened in the year under review, with a gain of 13,359 pupils on the numbers of the previous year. Six thousand of these go to the credit of the unaided private schools, which have increased in one year from 197 to 425. This seems to speak well for the growth of popular intelligence. Sixty-four new female schools were opened during the same time, in which nearly a thousand more pupils were learning their lessons, than the 5,569 of the year before. The receipts from school fees in this year were nearly double those of 1862-63. In the Government and the aided schools the cost of education, so far as it was defrayed from the Imperial Treasury, was about £1. 2s. 10d. a head, or seventeen pence less than in the previous year. The successful candidates for admission into the University came mainly from the Government schools and colleges. The idea of a compulsory school-rate for Bengal, to be raised from the zemindars, was viewed with some favour by the Government, but the right way of applying it remains a moot question even now.

The North-West Provinces can boast nearly three times as many schools and colleges as Bengal, containing 210,702 scholars, against 134,640 in the older province. As compared with the year before however they show an increase of only eighty schools and 12,054 scholars. In some districts female education had fallen off; but a class of widows were being trained in Ajmere and Kemaon to serve as schoolmistresses in those backward districts. The Female Normal Schools were working well; but the schoolmasters in the other normal schools seem to have thought that duty began at home, in the bosoms of their several families, and there ended, for there was a "difficulty" in getting them to mind their schools. Of pupils studying English the number rose in one year from 9,757 to 13,355, an increase traceable to the new careers opened out to natives in the army, the railways, and at the bar. Local Committees of gentlemen of position were also formed this year with a view to quicken the popular demand for education. The schools in the North-West cost the Government about one-half the relative cost of those in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and a little less than the cost of those in the Central Provinces and British Burmah. In all these provinces the number of pupils shows a decided increase on former years. In Central India the growing demand for an English education has raised the total of those learning English from 1,526 to 1,970. There also the female schools, often supervised by native gentlemen, were steadily increasing in number and general excellence, the pupils learning to knit and sew as well as to read, write, and cipher. Scholarships tenable for two years by the winners in open competition have also been founded in these provinces.

Madras shows a large increase in the number of candidates for matriculation and of successful candidates for the same. But the plucked still keep the old proportion of about three to one of the successful. Of the 306 winners, 142 came from Government institutions. In Bombay the attendance of pupils is relatively larger than anywhere else, larger even than in the North-west, and very much larger than in Bengal or Madras. It is worth noting however that the proportion of crimes reported in Bombay exceeds that of the crimes reported in Bengal. On the other hand, we saw that fewer criminals could read in Bombay than in any other province; so the friends of education may keep up a good heart.

The local educational cess had so won on the popular favour that petitions kept pouring in for schools and school-houses, while the attendance of children of the agricultural classes "showed a corresponding increase." In Bombay also the grant-in-aid system has been worked with great success, no grant being made except for actual progress. The Female Schools of this Presidency are numerous and thriving; those in the Northern Division being almost wholly supported out of private funds. Sind, on the other hand, had made no movement towards educating its girls. The Punjab returns show a

slight decrease in the number of pupils enrolled, while the average daily attendance was larger than the year before. Its village and female schools were fewer, but the number of high-class schools had increased. Out of eighty-one candidates for matriculation only twenty-two passed, and of seventeen who went in for the first arts examination all but four were plucked. A good many of the students in the Lahore and Delhi Colleges are drawn away from their studies by the comparatively high pay offered to a copyist or underclerk in a public or mercantile office. The only way of meeting this attraction would be to raise the value of university prizes.

In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the appointment of a director of Public Instruction gave "an extraordinary spurt" to educational progress. The number of pupils rose from 1,881 to 6,644, or 253·20 per cent. Two high schools have been founded there, at which youths may qualify themselves for the Bombay universities.

Under the head of "Sanitary" we start with a notice of the success obtained by applying Mr. Moule's system of dry-earth sewage to the "hospitals, jails, and other public buildings" of British India. That system is described as "the greatest public benefit conferred by a private individual in a matter so essential to public health." New though it be, it "has already worked wonders" towards improving the conservancy arrangements. It has been tried successfully in some of the latrines of European regiments, and so wide is the agreement of public opinion in its favour, that its use is certain to become yet more general. The reverend inventor has received a reward of £500 from the Indian Government for his development of a process at least as old as the Pentateuch.

Nearly 305,000 patients were treated during the year in the hospitals and dispensaries of Bengal. In the North-West the number was nearly 535,000; in Bombay over 305,000; in the Punjab nearly 378,000; and 240,314 in Madras. The death-rate in the Punjab was about 12·50 per thousand, low enough compared with the death-rate for the healthiest of English counties. In the North-West Provinces it was even lower, being only eleven per thousand. In Bengal and Madras the percentage probably ruled higher; but how much higher we are left to guess. The deaths in the Central Provinces were only 12·76 per 1,000 of the rural population; but in the towns, where small-pox prevailed, they rose to 25·09 per 1,000. The death-rate in Bombay, always high, fell this year to 20·50 per 1,000.

Vaccination is gradually making its way among the people of India. It has been a hard struggle to wean them from their deep-rooted preference for inoculation; and the struggle is not yet over, for native *hakims* are even slower than English doctors to take up new ideas. But on the whole great progress has been made. In Bengal there were 42,654 more vaccinations than in the previous year. The successful cases were 164,529 out of 194,753. Nearly as large an increase and all but the same percentage of successful cases mark the year in the North-west, whose people "generally appear to appreciate" the benefits of an improved hygiene. Attempts are being made, both there and in other provinces, to enlist the services of native practitioners in the cause of vaccination. In the Central Provinces the fright about small pox so encouraged official efforts to disseminate the antidote that the number of vaccinations was five times greater than the year before. Of all the unprotected children vaccinated by order of the superintendent, not one took the disease; a result which did much to allay the popular prejudice against the unfamiliar remedy. The number of successful cases rose from 55½ to 87½ per cent. Almost the same average is reported from Madras, where the deaths from cholera, small pox, and fever were unusually frequent. Sandoway and Bassein were the chief exceptions to the general healthiness of British Burmah. Cholera ravaged the former place, and bad sanitary methods caused a death rate of 55 per 1,000 in the latter.

With regard to postal matters, a brief statement of the new contract with the P. and O. Company ends with the announcement of a scheme laid before the Indian Government, for carry-

ing mails from India and China to the United States by means "of a line of packets recently established between San Francisco, Yokohama, and Hong Kong."

In the year 1866-67 the emigration of coolies from Bengal to the Mauritius came to a standstill, few except old emigrants having ventured to an island where the price of grain was then unusually high, and agricultural prospects very gloomy. New rules were made for securing the emigrants to British Guiana against the perils of close confinement between decks in the passage out. The emigrants from Madras to the Mauritius were less than half as many as in former years. From the French ports in India however a large emigration was carried out to Réunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne.

The Geological Survey has not been idle. Further examinations during the year were made into the coal-fields of Bengal and Behar. The Bokaroh coal-field to the south of Hazareebagh covers a large area with pretty thick beds of middling coal. There is a smaller coal-field of average quality near Ramghur. A large coal-bed not worth the working for coal, but pretty rich in iron, extends along the Damudah. Near it lie the South Karunpoora and Jherria fields, the latter of which might yield about 465,000,000 tons of coal. Examinations were also pursued at Palamow and Manbhoom; and a large area of Dumoh and Saugor was mapped out. Researches made in Bundelkund "tend to show the existence of two distinct series of strata of a general gneissoid character." To the younger of these belong the crystalline rocks west of the Desaun River. The limestone of Heerapoor and Sorai, belonging to the same series, was found to resemble the brecciated limestones to the south and west of the great Vindhyan country in the Nerbuddah valley.

The neighbourhood of Gwalior was mapped anew on the scale of a mile to an inch. Researches in Rajpootana gained a clearer knowledge of the western limits assignable to the trap of Malwa and the great Vindhyan group. In British Burmah the year's survey was confined to the region east of the Irrawaddy, and north of Prome. Gravels containing fossil-wood of large size abound in the Prome district. The same kind of gravel occurs in the Tounghoo side of the Eastern Yema range. The rocks in this range are quite distinct from those of the Prome group. Tin in large crystals was reported on the frontier north of Tounghoo, but the neighbourhood of the Karen tribes might cause a difficulty in working it.

The question of revising Indian weights and measures, first started in 1837, was once more mooted by the Madras Government in 1863. Committees sat upon the question, and Sir C. Wood in 1865 pointed out the need of handling it with proper care and tenderness for popular usages. A central committee in 1867 had to consider the diverse views of the local committees. Meanwhile, inspired by the metrical proclivities of the British Association, Sir S. Northcote wrote out to recommend a system founded on the metrical rather than the English type. And there for the present the matter stands.

We need not tell again the story of last year's cyclone, or of the famine that desolated Orissa the year before. It would be hardly possible to condense the excellent summary of former reports on the latter subject, which fitly closes the statement under review. We may note however the sad variety of coincidences which heightened the distress resulting from an extraordinary drought. A high rate of assessment had left the land-owners too small a margin of profit to allow of a rise in wages or of any addition to the wealth of the country. Then the stoppage of the salt manufacture in 1863 tended yet more to cheapen the supply of labour, while the dying out of the thirty years' settlement was pretty sure to contract the area of cultivation, pending the completion of a new assessment. On the top of all this came the drought, and many of those who survived the worst of the famine fell an easy prey to the heavy floods and storms of the following year. Let us hope that the lessons of the famine have sunk deep enough into the official mind to ensure the taking of all possible precautions against a like disaster in the future.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

The *Englishman* observes that the evidence of Mr. C. E. Chapman, before the Bank of Bombay Commission, brings the matter of the advance of £250,000 to Premchund Roychund before the public in a new and startling light. Recognising Premchund as the cornerstone of the Bombay commercial system, the directors seem to have thought only of preventing his stopping payment. They failed to scrutinise his affairs, just as they failed to scrutinise the security he was willing to lodge with them. The whole transaction is rendered ridiculous by the abject fear they showed of the man they were about to accommodate so largely. Premchund would stop; Premchund resented inquiries; Premchund would abandon the whole affair. The directors of the Bank of Bombay were merely his good friends and servants. Master of the position, Premchund used his prerogative with decision and skill, and instead of being compelled to divulge the exact state of his affairs, and how far the loan of a quarter of a million would operate to save him, he forced the directors to be satisfied with some unintelligible statement of his pressing liabilities. Such a picture is unique, and is of itself sufficient to condemn the Government, which, with two of its officials on the bank's direction, refrained from interfering, or from seeking power to interfere; nay, more, which systematically resented, with a blind intolerance, the proposal to interfere on the part of the Supreme Government. Colonel Mariott, in his report on the bank, speaks of a loan of fifteen lakhs to one individual, or firm. We cannot quite gather whether this was a loan of £150,000 in one sum, or an aggregate of the loans made to a particular customer of the bank. This matter has not yet come before the commissioners that we can remember. We feel quite sure, however, it will not be overlooked by Sir Charles Jackson.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The *Englishman* thinks that "once a missionary always a missionary" would appear to be the view of the Government of India. Much as we deprecate any arrangement which would tend to lead the natives of this country to suppose that our educational system involved anything of the propagandist principle, we cannot help thinking that in ruling that no clergyman who has ever been engaged in missionary duties should be admitted into the department, the Government have overshot the mark. In the first place we think there is palpable injustice in attaching to the professions a man may make at any particular period of his life consequences which tend to render them final. A missionary may see the error or the folly of his ways, and sincerely repent, as well as any one else; and in that case we see no reason why he should remain under the ban even of an institution whose principle is non-interference in matters of religion. Had the Government of India ruled that no clergyman should be employed in the Educational department, the prohibition would have been at least intelligible and consistent. As we read the order referred to by us previously, it appears that a clergyman who has never been a missionary may be employed, and also a man who, though he has been a missionary is not a clergyman; so that while in the one case the disability would appear to depend on his having entered holy orders, and not on his having been a missionary, in the other case it would appear to arise from the latter circumstance, and not from the former. Then, again, we think that in many cases the knowledge a missionary acquires of the language and habits of the country might be of especial use in the Educational department; and we see other reasons for holding out the opportunity of doing real and tangible good to a body of earnest and qualified men whose energies are very generally, we fear, being misdirected. The order we refer to comes moreover with strange inconsistency from a Government that subsidises missionary schools—schools that are conducted by actual working missionaries, with grants in aid from the public funds. Surely the granting of such subsidies is much more open to misconception than would be the employment of men who have once been missionaries, but are so no longer, in a department where religious instruction is rigidly excluded. While, if mischief, and not misconception is what the Government fear, surely there is much more probability of its occurring in missionary schools where there is practically no control, than in a department where everything comes under the eye of the authorities.

MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

The *Madras Times* feels certain that the Home Government, in framing these rules, intended to act liberally towards the officers, in order to induce as many as possible to go home and thus relieve the pressure on the Indian treasury. The officers of the Indian Government, however, who are entrusted with the carrying out of this scheme, seem to us not to be able to appreciate the intentions of the Home Government, and, as is the custom with some of them, are by their restrictive policy throwing all sorts of obstructions in the way which was designed to be wide-open and clear. We have heard that the military authorities in this Presidency, at all events, were almost paralysed with alarm at the mere prospect of the

exodus which they anticipated would result on the publication of these rules, and exerted themselves strenuously to make them as nearly as possible a "dead letter" by restricting the number of absentees to 20 per cent. of the entire army of officers; that is to say, as there were about 18 per cent. already absent when the new rules were published, only about 2 per cent. more were permitted to go, and all further furlough to England has been stopped for the present. Everybody knows that at every large station there are scores of officers doing "general duty," who are no more wanted there for military duty than civilians would be. Why should not all these men be allowed to go home if they wish to do so on these new rules? Even supposing it would suit all these men to go, which we are quite sure it would not, there would still be a superabundance of officers for all acting appointments that might become available by staff officers going home; for, are there not scores of "attached" officers "hungering and thirsting" for any small mercies that might fall in their way in these days of free-trade and high prices? And we maintain that these officers wanting places are quite as good as those in place—not better, perhaps, but not worse either, and equally capable of performing the duties required of them. Instead of discouraging officers from going home, every possible method should be adopted to induce them to go, for we have more of them than we want in India at present; and in furtherance of this scheme we would suggest that all appointments to which staff salaries are attached, whether regimental, civil, divisional, or general staff, be vacated at the end of five years' tenure. By this means all will have a fair chance of suitable employment; young men will have the opportunity of distinguishing themselves, if they are made of the proper material; and the old and incapable can be gracefully shelved. It is notorious that "incapables" abound in many appointments; more especially do we allude to those posts which are held, as it were, "for ever and a day." Men retain their commands, and their snug berths, for perhaps a dozen or a score of years, and even for longer periods, merely because they have had the good fortune at one time to have fallen into them; and, irrespective of their fitness for their duties, they are allowed to retain their berths because their incapacity is known only to the subordinates with whom they come more intimately into contact, and is not suspected by their superiors, who of course know nothing of what goes on within the sacred confines of daily routine! Many such men would be all the better for the five years' tenure rule, and many pleasant trips on the New Furlough Regulations.

THE FALLACY OF THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that the question raised by the Permanent Settlement in Bengal will not be laid by any amount of sophistry. Just as every year in Europe is bringing up new revolutionary fervour, so every school that is opened in Bengal is hastening the time when that question will be asked. You cannot avoid it save by laying the axe to the root of the settlement. Will the millions who till the soil in Bengal, when they come to read native papers and prate about their rights, acquiesce in an arrangement which sends the mass of their earnings into the pockets of luxurious zemindars, while the merest crumbs of existence are contemptuously thrown to them? The distance of time is not the question here; the question is the fact that the course we are now travelling actually leads to dire catastrophes. All the literary pyrotechny and flash-in-the-pan writing of the *Friend of India* in favour of the Permanent Settlement will not gainsay the one fact we here put. It is sheer nonsense for Anglo-Gothic politicians to talk about the "dead level" of the Bombay system, the necessity for a class of opulent landholders, stimulus to cultivation, and the augmentation of the general wealth of the community. Opulent landholders are purchased at the price of the happiness of millions of human beings. Look at Britain with its Dorsetshire labourers, its gang system, its bothie system and its hinds. Even the murmur of revolution is already heard among them, and in a few years they will have learned the art of striking work. And compare their feeble powers of combination with the vast powers with which the existence of caste invests the ryots of Bengal. So, in like manner, the augmentation of the general wealth of the community, in the present connection, means its accumulation in the hands of a few conspicuous men, and the abstraction of it from the mass of the nation—the legislative creation of a wealthy and a pauper class with an impassable gulf between them. As for the stimulus to agriculture, experience shows that is an idle dream. It is possible to stimulate agriculture by other and legitimate means that will leave no evils ineradicable, save by revolution, behind them. Why, none of these imaginary blessings, nor all of them combined, are sufficient to overturn the mere fiscal branch of the argument. They can all be gained without injustice to unnumbered generations of men, and made to contribute not to the growth of discontent and revolution, but of a strong and contented people. But taking for granted that all these means and results are wise and sure, the political consideration overrides every other. Great and urgent as fiscal reasons for the abolition of the Settlement are, we believe that the spread of intelligence in this country will demonstrate, beyond doubt, that its abolition is an overwhelming political necessity.

OUR LAST LITTLE WAR.

The *Friend of India* admits that the Keonjhar affair is child's play and the irritation at such a contemptible war is the greater. The police, sepoys, and officials alike have shown much zeal and pluck; but there is neither glory to be gained nor good to be done. Two policies were before Government—to take the management of a country into its own hands, as proposed by Dr. Hayes, until the suppression of the rebellion, or to support Dhununjoi. After the decision of the High Court and his installation by the Bhooihas, the latter was inevitable. The truth seems to be that the Bhooihas agreed to the installation as a compromise, that Dhununjoi's Minister, so far from performing his part of the bargain, proceeded to extremities against their nominee, and that the Ranees was disgusted to find she got a smaller allowance than she would have seized if she had been virtual ruler. The dispute must, we fear, be fought out, and the people of Keonjhar have been assured, by orders of the Government of India, which has throughout supported the Bengal authorities, that Dhununjoi will be assisted, and all who resist him will be punished. The war is due solely to the premature application of law to a savage people. But for Regulation XI. of 1816 both parties would have settled their own quarrel probably without our being aware of the fact. All such cases, at least, should be dealt with by the Executive. Imagine the application of Regulation XI. to our subjects on the Punjab frontier. The Regulation must be repealed and the direct power of the Government of India over barbarous districts be restored, as Mr. Maine has urged in the case of the old non-regulation provinces. The solitary crumb of comfort which we extract from this annoying business is that we shall learn something about the simple savages of the Cuttack hills. The survey officials and famine commissioners alike have confessed their total ignorance of a country which lies in the direct line of the proposed railway from Calcutta to Nagpore and Bombay. That custom of the Bhooihas, which we have described, makes us anxious to be better acquainted with them.

FURLONGS TO EUROPE.—The following officers have been granted furloughs:—Lieut. Delacour, 11th Hussars, to Calcutta, from April 8 to May 1; Lieut. Mangles, 20th Hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, from July 15, and thence to England for fifteen months on private affairs; Lieut. Agnew, 16th Lancers, for seventeen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Lieut. Dudgeon, 2nd battalion 1st Foot, overland, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; 2nd Captain O'Connor, R.A., to Nynee Tal, from June 9 to December 9, on m.c.; 2nd Captain J. R. Dyce, No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade, R.A., to Simla, from June 9 to October 15, on private affairs; Ensign Cuninghame, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from June 15 to October 15; Ensign Richardson, 38th Foot, to remain at Nynee Tal, on private affairs, from July 15 to August 14, in extension; Ensign Browne, 58th Foot, to remain in Calcutta to study the native languages, from July 15 to August 15, in extension; Ensign Wood, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, to remain at Darjeeling, on m.c., in extension, from June 15 to November 30; Lieut. the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th Foot, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from June 29 to October 15, in extension; Colonel Hennessy, Staff Corps (doing duty at Meerut), to the hills north of Dehra Dhoon, on m.c., from April 20 to October 20; Lieut.-colonel Wood, Staff Corps, from May 25 to November 30, to remain at Darjeeling, on m.c., in extension; Captain Seagrim (Brigade Major Rohilkund District), Staff Corps, to Dalhousie, on m.c., from June 9 to October 15; Lieut. Loch (C Battery A Brigade), Royal Horse Artillery, to Nynee Tal, from July 14 to August 14, in extension of privilege leave; Captain Scriven, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, to Ceylon, from October 21 to December 20, in extension; Captain Waring, 88th Foot (Brigade Major at Agra), to Mussoorie and the hills north of Dehra, from May 31 to September 30; Lieut. Trotter, 93rd Foot, to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from June 20 to Oct. 15; Lieut. the Hon. H. Marsham, Assist. Instructor of Musketry, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Cashmere, from April 15 to September 30; Lieut.-colonel Ward, Bengal Cavalry, doing duty at Agra, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Dehra, on m.c., from June 28 to October 28; Major-general Beatson, Bengal Infantry, Commanding Allahabad Division, to remain at Simla, from July 17 to August 15, in extension of privilege leave; Brevet Major Ramsay, 10th Madras N.L., to Darjeeling, on m.c., from April 8 to November 30; Assistant-surgeon Parsons, Medical Department (officiating in medical charge 38th N.L.), to Calcutta, from August 10 to September 10, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe; Major Hoste, Commanding 6th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave on m.c., from July 20 to September 20, 1868, to remain in Cashmere, in extension of privilege leave; Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, 95th Foot, to England, from date of arrival at Suez to February 28, 1869; Lieut. Tyack, R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. F. Gleig, 106th Foot, has furlough to proceed to England, by the overland route, and join the depot of his regiment; dated July 18.

GOOD CONDUCT PENSION.—Under the provisions of the Good Conduct Regulations, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to admit Drum Major Charles Mingle, 31st (Punjab) Native Infantry, to the silver medal, "for long service and good conduct," with a gratuity of £10 on discharge, in addition to ordinary pension.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

ALLAHABAD, July 28.—It is with deep and heart-felt sorrow that I report the death of Mr. C. B. Thornhill, which occurred at sea on the 11th instant. Some abler pen than mine will no doubt record the virtues of the deceased; but poor as the effort will prove, compared with the task I undertake, I shall nevertheless endeavour to give you an idea of the loss we have suffered in the death of this good and upright man, whom to know was to love and respect. Of an humble, obliging and forgiving disposition, the late Mr. Thornhill had made himself very popular. He was prompt and sincere in sympathising with any one who was in distress and needed support—with him there was no class distinction—and his sympathy was but seldom confined to expressions only, but what he did was done in a quiet, unassuming manner. He had a fellow feeling with the natives and Eurasians as well as with the Europeans, and he entered, as it were, into the feelings of all who sought his advice or his assistance. With the above virtues he combined a cheerful disposition and ready wit, and the company where he was present could never get a chance of becoming dull or unentertaining. His philanthropy and public spirit were well known; he was ever ready to assist in any public scheme which required for its accomplishment a clear head and a willing mind. As the president of the Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad he made himself very useful, and you can judge of the amount of public confidence he enjoyed when I say that the Commissioners had unanimously elected him as their permanent president. He took great interest in the welfare of the inhabitants of the new civil station, which I may mention was designed and laid out by him before the public offices moved down from Agra, and is now the healthy and pretty place it is only through his exertions. As a public servant he devoted his whole energy to his work. He seldom found fault, and when he did his award was always tempered with mercy. In him the Revenue department of the North-Western Provinces has lost a good and able administrator; the community of Allahabad have lost a sincere well-wisher; the poor and helpless a benefactor; the Church Missionary Society a strong supporter; the native Christians a patron; and his friends have lost a friend whose place it will be difficult to fill. Our present Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Thornhill were school-fellows; and Sir William Muir will now miss the genial smile of an affectionate friend, and the advice of an experienced and wise counsellor. It only remains for me to say that the subject of my remarks was a true and sincere Christian. The Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad appear to be at issue with the Cantonment Magistrate regarding the expenses of lock-hospitals being defrayed from municipal funds. The Commissioners say, whilst silent as to the utility or otherwise of these hospitals, that as they are intended exclusively for the benefit of the European troops the expenses on their account should be defrayed from Imperial funds. What is your opinion?

LUCKNOW, July 29.—We have had a good deal of rain during the week, and several soaking showers, which have sent the farmer to his fields and removed all fear of a famine. As generally happens after much rain, numerous native houses in the city have come down, but at the present time many householders of our native community are more apprehensive of the supposed intentions of the municipal authorities than of the action of the elements. A few surveyors having been seen taking measurements, rumours began to fly about and fears to be excited. All unenclosed ground was to be taken up by Government, so walls were run up in all directions. Rights to houses and enclosures were to be inquired into, and papers, documents, and title deeds, existing or non-existing, were eagerly sought for. Groups of suspicious inquirers might be seen watching the surveyors, and the propriety of addressing the local government upon the subject was eagerly discussed by the members of the recently projected "Reform Club" in conclave assembled. It is possible that some have just come to fear an investigation, for, though no ground for alarm exists, as much anxiety has been shown as if a general confiscation of property had been declared. This however only shows how ready the native mind is to take alarm, seeing that the only object of the authorities is to take up the nooks and corners which hitherto have been supposed to belong to nobody, with a view of improving the sanitation of the place. One of our lions, the Martinere, had a narrow escape from mutilation or destruction on Thursday night, during a heavy thunder storm we had. The flag-staff on the top of the building is supported by four chains, one of which acted as a conductor, and introduced the lightning into the apartments occupied by the boys. Its course can be traced very plainly from the chain to the ground, and it is surprising that so very little damage was done. None of the boys were injured, although quite a hundred and fifty of them were sleeping in the building. It has hitherto not been considered necessary in this station to furnish buildings with lightning conductors, for the church alone possesses one. Probably the chains on this occasion attracted the lightning, but it is very strange, seeing they have been there many years, and nothing of the kind is known to have happened before. The Byram ghaut branch of the Oude and

Rohilkund Railway is getting on famously from here to Chinhut. It crosses the Goomtee between the Martinere and Belatee Bagh, and a great number of coolies are employed thereabout. I regret to say that cholera has broken out amongst them, six dying the first day. We possess a health officer for Lucknow and a sanitary officer for Oude, and it would be as well if one of those gentlemen paid some attention to this coolie camp, as long as cholera is in it, seeing how unpleasantly near it is both to our cantonments and the Martinere. The great Brahmo teacher, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, is to pay this station a visit on his return from Simla, where he has gone, it is said, at the special invitation of the Viceroy. He preached at Cawnpore on Saturday last, and a good many baboos went from Lucknow to hear him. There appears to be a goodly number of Brahmos here, chiefly men from Benares and Bengal.

BENARES, July 28.—Last evening there was a meeting of the Benares Association, on which occasion a lecture was delivered by a teacher of Queen's College, on "The Best Means of Improving the Vernacular Language of Upper India," which is one of the most popular and interesting subjects. The essay began by giving an account of the origin of Urdu and Hindee, the common dialects of these provinces. The essayist closely examined the two dialects and deduced the conclusion that there are no beauties in Urdu poems and novels, but the best works are full of obscene passages that corrupt the imagination and contain similes and figures that are quite unnatural. He had somewhat a high opinion of Hindi. After expressing his disgust towards Urdu, he said that the best means of improving the dialect was to translate English works, to borrow European sentiments and express them in idiomatic Urdu. The essayist also said that the premature attempt of establishing an oriental university at present is not practicable. The first speaker, after approving of the plan of translation, expressed his opinion as to the words to be used in such translations. He said that the most practicable means of translating scientific works is to translate them by retaining the English technical terms. He was opposed by some of the members, but as very few were present, on account of the rains, no warm discussion took place.

CHUNAR, July 27.—We have had nothing but rain (which was invariably accompanied by terrific thunder claps, enough to frighten us out of our equanimity, and the lightning so inseparable from this phenomenon was of such a nature as to make the visual organs of those looking upwards at the time defective for a moment), with slight intermission, all last week, and the agriculturists are equally as vociferous against these continued downpours as they were before in consequence of the prolonged drought, neither of which extreme, it would appear, is favourable to the young crops. The indigo planters (some of whom are located only a few miles beyond the vicinity of the station) are also averse to the pelting rain we have lately had, and would like gentle showers, as being conducive to a good yield, which they are all vigorously striving for. I believe the *anil* plant suffers more than aught else from a redundancy of water, which, being absorbed by the roots, quickly enters the stalks, and in this manner permeates the entire plant; the existing stamina is consequently diminished to such a degree as to produce a marked deterioration in the quality at the yearly outturn. A very perceptible rise in the river has taken place, and the Jergo, its tributary, owing to the narrowness of its bed, is fast becoming a rapid stream.

RAWUL PINDEE, July 25.—A tremendous storm here last night, skirting the whole of the lower ranges in this district, and extending how much further it is impossible for me to say. The lightning towards day-break was one continuous tremour of light discharged from cloud to cloud, and shooting up from below the horizon all round and in every direction. Viewed from here the storm appeared universal, and the fireworks of the sky most magnificent. To count the flashes was as impossible as for a listener to count the notes of a brilliantly executed piece of music. To-day it is delightfully cool, a refreshing breeze, and we all feel very much like Satan must have felt when he leaped the walls and found himself inside paradise.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

A DURBAR AT MOORSHEDABAD.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was to hold a Durbar at Moorshedabad, on Wednesday, July 29, to receive the homage of the Nawab.

SIAM.—The Siamese Government has asked the Government of India for some guns. The request has been referred for decision to the Secretary of State.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH TO PORT BLAIR.—The Government have negatived a proposal to establish telegraphic communication with Port Blair, on account of the expense of the undertaking.

THE ROAD BETWEEN SIKKIM AND THIBET.—Orders have been issued to survey the projected road to connect Sikkim with Thibet. This survey was stopped, it will be remembered, on account of the unsettled state of the districts bordering on Sikkim.—*Englishman.*

REWARD FOR PROFICIENCY.—Mr. W. E. Ward, of the Bengal Civil Service, officiating magistrate of Beerbhoom, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

APPOINTMENT.—Colonel J. C. Brooke, Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, has been appointed Political Agent of Marwar in room of Captain Impey, who has proceeded on leave.

CASH BALANCES IN THE INDIAN TREASURIES.—The cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of May last amounted to Rs. 11,49,73,104, against Rs. 11,59,99,399 in May, 1867, and Rs. 13,39,79,433 in May, 1868.

JUDICIAL.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—It is notified that the administration of Civil Justice in the Humeerpore district is placed under the control of the Judge of Cawnpore, with effect from the 1st August, 1868.

DISTRESS IN EAST BERAR.—We are sorry to hear that much distress is felt amongst the people of the Woon district, East Berar, owing to the great scarcity and high price of grain. Capt. Bushby, the Deputy Commissioner, has proceeded personally into the district to try and alleviate the distress.—*Central India Times.*

THE RAINS IN THE PUNJAB.—The rainy season has at last arrived, such rainy season as the Punjab can boast of. Lahore, on the 28th of July, was deluged with rain, and the heavy banks of black clouds sailing up from the south, reminding every Sanskrit scholar of the Meghaduta, showed that more was to come. This rain had been anxiously looked for by the cultivators, and its value is incalculable.

THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.—The following officers of the Benares agency are declared to have passed the examination prescribed for the assistants in the opium department, viz.:—In April, 1868: Messrs. W. Blundell, J. F. Clinton, and J. W. S. McArthur. In July, 1868: Messrs. R. Nicholson and W. D. Riddale, still liable to pass in Urdu.

NEWS FROM YARKUND.—We hear from Cashmere that considerable agitation has been caused amongst the Yarkund merchants by a report that Chodyar Khan, the Ameer of Khokand, had organised an expedition for the conquest of Kashgar, Kutcha, and Yarkund. Yakooob Khoosh Begi was said to be making preparations to meet the coming storm.—*Englishman.*

A WISE ARRANGEMENT.—Consequent, we suppose, upon the remarks made on the employment of the Rev. Lal Behari De, in the education department, the Home Government have prohibited the employment in any capacity in the education department of a clergyman who is, or who has been, engaged in missionary work.—*Englishman.*

SOLEMNISATION OF MARRIAGES BETWEEN NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—The Rev. J. Gregson, Baptist missionary, Agra, is licensed under Section 8 of Act V. of 1865 (the Indian Marriage Act) to solemnise marriages, and under Section 47 of the same Act to grant certificates of marriages between native Christians in the North-Western Provinces.

THE TROOPS AT CUTTACK AND SUMBULPORE.—It is intended in future to station a full regiment of native infantry at Cuttack and one at Sumbulpore, instead of a wing at each station as hitherto. This is only the result of the withdrawal of the two Madras regiments from Singapore, although it will tend to the circulation of a few additional thousands of rupees through the unfortunate Orissa country.—*Indian Daily News.*

RAWULPINDI.—Public Opinion believes it is not unlikely that the gallant Deputy Commissioner of Rawulpindi may exchange the bench for the bar. We have no doubt that his acknowledged ability would enable him to realise a large income. If a few men of position, intimately acquainted with the people and known and trusted by them, were to practice in our courts, these might perhaps become more popular than they are at present.

THE SHINDOO COUNTRY.—It is proposed to carry an expedition into the Shindoo country, to the east of Chittagong, in the cold weather. The Kookees to the north of the district have been induced to keep quiet by police allowances made them, and by the remembrance of the punishment they received a few years ago. The Shindoos however hold aloof and keep their border in perpetual alarm. The villagers in fact are abandoning their homes on this account, and the area of cultivated land along the border has consequently decreased.

THE SUMBULPORE TERRITORY TO BE DIVIDED.—In consequence of the interminable disputes between the chiefs, called the Pat and That Rajahs of Sumbulpore, the Government has decided to divide the territory between them. The Rajahs have, in furtherance of this object, abandoned all claims to superiority as between themselves, and have consented that their interest shall henceforward be regarded as entirely separate. The annual tribute now levied will be divided for the future between them, proportionately to the share of the state each may receive.

PASSAGES IN H. M.'S INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.—The question having been put whether a passage to England may be granted in one of H. M.'s Indian troop ships at her own expense, for the wife of a soldier when the soldier himself remains in this country, the official answer has been given that none but officers and others entitled to passages at the public expense are to be admitted as passengers in her Majesty's Indian troop ships while employed in the conveyance of troops to England; and an advance to this decision has since been enjoined by the Secretary of State.

A REASONABLE COMPLAINT.—Mr. Roberts, the Calcutta police magistrate, took an opportunity the other day, when a native servant was before him charged with making use of abusive language to his mistress, to comment upon the unsatisfactory state of the law on the subject of master and servant. Servants receive ample satisfaction from the courts, and the decisions in the Small Cause Court show how freely they seek redress. The law, Mr. Roberts said, must not be all on one side. In every province, and almost every week, similar representations are made from the bench, but none of our many legislators will attempt to grapple with the difficulty.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed members of a committee for carrying out the purposes of Act VI. of 1868 (the Municipal Improvements, North-Western Provinces Act) in the town of Chunar, in the Benares Division:—The Magistrate of the District, President, the Magistrate in Chunar, Vice-President, the Tehseeldar, ex-officio; Major George Weld, commanding at Chuna; Capt. the Hon. Charles James Donald Arbuthnot; the Rev. Malcolm Lang (Secretary); and several native gentlemen.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers, hospital apprentices, and men are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee:—Lieutenants Chapman, Adjutant, Webster, and Taylor, 19th Hussars; Ensign Richardson, 38th Foot; Captain Morton, 55th Foot; Lieutenant Lee, 55th Foot; Captain Hesse, 58th Foot; Lieutenant Holley, Ensign Kirk, 101st Foot; Lieutenant Fletcher, General List, Cavalry; Hospital Apprentices Doyle, Toomey, and Gawke, Sub-Medical Department; Driver Tuhey, F. Battery C Brigade R.H.A.; Corporal Cosby, 5th Lancers.

OUR AGENT IN LADAKH.—Dr. Cayley's last published report is dated June 2. The Kullu and Rampore routes were at that time both closed and no news had been received from Yarkand. Merchandise worth nearly Rs. 18,000 had entered Ladakh from Cashmere and other parts of the Maharajah's territories, chiefly for exportation to Yarkand and Changtang. The exports during the past six months have amounted to Rs. 56,000, and were chiefly tea and cotton piece goods, with, however, a large quantity of miscellaneous articles. The direction of the exports was chiefly towards Kullu and Rampore, and a smaller portion went to Cashmere and Yarkand. The traders make no complaints of the new buyers.

SOLDIERS' CLOTHING.—The Commander-in-Chief in India having received several recommendations that the men of the Royal Artillery should be supplied with a serge coat as an intermediate dress, to be worn during the rains, his Excellency is pleased to accord sanction thereto, on the understanding that it is provided in the same manner as the white clothing, out of the compensation received in lieu of articles of cloth clothing. The Commander-in-Chief desires that care may be exercised in introducing this coat, so that the men may not be put to any undue expense, it being understood that the serge coat is in lieu of two white jackets or tunics. The serge coats should be perfectly loose and easy like the red serge coat worn by the infantry, there being no cutting in at the waist. It should be of a length not to touch the back of the horse when worn by a mounted man.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st ult.:—Ensign O. B. Gordon, 79th Foot. Major Gill, Bengal Staff Corps, is reported to have passed an examination in the tests prescribed for appointment to the Judge Advocate General's Department; Ensign Voyle, 91st Foot (probationer Staff Corps), 2nd Wing Subaltern, 29th Infantry, was reported by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed in the higher standard on the 6th April last. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—On the 4th June: Assistant Surgeon Heffernan, Indian Medical Service. On the 1st July: Lieutenants Radford, Royal Artillery; Lee, 38th Foot; Captain Galbraith and Ensign Burrell, 85th Foot; Staff Assistant Surgeon Browne, British Medical Staff; Assistant Surgeon Warburton, Indian Medical Service.

MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.—That boasted privilege of the Briton of freedom from arrest, except on the regular process of the Court, is sometimes looked upon by our up-country Solons as an absolute institution, and chits are substituted for writs. What would any traveller by the East Indian Railway say to being suddenly seized in a refreshment-room by a bailiff, armed with no better authority than the following document, written on a sheet of note-paper, without any seal or stamp of a Court upon it:—"In the Court of Small Causes. Whereas ——— has made affidavit that ———, against whom he has a decree, is about to leave the jurisdiction of this Court, this is to order that you shall bring up the said ——— before me to-morrow, if he does not furnish valid security to the extent of Rs. ———, or if he does not make over to you the said amount on account of the said decree. ———, Judge, Small Cause Court. To the Bailiff, Small Cause Court." And yet it was only a few days since that this actually occurred. The affidavit, stating that the traveller was about to leave the jurisdiction, must have been made before he had even arrived within the jurisdiction, and we cannot understand how a judge, with the knowledge of this fact, could ever have issued such an irregular and improper order.—*Englishman.*

RETIREMENT. C. S.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. James Vans Agnew and Mr. James Coombe to resign the Civil Service, the former from the 27th of February last, the latter from the 12th of August last.

AN APOLOGY.—The following apology appears in the columns of the Calcutta dailies:—"The editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* regrets that through an inadvertence an article was inserted in his last issue containing certain reflections on the female sex. He does not participate in the opinions expressed in the article referred to, and is sorry that it got admittance into his paper."

HARD LINES.—Lieutenant C. P. Elderton, of the Royal Artillery, has been convicted by a court-martial at Meerut of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in having failed to dine at his mess without sufficient cause, and with having been drunk in his quarters when visited officially by two officers of his regiment. Lieutenant Elderton was sentenced to be reprimanded and reduced twenty steps in the list of lieutenants in his regiment. In confirming this sentence the Commander-in-Chief animadverted on several irregularities which occurred in the course of the trial, but which did not result in any real prejudice to the prisoner.

CHOLERA IN CENTRAL INDIA.—A short time ago the *Central India Times* stated that cholera had made its appearance among the European troops at Kamptee, and that up to date July 11th fifty cases had occurred, two-thirds of which had been fatal. Dr. Sinclair, the senior medical officer of the British troops at Kamptee, has written to contradict this statement. He says that up to the 11th instant only five cases occurred, of which four were fatal; from the 11th to the 18th only one case occurred, which terminated fatally. Dr. Sinclair adds that the movement of the troops into camp was not contemplated, as there was no necessity for the measure.

A COUNTER CHARGE.—A curious suit has been raised in the Allahabad Civil Courts by Lieutenant Lyne, the quarter-master of H.M.'s 107th, and his wife, against Colonel Patton, of that regiment. The plaintiffs seek to recover Rs. 10,000, in consequence of the defendant having slanderously said that the lady had received a bribe of Rs. 500 from one Hurree, a contractor, with Lieutenant Lyne's knowledge. Another action has been brought by Hurree Ram, commissariat contractor, against Colonel Patton for Rs. 1,000 as damages for illegal confinement. An officer cannot enjoy both civil and military law. The results of a court of inquiry on the lieutenant having been sent up to the Commander-in-Chief, the former must await the decision of a court-martial. The principal Sudder Ameen has postponed the hearing of the case till the military proceedings are known.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.—We are informed that the attention of the Home Government has been again directed towards the possibility of making European settlements in India. A report has been called for. It will be in the recollection of our readers that after the suppression of the Mutiny the Home authorities called for a report on the available waste lands in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, which might be considered suitable for settlement by Europeans. Towards the end of 1862 these reports were submitted. While, however, the matter was under consideration, fresh reports were sent home on the climate of India, which was represented as exceedingly bad. These last reports caused the question of settlements to be dropped until quite recently, when, as we have stated, the Secretary of State called for the opinion of the authorities in India.—*Englishman*.

THE BURDWAN RAJAH'S CLAIM TO A ROYAL SALUTE.—The native press, represented by the *Lucknow Times* and the *Hindoo Patriot*, are opposed to the Rajah of Burdwan receiving from Government the honour of a salute which he has requested. We see no force in the objections urged, which probably only arise from the natural jealousy which one chief has of another. The Rajah of Burdwan has done good service to the State; he is a man of great wealth, and has probably more sympathy with the English and with English ideas than any prince in India. It is said that the Government will be creating a Frankenstein by complying with his petition, as it will not know how to refuse similar petitions from other chiefs equally and more deserving. Any precedent formed by honouring the Rajahs of Burdwan will be a good one; and, moreover, without wishing to play upon words, an old proverb tells us how "salutes go by favour," and the Government, which is the fountain of honour, is not bound to declare why it bestows, or why it withholds them.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

BAD NEWS FROM TIRHOOT.—We have received the following from a friend in Tirhoot:—"The usual topic of the weather generally stated annually as the 'like of which has not been known here for years,' may at present more accurately be described as such in this quarter. It is now the 20th of July and not a sign of the rains! Planters look with longing eyes at the clouds, each day hoping in vain for the reviving shower to their parched plant; while out-turns and commissions look not half so hopeful as they did a month ago. Stunted withered plant that would have recovered by a timely rain is getting irretrievably lost, and fine plant that lately was, is drooping, collapsing, and looking like green tea. Native crops, too, such as early paddy and Indian corn, and everything else, are withering out from such unnatural drought, and an ominous shadow of famine hovers over. Several outworks, depending on tanks for their water, have not been able to begin manufacture at all, and the plant is

being dragged from great distances and with great labour into the head factories; and these also in more than one case are just at the last drop of their dried-up lakes. I hope this grand system of canal irrigation proposed here may when carried out, help to set the weather at defiance. Cholera is raging with sweeping effect over the north-west of the district, and gradually spreading."—*Englishman*.

MR. BLANDFORD IN ABYSSINIA.—At the last meeting of the Calcutta Asiatic Society a paper containing Mr. Blandford's notes on Abyssinia was read. Mr. Blandford had crossed the hills to Tekeonda and Halai, and thus obtained a considerable insight into the fauna of the country, as well as an acquaintance with its geology. He had collected upwards of 200 specimens of birds and mammals. Mr. Blandford describes Senafe as standing on sandstone, upon which a series of trachytes and basalts rest quite uniformly. The sandstone itself rests on metamorphics, which occupy all the lower ground and formed many of the hills as far as Goonagooa. Near Attegerat the metamorphics become almost conformable. In Abyssinia cotton soil abounds, but only on trap or on its immediate neighbourhood. It resembles the Indian regur, and is as sticky after rain and as full of holes as the black soil of Guzerat and Malwa. Large mammals are far fewer than in India. Mr. Blandford hoped to be able to bring home about 500 specimens of natural history. A more recent communication stated that he was about to start to the north-west from Massowah, an expedition in which he expected to meet with many novelties and make more additions to his collection.

THE TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.—The worst anticipations regarding the state of those parts of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs flooded in the late rains have unfortunately been realised. Over the whole tract of country from Tolly's Nullah to the western border of the Sunderbunds and between the Hooghly and the Pallee, an area from twenty to thirty miles long by ten broad, the crops have been wholly destroyed. Following in such speedy succession upon the cyclone of last year, this disaster has reduced the people to great straits. From want of forage the ryots are compelled to sell their cattle below their value, and are now dependent for subsistence almost entirely upon fishing. Many of the labouring class are pouring into Calcutta; the ryots who cannot abandon their families and holdings are in a state of great despondency, and signs of absolute want were in some instances visible. Relief measures are being actively devised. As an example of what the ryots have to expect from their landlords, we may mention that a wealthy Calcutta zemindar, whose estates in Lower Bengal were among those that suffered most severely in the late floods, while tales of distress and suffering were daily pouring into Calcutta, despatched an order to his agent to raise among his tenantry a very large sum of money for the celebration of his mother's *shradh*.—*Friend of India*.

OUR GENTLE POLICE.—A correspondent writes to a Calcutta contemporary as follows:—"Unfortunately for my nerves and peace of mind a section of the Bengal police has recently located itself next door to where I reside. It has been my misfortune since to be frequently alarmed by the cries of unfortunate wretches whose evil fate has brought them within the clutches of the Darogah and his myrmidons, but never to such an extent as on the night of Sunday last, the 26th instant, when some poor devil cried out so loudly and piteously at the beating or other torture he was enduring at the Thannah that I and others in the house could not sleep for some hours, not only through the disturbance, but for thinking of the injustice of their ill-treating, perhaps, an innocent man, and whether the prisoner was not more than sufficiently punished for his crime—whatever it may have been short of murder—without having to go before judges to be further dealt with according to law. But this makes me naturally ask—Is this law? Is such cruelty general, or are these unnatural proceedings tolerated only in this section of the Bengal police? I think I remember an Inspector Nolan and his subordinate being punished for similar conduct; and is a native, perhaps of low origin, because he is now a Jack-in-office, to carry on with impunity such cruelties when Englishmen are justly punished for the same? I pause for a reply from somebody."

THE CALCUTTA POLICE AT HOME.—Under the title of the "Calcutta Police at Home" a writer in the *Friend of India* gives a rather graphic description of the Mangoe Lane Thannah, where he lately had occasion to lodge a complaint of theft. He tells us how he found the section house a disreputable den, more resembling an abode for thieves than for thieftcatchers; how the men were half-naked, and the place encumbered with charpoys, packed close together and covered with bedding fit for pigs; how the whole place smelt so offensively that he was obliged to seek refuge in the sun in the compound, which, however, smelt as badly; how he could find no Europeans to take his complaint, and was assured by the native who did so that the property could not be recovered; and how, finally, the property was not recovered. All this is very true, and very bad; and it must not be supposed that the state of the Mangoe Lane section house is any worse than that of its fellows. Similar sights and similar smells, and probably similar replies and results would meet the writer in any of the section houses. Much of this, however, is not the fault of the police, but of the accommodation with which they are provided. The men live on the premises; as the Police

Report informs us, the premises are contracted, dilapidated, ill-ventilated. That they should also be dirty, and smell offensively, is a necessary consequence. Nor can it be expected that men should wear their uniform at home even when their house is a Thannah, and that Thannah so small that a separate room cannot be kept for the public. Still there is no excuse for there not being properly dressed men on duty, or for the off-hand and careless manner in which the public are treated. Had the writer not been a European, he would probably have had to complain of worse than indifference. There can be no doubt that one reason why our Police are so unsuccessful with the public is the manner in which they treat the public—we speak of the manner in which the native Police treat natives.—*Englishman*.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following leaves have been granted under the new furlough regulations for the civil service:—Mr. S. S. Hogg, Commissioner of Police and chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from the 16th July; Mr. J. R. Muspratt, Judge of Purneah, is allowed a furlough for a period of four months from the 1st August; Mr. H. B. Lawford is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 12th August next; Mr. H. Clark, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Baraset, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks, from the 20th instant; Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, Assistant Commissioner of Burpettah, for one month from August 1st; Lieutenant Samuells, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Sixth Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, covenanted service absentee rules, from the 1st July; Mr. F. A. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, is authorised to avail himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him, under orders of the 23rd April last, from the date on which his services can be spared; Mr. T. F. Bignold, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, is allowed privilege leave for three months; Lieutenant A. R. Wilkinson, District Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from 19th August; four months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the new civil service absentee rules, has been granted to Mr. Ross, Joint Magistrate of Pilibheet, Zillah Bareilly, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same; Mr. G. P. Money, Judge of Mirzapore, has two months leave, from 16th June. Extensions of leave, on medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to the following officers for the periods mentioned, viz.:—Mr. C. G. Baker, v.c., Deputy Inspector General of Police, First Circle, for four months; Mr. R. Thwaytes, B.A., Principal of the Hooghly College, for six months; Mr. H. T. Prinsep, C.S., reported his departure from India, per steamship *Surat*, which was left at sea by pilot on the 6th July; Mr. E. Macnaghten, C.S., has leave preparatory to furlough to Europe, from July 11th; leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, has been granted to Mr. G. D. Anderson, Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, in British Burmah, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it; the leave of absence for twelve months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State to the Rev. J. Sharkey, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, and notified on the 3rd December, 1867, and the 15th April last, is commuted to a furlough for that period, in extension of the furlough for eighteen months granted to him on the 9th of March, 1866; leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Captain C. L. R. Glasford, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavary district, from the 19th instant, preparatory to his obtaining leave of absence on furlough to Europe; two months' privilege leave of absence, under the orders of the Government of India, dated the 13th October, 1863, is granted to Lieutenant G. F. I. Graham, Officiating District Superintendent of Bareilly, with effect from 10th June, 1868; one month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. George Boles Pasley, Magistrate and Collector of Ghazepore, in continuation of the leave granted to him by the notification of this department, No. 1,291, dated 19th March last; two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Horace D'Oyly Moule, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Pilibheet; two months' privilege leave of absence has been granted to the Rev. Jeremiah Fitz-Austin Gavin, B.A., Chaplain of Roorkee; the two months' privilege leave of absence is granted under notification No. 586, dated the 3rd ultimo, to Mr. G. Parker, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bustee, will have effect from the 1st July; subsidiary leave is granted to Mr. John Douglas Sandford, Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 26th July; Mr. F. Prior, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nursinapore, has two months' leave in extension; Mr. P. Whalley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad, is granted one month's leave of absence, dated the 24th of September, to attend the examination for high proficiency in Persian, to be held in Calcutta in October; Major A. B. Cumberlege, Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore, is granted three months' leave of absence on private affairs, under the new furlough rules, from the 1st of September; three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Arthur Sells, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut, with effect from the 1st of August next; Captain R. Sandeman, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Deri Ghazi Khan, has privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st of September; four months' leave of absence, on m.c., is granted to Captain R. O. Hawkins Forbes, Assistant Commissioner

of Jaloun, with effect from the date on which the leave was taken; Mr. A. B. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 15th of August; Reverend A. Stone, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, for three months, on m.c., under Furlough and Absentee Rules for Chaplains; Mr. G. D. Anderson, Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, in British Burmah, has the usual preparatory leave to Calcutta on m.c., with the view of proceeding to England; Mr. C. B. Thornhill, C.S.I., was a passenger on board the *Nubia*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 22nd June; Mr. E. D. Lockwood, on special duty, Hooghly, has special leave for six months, together with the usual subsidiary leave; Mr. R. B. Smalley, Assistant-superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, for two months and four days, from the 1st of August; Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, Settlement Officer, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, is granted three months' privilege, with effect from the 1st of July; Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, Rohilcund Trunk-road, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 25th July; Mr. J. Combe, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Monghyr, under orders of the 26th of June, will have effect from the 10th of July; Mr. R. H. Renney, Assistant-Commissioner of Sungoo Sub-Division, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for three months, from the 16th of July.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 23. Surrey, Marshall, Annesley Bay; Lady Octavia, Welsh, London; Robert McKenzie, Brown, Muscat.—24. Underley, Rhind, Annesley Bay; Iskendershah, Nacoda, Judda; Alabama, Harrison, Bombay.—25. Winchester, Davis, Bombay; Edward Hyman, Brooks, Bombay; Camperdown, Nattrass, Bombay; Caracava Castle, Smith, London; Rosina, Pierson, Moulmein; Fathool Careem, Nacoda, Jeddah; Anita, Garcier, Pondicherry; Aurora, Walker, Bombay.—27. Early Morn, Kirk, Port Louis.—28. Remington, Fowler, Liverpool; Squando, Williams, Annesley Bay; Schah, Johan, Meerotoria, Bombay; Lombard, Geequian, Reunion; Michael Scott, Wright, Bombay; Francis B. Fay, Durham, Liverpool; Canal, Mitner, Newcastle and Australia; str. Cheluba, Parker, Moulmein.—29. Str. Oriental, Hutchison, Bombay; Glen Isla, Bentary, Jeddah; Howrah, Clark, Annesley Bay; South-Eastern, Sandberg, Cape of Good Hope.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Michael Scott.—Constantine Riga and wife, Mr. Pistolia.
Per Remington.—Mrs. Henwood, Miss Henwood, Mr. C. Henwood.
Per Cheluba.—Mr. Frite, Mr. and Mrs. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. Lockie.
Per South-Eastern.—Mr. George Challis, Mr. Frank Birch, Mr. Richard Neal, Mr. William Eldridge.

DEPARTURES.

July 24. John Masterman, Genii, Bowfell.—25. Str. Rangoon, Moulmein.—26. Timor, Lalla Rookh, Migrator.—27. Victory.—28. Str. China; Chanticleer, City of Benares, Henry Reed, Pembroke Castle.—29. Str. T. A. Gibb.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 29, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 12 to 94 14
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	—
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	95 2 to 95 4
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 109 ...	105 4 to 105 6
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	114 14 to 115 0
5 per Cent., 56-57	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	109 10 to 109 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1 1½	to 1 1½
Bills with Docts... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1 1½	to 1 11 9-16

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	106 to 108
Assam Tea Company	235 ...	230 to 240
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1740 to 1745
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	8 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	600 to 605
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	75 to 80
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	620 to 624
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	75 to 80
Ditto New Shares	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	195 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	40 to 42
East Indian Railway Company	218 ...	240 to 242
East India Tea Company	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	218 ...	226 to 228
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	190 to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	112 to 115 ex div.
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	340 to 385
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	420 to 430
National Bank of India (Limited)	125 ...	133½ to 134
New Port Gloster Company	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	11 ...	11½ ex div.
Peoples Bank of India	100 ...	41 to —
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	315 to 320
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Screwling Company (Limited)	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	590 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	80 to 92
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	10 ...	80 to —

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	Nominal.	Nominal.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 10 0 to £0 12 6	£0 17 6 to 1 0 0
Sugar	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	1 0 0 to 1 2 6
Rice	1 0 0 to 1 2 6	1 7 6 to 2 0 0
Seeds	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	2 5 0 to 2 10 0
Jute	2 0 0 to 2 0 0	2 5 0 to 2 10 0
Cotton	2 10 0 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 2 10 0

Madras.

ROMOURED SUPERSESSION.—A report has reached the *Madras Times* that Mr. J. R. Kindersley, of the Madras Civil Service, who has so ably conducted the duties of Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, is to be superseded by the Private Secretary to Sir John Lawrence.

FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Captain Rose, Staff Corps, attached to 24th Regiment N.I., on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule XI. of the furlough regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending the 27th of June, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 8,451-12-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 5,893-5-0, making together Rs. 14,345-1-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 85-6-0. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 14,108-15-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 111-1-6.

A NEW JOURNAL.—The *Great South of India Times and Advertiser* is the title of a new paper published in Madras. The first number has a good energetic business-like appearance that promises well. The editor prays to the "Eternal God of mercies for our support and enabling us to swim in this vast ocean into which we have launched;" and under the head of domestic occurrences regrets "that he has had nothing to insert in that number but hoped to be favoured by the public for our future issue very energetically."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations in July:—Mr. A. J. Stuart, Acting Head-assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, three months' privilege leave, under Section 19 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868; Lieutenant C. J. Walker, Deputy-Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Salem Range, privilege leave for two months; Captain J. Goddard, R.E., Executive Engineer of the First Grade, privilege leave for three months, from August 1.

MILITARY.—We understand that Brigadier General Fenwick, now holding temporary command of the Central Division of the Madras Army, but whose permanent appointment is a brigadier of the second class, commanding at Cannanore, has been offered the command of the first-class brigade at Kamptee, rendered vacant by General Brice's death. Colonel Doveton Hodson, who now commands the 22nd Regiment at Palamcottah, will, we believe, get the vacant second-class brigade. Should Brigadier Fenwick continue in command of the Central Division, it is probable that Colonel Hodson will get the first-class brigade at Kamptee.—*Madras Times*.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the South-west line for the week ending July 18, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 29,897-4-5; for goods, &c., to Rs. 44,476-4-6, making together, Rs. 74,373-8-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 151-2-8. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 63,766-13-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 129-9-9. The receipts of the North-west line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 5,286-15; for goods, &c., to Rs. 19,710-4-2; making together, Rs. 24,997-3-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 163-6-1. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 19,607-5-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 128-2-5.

THE BANGALORE BRANCH LINE.—On the morning of July 25 one of the piers of the iron-girder bridge at the one hundred and seventy-fifth mile, situated about three and a-half furlongs from the Colar-road railway station, was washed away by a heavy flood occasioned by the rains on the day before. The goods' train from Jolarpett and passengers' train from the Royapooram terminal station, which left for Bangalore that morning, were detained at Colar in consequence of the accident. The mails which were despatched by that opportunity were, on arrangements made by the postal authorities, sent on to Bangalore. No mails have been received from Bangalore for the past two days. The mails from Madras will, until further notice, be sent by the morning trains and not by the evening, as heretofore. We are not aware what arrangements have been made by the postal authorities at Bangalore for the transmission of their daily mails to the Presidency. The European and native passengers who were booked for Bangalore by the seven o'clock train on Saturday morning could not proceed to their destination. Mr. Anderson, the chief engineer, and Mr. Church, the traffic manager, proceeded by the five o'clock train on Saturday evening to Colar to make the necessary arrangements for the convenience of mails and passengers to and from Bangalore. Mr. Anderson reported yesterday, that passengers had been conveyed across the breach, and that he hoped to restore temporary communication by Wednesday.—*Madras Times*, July 29.

PEAL OF BELLS FOR THE CATHEDRAL.—We understand that the Venerable the Archdeacon has been promised upwards of Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of a peal of bells for the cathedral, and the erection of a tower for their reception. This sum will about suffice for defraying the cost of the bells. The cost of the tower has yet to be guaranteed.

CONCERNING BOOTS.—The Governor in Council, with a view to applying to this Presidency the rule laid down by his Excellency the Governor General in Council in a resolution "on boots," has directed that the following notification be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. It will be for the Honourable the Judges of the High Court to decide whether any rule on this subject is required as regards the High Court. "The Governor in Council is pleased to rule that all natives of India wearing boots or shoes of European fashion may appear thus habited before all the servants of Government, in all places within the Madras Presidency and its dependencies, on all official or semi-official occasions, including durbars of all descriptions. In the case of natives wearing shoes of Indian fashion, the old social practice, whereby such shoes must be taken off within the customary limits, will be maintained by the servants of Government in their official or semi-official capacities."—*Madras Times*.

A CLEVER DETECTIVE.—Madras is apparently more fortunate in the guardians of her public safety than the citizens of Calcutta. In the month of May a burglary was committed at the shop of a cloth merchant, and jewellery valued at Rs. 2,488 carried off. Veeraswamy, a native constable, was made aware of the robbery, and he immediately set himself to watch the movements of a *gomashita* and a groom who had been in the merchant's service, and had the satisfaction of seeing them pay frequent visits to a goldsmith's shop. After watching every motion of the suspected persons in true detective style, Veeraswamy at last went to the goldsmith, and, with considerable tact, wormed out of him that he had received some gold chains from the suspected persons, which he was melting down into other ornaments. Veeraswamy immediately procured assistance, searched the goldsmith's premises and found some of the stolen property. Steadily following up the clue, they arrested the *gomashita* and his colleague with two other accomplices, and recovered jewels to the amount of Rs. 1,934. The prisoners were all sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay fines of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300. A Veeraswamy in Calcutta would be worth his weight in silver.

CINCHONA IN THE NEILGHERY HILLS.—We are sorry to learn from the report of the Superintendent of Cinchona Plantations on the Neilgherry Hills that the past year has not been so favourable to the plantations as previous seasons. This is attributable principally to the almost entire absence of rain during the north-east monsoon, causing the young plants which had lately been transplanted to fail considerably. The older plants had not suffered at all from the want of moisture. A large falling off in the increase of plants during the year is also assigned partly to the same cause, and partly to the demand for plants having almost ceased, the monthly number of cuttings and seedlings having fallen from 60,950 during the previous year to 48,267 during the year under notice. The total number of plants on the 31st of March last was 2,353,370, showing an increase of over 425,000 during the year. The first plants that were permanently planted in 1862 have attained a height of seventeen or eighteen feet, and have assumed quite a tree-like appearance. These plants, as well as those of the two following years, now produce an annual supply of seed, for which there is a large demand, as the public are beginning to appreciate the profits to be derived from Cinchona plantations. The system of coating the trees with moss has been found most beneficial in increasing the quantity of alkaloids in the bark, the proportions having risen in trees thus treated from 0.761 to 2.21 during the year 1867. This has also caused a corresponding rise in the value of the bark, the prices at the public sales in England having been higher than those obtained for the same description of American bark. A new species, a variety of *C. Calisaya*, which had been presented to the Superintendent by Mr. Howard, the Government analyser, has been successfully propagated and promises well, yielding one of the best sort of yellow bark. Some other varieties from Java have also been received; and the Superintendent is anxious to make his collection as perfect as possible by the acquisition of other species, more particularly some of the best sorts from America.—*Indian Daily News*.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The Female Normal School to be established in the Madras Presidency through the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram is an interesting and important experiment. It is to be hoped that it will be judiciously and successfully managed, but there appears to be one or two points on which serious mistakes might be made. The Director of Public Instruction, before seeking to obtain the co-operation of influential and educated Hindoos, has submitted the following questions to the Madras Government:—Is the Normal School to be open to females of all classes and sects, or only to caste Hindoo females? Is the study of English to be made compulsory, or to be left optional? Are the pupils to bind themselves to serve wherever they may be ordered to go as teachers? Is the Normal School to be managed by the Educational Department, like other Government institutions, or is it to

be placed in any way under a committee of Hindoos and Europeans? Will the pupils be allowed to live with their friends and attend as day scholars, or will they be required to live in a boarding-house, under the supervision of the lady superintendent? The first question is an important one. "It must be allowed," says the director, "that the exclusion of all others than caste Hindoo females from a Government school is contrary to the principles on which we have hitherto acted. I doubt much however our securing the support of the Hindoo community if females of all castes and classes are to be admitted. I suggest therefore that at first admission to the Normal School be restricted to Hindoo caste females." The Madras Government however is of opinion "that the Normal School should be open to females of all classes and sects, provided they belong to families of respectable social station. At the same time, there will be no objection to commence the Normal School with a majority of caste Hindoo female students, should a sufficient number of such persons possessing the requisite attainments offer themselves for admission." The prudence of this decision is open to question, and the *Madras Times*, we see, considers it will "defeat one, if not the chief, of the objects which the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the founder of the school, must certainly have in view—namely, the education of the upper classes of Hindoo women."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 22. General Wrentham, Mowat, Nezapatam; str. Mungo, —, Mauritius; str. Oriental, Hutcheson, Bombay.—23. Gryfe, Mair, Mauritius; str. Simla, Gaby, Calcutta; str. Orissa, Hebert, Calcutta.—24. H.M.'s str. Satellite, Edgo, Trincomallee; Scotia, Hamlin, Calcutta; Countess Russell, Penfold, Bimlipatam.—27. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay; Mysterious Star, Sherkell, Cardiff.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Calcutta.—For Galle.—Mr. J. G. Thompson, Mrs. Parker. For Suez.—Mr. T. J. Lloyd Voss. For Marseilles.—Rev. M. Scott, Mr. Newmarch, Mr. G. D. Anderson, Capt. Childers, Mr. Currie, Mr. L. A. De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. McNaughten, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. R. M. King, Mrs. Money and two children. For Southampton.—Mr. Kindersley, Lieut. J. B. Cole, Mr. T. R. Jones, Capt. Harris, Mrs. Maynard and two children, Quartermaster Holbourne, Mr. Raye, Mr. Phillips, Mr. J. Butting, Mr. Allan, Messrs. J. R. and E. N. Savigny, Mr. C. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Gobell, Mrs. Morse and two children, Mr. Sunn, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Dr. Ellis, Mr. J. Maguire, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Murzander, Dr. A. J. Dale, Miss Urquhart. Per str. Orissa.—Major Boyne, Mr. Whiting. Per H.M.'s str. Satellite.—Mr. R. W. Birch. Per str. Scotia.—Mr. and Mrs. Truimwell, Mrs. Hadden and four children, Lieut. M. J. Pale, Mr. A. C. Vansohston, Mr. J. Cholet, Mr. J. Gorman, Mr. E. Snell, Mr. S. Gayer. Per str. Cashmere.—Dr. Hanks, Lieut. Roche.

DEPARTURES.

July 22. Blackwall, Walker, London.—24. str. Simla, —, Suez; str. Oriental, —, Calcutta; Annie Fleming, —, Liverpool; Durham, —, Liverpool.—27. str. Scotia, —, Southern Ports; str. Orissa, —, Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Blackwall.—Capt. G. Callendar, Lieut. A. R. Pearse, Lieut. G. Chrystie.

Bombay.

COLONEL AITCHISON.—The Deputy-adjutant-general of the Bombay army, Colonel C. T. Aitchison, will proceed to England very shortly, on medical certificate.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. have, with their usual liberality, remitted a hundred pounds sterling to England, for the use of the family of the late Dr. Yuill.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on July 18:—Capt. F. P. Forteach, Staff Corps.

RUMOURED DESIGNS OF PERSIA.—We hear from the Persian Gulf that the Shah of Persia has resolved on despatching a force to occupy Merv.—*Englishman*.

BARODA.—The Gaikwar is said to have granted a liberal pension to his brother, Mulhar Rao, who was lately suspected of plotting to seize the chiefship.

LORD NAPIER'S SHARE OF BATTA.—The share of six months' donation batta for service in Abyssinia, payable to his Excellency Sir Robert Napier, the Commander-in-Chief, will amount, it is believed, to Rs. 29,850.

ACTING APPOINTMENT.—We (*Bombay Gazette*) understand that Captain Edmund Southey will act as Controller of Public Works Accounts, in room of Captain A. Davidson, who proceeded to England by the last mail on sick leave.

COMPENSATION FOR HORSES LOST.—Upon the recommendation of Sir Robert Napier, the Government of India have been asked to grant compensation to officers of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force for all horses they may have lost during the campaign.

AFTER-FRUIT OF CAMPAIGNING.—We are sorry to hear that many of the staff and non-commissioned officers who have just returned from Abyssinia in Bombay are now suffering from the hardships undergone in the campaign, being in hospital with fevers and dysentery. The distribution of the six months' batta is a great boon to the troops, but it is to be hoped there may be no delay in its distribution.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of the assets, liabilities, and management of the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund to Government, by whom the business of the fund will hereafter be transacted.

CHOLERA.—Cholera has, we regret to say, appeared at Munmar and other places on the line of railway in the direction of Bombay. At Niphar the deaths are said to average twenty daily. There had been very little rain.

EXAMINATION IN PERSIAN.—Lieutenant B. Lovett, R.E., of the Persian Telegraph Department, passed an examination in the Persian language on April 29, 1868, according to the second standard laid down in G.O. No. 445, of September 23, 1864.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the higher standard:—Lieutenant Price, Royal Artillery; Sergeant Gallagher, 108th Foot; Gunner Appleby, C Battery 18th Brigade R.A.; Private Taylor, 104th Foot.

THE PUNDERPORE FAIR.—The annual fair at Punderpore, on the border between Sholapore and Sattara, which used to be generally attended with cholera, has passed off this year without any sickness. More than 100,000 pilgrims were present, of whom 14,000 availed themselves of the camping ground which the authorities had provided. The fees received from pilgrims amounted to Rs. 19,000.

REWARD FOR SERVICE.—The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 100 a month to Mr. Pandorung Dinanath, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissary General at Bombay, in consideration of the strong testimony borne by the Commissary General to the value of Mr. Pandorung's services.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Press Company (Limited) was held on July 28, at the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., secretaries and treasurers; Mr. Astley in the chair. It was unanimously resolved that an interim dividend of Rs. 1,000 per share be paid on and after the following day.

THE 46TH AND 91ST REGIMENTS.—The Bombay Government have received intimation from the Secretary of State for India that the 46th and 91st Regiments should be sent home overland during the approaching cold season. The G Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, which was under orders to return home during the next season, are now to remain in this country, the order having been countermanded.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—The following reversions in the commissariat department are ordered, consequent on the return from Abyssinia of Conductors Lee and Pearson and Sub-Conductor Crowe:—Acting Conductors John Crumley and Patrick Leonard to revert to Sub-conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Nathan Walters to Sergeant, with effect from July 3; Acting Sub-Conductor Michael Hogan to revert to Sergeant, with effect from June 22; Shoeing Smith William Hossack, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, employed in the ordnance department, is transferred to the unattached list, and promoted to Sergeant.

POLICE STATISTICS.—There is one fact in the Bombay police statistics for 1867-8 which strongly confirms one's suspicions that there must be a large number of vindictive and reprehensible criminal prosecutions carried on. Forty-four persons were charged with perjury or conspiracy during the year in question, and forty-three of them were discharged. It is a pity the law has not a few more terrors for men who bring groundless cases of that kind into court. Again, it is not a very satisfactory fact, wherever the fault may lie, that out of 17,599 persons tried before the magistrates no less than 7,252 should be brought up under such circumstances as to require that they should be discharged. It would be well to know the cause of this, and Government, we observe, have taken notice of the matter. Vindictive prosecutions are probably one great reason, but the native police may also be to blame.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—In reference to a letter to the Government of Bombay of April 20 last, stating that only woods which are not wrought or manufactured would be exempt from duty under Act XI. of 1868; and also to a letter from Messrs. Gisborne and Co., dated May 26, enclosing a communication signed by the leading timber merchants of Calcutta, soliciting a reconsideration of the foregoing decision, the Government of India has passed the following resolution:—"The Governor-general in Council observes that as it would appear to be very difficult to maintain a just discrimination between the several items of sawn timber and woods included under that heading, and the unwrought timber and woods to which Act XI. of 1868 was intended to apply, while at the same time the total duty under timber and woods does not annually exceed half a lack of rupees, it would be best to declare the Act in question to apply generally to all timber and woods, and his Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to do so now."

THE SIND RAILWAY EXTENSION.—It has been decided that the Public Works Department are to construct the line of railway to Peshawar, and the works on the first section from Lahore to Jelum will be commenced immediately after the arrival from England of the chief engineer, Mr. Lee Smith, who is expected here in the course of five or six weeks. The line will cross three large rivers—the Ravee, Chenab, and Jhelum. The country for the first eighty miles

is quite flat, so that there will be no engineering difficulties to contend against. Government have made a very serious mistake in allowing the construction of the "missing link" from Mooltan to Kotree to remain so long in abeyance, as, until the Indus Valley Railway is completed, the Punjab will be almost as entirely cut off from sea-port communication as it was years ago. The opening of the Delhi line through to Lahore, two or three years hence, will certainly expedite trade with Eastern India to a very considerable extent, but Calcutta can never, under any circumstances, offer the same facilities to commercial and passenger traffic as Kurrachee. Umritsur, which may be said to be the Manchester of the Punjab for commerce and enterprising merchants, is about thirteen hundred miles from the former port, and only a little over seven hundred and fifty miles from the latter, besides which Kurrachee harbour presents, at all seasons of the year, a roadstead for the largest ships quite as commodious as any other roadstead in India. The holding ground of the anchorage is good, the tides regular, and the direction of the coast line such as to present little difficulty in getting to sea. The land-locked inner harbour is even now easily accessible at all seasons of the year to ships of 1,300 tons and under. Many experienced men are of opinion that for a very moderate outlay the harbour might be enlarged to such an extent as safely to accommodate vessels of two thousand tons and upwards. Since the opening of the Punjab Railway the traffic has been almost nominal, but if the line were open through to Kurrachee it would be without doubt the most paying railway in India. Labour is very cheap and plentiful in Scinde, where it is proposed to construct the Indus Valley Railway, and from its close proximity to the sea-port of Kurrachee the land carriage of the bridge, rolling-stock, and permanent-way material would be very inconsiderable, in comparison with the immense amounts that have been paid for freight to the East Indian Railway, Indus Flotilla Company, &c., on material for the Punjab and Delhi extensions of the Scinde Railway Company. The same extravagance, waste of stock, and delay in transit will be repeated during the construction of the Peshawur line. It cannot be said that this railway is to be opened on commercial grounds, as it will run through one of the most barren districts in India, and for military purposes it can never be of any great service to the country or State until the completion of the Indus Valley Railway, when troops can be landed at Lahore via Kurrachee within thirty days from the date of their departure from England. The trip from Mooltan to Kurrachee and *vice versa* at present occupies about four weeks, and the expense of travelling is enormous, besides at certain seasons of the year steamers frequently meet with very serious accidents, and are delayed for days or weeks *en route*.—*Indian Daily News Correspondent*.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, writes as follows to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, from Nagpore, July 22nd:—"The accounts from the Berars are, I am thankful to say, equally cheering, and the district reports show that the change in the weather has been general. The rain did not return a day too soon, and it is hardly pleasant to think of the great damage that a continuance of the dry weather might have occasioned. The rain-fall at Khangaon during the last week was about three inches, and this may be taken to represent the state of the weather in the Poornah Valley during that period. My accounts from there represent the cultivators to be in high spirits. All are busy either sowing or resowing the cotton, and as fortunately the soil of the Berars is rich, and retains the moisture well, the latter operation will not be rendered generally necessary. The rain comes on in the evening; during the day there are occasional gleams of sunshine to comfort and encourage the young plants, which in most places are now looking fresh and healthy. On the whole, I am inclined to consider the present prospect of the crop to be favourable. We have had a narrow escape from a calamity, for, although it is true that even if the rain had held off for a fortnight longer, the resowings, which would then have become general, would have prevented the utter failure of the crop, still it is to be remembered that these operations would have entailed much trouble and expense on the cultivators, and would have tended to discourage them. Moreover, the sowings of the jowaree would have been still further delayed, and this might have told seriously against the grain crop. There are always landowners from all parts of the provinces at Nagpore, and during the last few days several have been to see me, and with them the prospects of the harvest have been discussed. The Koonbie cultivator is not, as a rule, inclined to take the brightest view of matters, and it is a favourable sign to find him in a good humour with the weather. My friends say that if the rain will only continue in a reasonable manner everything will go well. A Chanda man suggested that the rice had suffered, but the Wurdah Patels—I fear they had had no great interest in rice—said there was plenty of time now to resow, and the weather gave the rice people every chance. In the Hingunghat country the cotton was nearly all sown, they say early in June; the rain returned just in time, and the plants are doing well. In the Berars the delay in sowing a great part of the crop may, I fear, tell to some extent against the out-turn; but we must hope that the damage thus occasioned may be made up for by the continuance of the present weather, which is favourable to the

cotton sown early in the season. All agree that the long break of fine weather gave the cultivators an opportunity of getting their fields into excellent order, and some think that the abundant leisure to prepare the ground that all have had may result in the area of the cultivation being extended. But in the great cotton fields of East and West Berar I fear this is hardly likely to be the case. On the contrary, it is an undoubted fact that some of the farmers who, during the last few years, took up much land are beginning to draw in their horns, but if more careful cultivation results from this move, the out-turn will hardly be effected. It is not possible, as yet, to give the returns of the area sown with cotton this season, but from the inquiries made, and from my own observation, I should think that matters will remain on about the same footing as last year, and that if the weather only continues as at present no diminution in the exports need be apprehended. The delay in the setting in of the rain will undoubtedly be of advantage to the crops of the spring harvest. The cultivators have had plenty of time to prepare their field for the 'Rubbee' crop, as this is called. Last year the heavy and continuous down-pour rendered all agricultural operation almost impossible, and the wheat suffered equally with the cotton and the crops of the autumn harvest."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 29. Alice Vernard, Humphrey, Liverpool.—29. Golden City, Jones, Liverpool; Northern Queen, Keenan, Shields.—30. Albuera, Geising, London; str. Carnatic, Jones, Suez; Erie, Raisbeck, Aden.—Aug. 1. Morning Star, Grainger, Liverpool; Evening Star, Harley, Liverpool; Burmah, Yeo, Aden; Lancashire, Summerson, Calcutta.—2. Almira, Groves, Moulmain; Paris, Hill, Aden; str. Delhi, White, Hong Kong.—3. Dinsburg, Hollies, Liverpool; Royal Albert, Davies, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. T. Jones, Mr. J. Hobbs, Mr. G. Rainford, Mr. S. Tripp, Mr. P. Tripp, Mr. W. Hicks, Mr. J. Boud, Paymaster sergeant Williams, Mr. J. O. Weeks, Mr. J. G. Ashdown, Mr. G. A. Bunting, Mr. A. Carr, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. W. Dessen, Mr. H. Elcock, Mr. C. Enever, Mr. E. Hempton, Mr. W. Langdon, Mr. H. Moss, Mr. W. Onions, Mr. B. Read, Mr. B. Saunders, Mr. S. Self, Mr. T. Simpson, Mrs. Ball, Lieut. C. B. Robinson, Mr. J. Gilsthorpe, Mr. W. Hampton, Mr. T. Dawson, Mr. J. McCulloch, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Downing, Mr. W. Edney, Mr. J. White. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Philpotts, Mrs. Heads, Mr. G. Head. From SUZ.—Mr. J. T. Ross, Mr. W. E. Beales, Mr. Fisher, Professors Spoer, Tietzen, Engelman, M. C. Koppe. From ADEN.—Mr. P. S. Khaizah, Mr. R. C. Wetchen.

DEPARTURES.

July 28. Str. Sunda, Soames, Hong Kong; Mail str. Malta, Hyde, Aden and Suez; Western Star, Archer, Rangoon; Compta, Kingcome, Liverpool.—31. Thomas Seddon, Mesnard, Calcutta; Cœur de Lion, Hellyer, Coconada; str. Kangaroo, Manning, Algoa Bay.—Aug. 1. Hope, Wheelan, Liverpool; Fremchund Roychund, Scott, Liverpool; Esk, Moss, Siam; British Princess, Stewart, Calliao; Zoroaster, White, Calcutta; Talisman, Whiteway, Calliao; Kingstone, Emmerson, San Francisco.—3. Nagpore, Downing, Liverpool; Truce, Chambers, Tuticorin; Princess Somawatty, Burke, Batavia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—For MARSEILLES.—Capt. C. J. Rose, Major Boglo. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. C. Harris, Capt. Tryon, R.N., Mr. T. H. L. Bowling, R.N., Mr. T. E. Goodwin, R.N., Mr. H. Moon, Mr. J. Adam, Mr. A. Gilland, Mr. A. Coleman, Mr. R. H. Neil, Mrs. Trevor, Surgeon McKellar. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. col. Swinburne, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Antrobus. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall and two children. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Keating.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 3, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 7/16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 1/2d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Aggra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	118 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	...	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87 1/4)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...
Frere Land Company	...	...	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...	80 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	62 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	Rs. 1130 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	10 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Corla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 170 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	740 per share old

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, 15s. to £1. 12s. 8d.; Seeds, 15s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £1; Seeds, £1.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, R., to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Purneah dur. leave of Muspratt. July 23.

ALEXANDER, H. W., to offic. as addl. judge of Jessore. July 21.

BAGGE, Lieut. A., R.E., P.W. dept., rep. his arr. at Allahabad on May 22.

BARBOUR, D. M., to be sec. to the ferry fund committee of Tirhoot; July 23. To be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Mozufferpore.

BARTON, E. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hooghly dur. abs., on deputation, of Cockerell; July 14. Mr. Barton is vested with powers of a coll. of a dist. for hearing and determining appeals in that dist. [14.]

BEADON, H. S., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 24-Pergunnahs. July

BEAMES, H. B., to offic. as a sub asst. comr. at Rajmehal, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class in Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from date on which he may have joined at Rajmehal. July 23.

BOWIE, Capt. M., asst. comr., will offic. as dep. comr. of Sumbulpore dur. abs. of Cumberlege. July 13.

BROOKE, Capt. T., asst. comr., Nagpore, transf. from Chindwara to Nagpore, reported his arrival on July 14.

BROWNE, J. F., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad. This cancels Mr. Browne's app. to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Dinagepore.

BURKETT, W. R., asst. mag. and coll., transf. from Cawnpore to Bareilly. July 14. [July 20.]

CAMPBELL, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Mahanuddy to Balasore div.

CATANIA, C. A., officg. extra asst. comr. of Jaloun, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class.

CHARLES, T. G., asst. supt. of police, Khoolnah, is transf. to Palamow, in district of Lohardugga. July 14.

CHURCHER, E. J., is perm. to resign his office of hon. mag. in Pergunnahs Kunouj, Tirwa, and Bilhour, in the districts of Furruckabad and Cawnpore. Dated July 14.

CLARK, H., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing. July 14.

COCKERELL, R. V., to offic. ex-officio as shipping master of Calcutta, during time that he may offic. as coll. of customs of that port. July 20.

COCKERELL, H. A., appt. to offic. as jun. secy. to board of rev. is cano.

COLES, C. R., political asst., Bundelcund, is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the limits of the territory assigned to the British Govt. by the States of Pannah, Kotee, and Beronda, for occupation by the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway. July 23.

CORNELL, W., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Dinagepore, during leave of Elliot.

DICKENS, P. D., will carry on the duties of the registrar of the Presy. district, in addition to those of registrar gen., for the present.

DODGSON, J. C., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Jessore, from the date on which he may take charge from Mr. H. B. Lawford. July 16.

DORAN, J. S., is apptd. head master of the Govt. Wards' School at Amballa (Punjab), with effect from March 31 last.

FITZGERALD.—The notification dated March 23 last, placing Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald in charge of jail at Jounpore, will have effect from June 4.

FORBES, W. L. H., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Hooghly, during leave of Rochfort.

FOWLE, F. C., civil and sess. judge of Rungpore, is authorised to make over charge of his office to sub. judge of Rungpore, on July 26, if he is not relieved by his successor on that date. [leave from Sept. 15.]

FRASER, Capt. H., dist. supt. of police, Nagpore, is granted 3 mo. priv. abs., on deputation, of Ryland. July 14.

GARDENER.—The services of Major H. B. Gardener, Bengal staff corps, private sec. and A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in mil. dept., with effect from June 20.

GLASFORD, Capt., dep. comr., Upper Godavery dist., having reported his return on July 18, from leave, dated April 20, the unexpired portion of the leave is accordingly cano.

GODFREY, E. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub. div. of Serampore, and to exercise powers of a mag. in dist. of Hooghly, during abs., on deputation, of Ryland. July 14.

GORDON, J., exec. engr., 3rd grade (returned from leave), is posted to the Upper Sirhind div. as a temp. arrangement. July 13.

GROSE.—The services of F. J. Grose, in temp. med. charge of civil station of Mohumdee, are replaced at disposal of mil. dep. July 14.

HALL.—The notification, dated March 5 last, granting 1 mo. leave of abs. to Mr. C. F. Hall, jt. mag. and dep. coll., Agra, is hereby cano. July 15.

HALLETT, J. R., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub div. of Rancegunge, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in dist. of Bancoorah. July 15. Mr. Hallett to have charge of sub div. of Backergunge, and to exercise the powers of a mag. in dist. July 21.

HAMILTON, R. C., to offic. as dep. mag. and dep. coll., v. Baboo Sitakant Mookerjee, on special duty, to be a sub mag. of 2nd class.

HANKEY, H., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Purneah during leave of J. R. Muspratt. Mr. Hankey to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Moorshedabad. The appt. of Mr. Hankey to offic. as judge of Purneah, dated July 22, is cano. July 23.

HARKNESS, T. F., asst. col. of Moradabad, is invested with powers of a depy. coll. for trial of suits. July 15.

HICKS, C. C., extra asst. comr., Lullutpore dist., is apptd. an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade. July 9.

HOPKINS, J. A., to offic. as joint mag. and depy. coll. of Nuddea. July 21.

HOWE, Capt., depy. master attendant, Calcutta, having resumed charge of duties on July 9, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of March 24 last, is cano.

JACKSON, Dr. N., supt. of the Mectapore and Deegah jails, having res. ch. of his duties on July 9, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of May 19 last, is cano.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. J., to be special asst. to the civil officer on duty in Keonjhar. July 3. Lieut. J. Johnstone is also apptd. to be asst. to the supt. of Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a mag. July 21.

KELLY, C. A., officg. joint mag. and depy. coll. of Moorshedabad, to offic. tempy. as mag. and coll. of dist., v. Browne. July 21.

KELLY, M. A., asst. engr., relieved Mr. W. H. Parker, exec. engr., of the charge of 3rd div., Grand Trunk-road, Allahabad, on June 23, to enable the last-mentioned officer to join his appt. in Central India, to which he has been transfd.

LARMINE, J. S., asst. supt. of police, Palamow, is transfd. to Khoolnah, in the dist. of Jessore. July 21.

LA TOUCHE, Lieut., asst. comr., Kamroop, to have ch. of sub-div. of Burpettah, during leave of Beckett. July 17.

LOCH, Capt., officg. depy. comr., Balaghat dist., rejoined from priv. leave, and resu. ch. of his du. from Bloomfield, on July 9.

LOWIS, E. E., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Rungpore, from date on which Mr. F. C. Fowle may make over charge prep. to furl.

MACMILLAN, Capt. J., of the Orissa Vol. Rifles, rptd. his return from leave to Eng. on July 3. [July 21.]

MCPHERSON, J., Overseer, 2nd grade, is posted to Bhaugulpore div.

MARCELL, J. A., asst. mag. at Allahabad, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class. July 14. Mr. Marcell, asst. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is trans. in the same capacity to Banda. July 18.

MAYNE, Capt. J. O., Royal (Madras) Eng., superin. eng., 2nd class, 2nd grade, S.W. circle, assumed charge on July 16.

MOFFAT, E., asst. dis. superin. of police in Hyderabad assigned dia., to offic. as dis. superin. of police for Lieut. Lane, during leave of Millett, ins. gen. of police. July 22.

MONRO, J., to offic. as junior sec. to Board of Revenue, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mangles. July 20.

O'BRIEN, E., asst. comr., Delhi, has obtained leave to proceed to Calcutta, to appear at the examination for high proficiency in Persian to be held in October, 1868, dated July 15.

O'KINEALY, J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Malhah. July 16.

OWEN, T. E., exec. eng., 4th grade, left the N.W.P. on July 3 to join his appt. in Central India.

PARKER, J. L., exec. eng., 1st grade, made over charge of the Futtchgurh div., Ganges Canal, to Lieut. J. C. Ross, R.E., on April 27, and took up his duties as offic. superin. eng. on that date.

PAWSAY, R. H., to off. as mag. and coll. of Balasore, from the date on which he may take charge from Bignold. This cancels his appt. as offic. mag. and coll. of Hooghly of July 15.

PEARS, J. M., asst. mag. and coll. from Shahjehanpore, is posted to Cawnpore. Mr. Pears is invested with the full powers of a mag.

PILCHER.—The notification 2,785, dated June 22, appg. Dr. Pilcher to offic. as chemical examr. to Govt., will have effect from June 13 last.

POLITES.—With reference to G.O. No. 178, dated July 8, Mr. C. Polites, asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to 2nd circle.

PRICE, J. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Backergunge, from the date on which Sutherland may take over charge prep. to furl. July 21.

QUINN, C. C., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore. July 15.

REID.—The services of J. R., officg. dep. comr. in Oude, having been placed at the disposal of Govt., is apptd. an asst. settlement officer of the 1st grade at Azimgurh. July 14.

REID, H. S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of Govt., to offic. as a member of the board of revenue, N.W.P., during abs. of Thornhill, C.S.I., with effect from the date upon which he assumed charge. July 14.

REILY, E. M., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Kooshteah, and to exerc. pow. of a mag. in Nuddea. Mr. Reily is also apptd. to be chief officer of customs in Kooshteah. July 14.

RICKETTS.—The portion of the 1 mo.'s priv. leave granted to Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, judge of Allahabad, dated June 3, which had not been taken on the 6th idem, is cano.

ROSS, A., officg. civil and sess. judge of Futtchpore (on leave), is apptd. to offic. in the same capacity at Mynpoorie. [son. July 21.]

SCOTT, P. G., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Sarun, dur. leave of Wilkin-SMEATON, D. M., asst. mag. at Allahabad, is invested with powers of a sub. mag., 1st class.

SOUTTAR, W. M., to offic. as supt. of stamps and stationery, dur. abs. on deputation of Cornell. July 21.

STEEL, H. W., asst. comr., Ludnanah, is invested in criminal dept. with powers of a mag., and with full powers in civil and revenue depts. Dated July 18.

STEVENS, C. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahabad. July 20.

STORY, R. H., asst. comr., Jhansie, is invested with powers of an asst. comr., 2nd class.

STRATFORD, G., asst. supt. of police, Bhaugulpore, has leave for 3 mo. from July 15.

THOMPSON, H., to be asst. coll. of customs and conservator of port of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as coll. of customs and conservator of that port. July 21.

TOTNBEE, G., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of sub div. of Bhud-druck, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, and of a dep. coll. in Balasore.

THOMPSON, H., to be asst. coll. of customs and conservator of port of Chittagong, in addition to his other duties. July 21.

TURNBULL, J., offic. as dist. supt. of police, Shalpoore, from Jan. 8 to June 24, both days inclusive.

VERNER, W. H., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad.

WARDEN, J. W., to offic. as asst. coll. of customs and conservator of port of Chittagong, dur. abs. on deputation of Thompson. July 14.

WESTMACOTT.—The leave granted to Mr. E. V. Westmacott, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dinagepore, on March 23 last, to enable him to present himself for exam. by the standard of high proficiency in Bengalee, which was to have been held in July, is cancelled.

WESTLAND, J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore. July 21.

WRAPPEE, R. E., att. to Calcutta Medical College Hospital, servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of India in military dept., at his own request.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT, Lieut. G. M., staff corps, is to do duty with 19th Bengal cav., dated 3rd July. This officer has resigned his post of 2nd wing subalt., 23rd N.I.

ADAMSON, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 12th Bengal cav. July 18.

BENTHAL, Capt., 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Newnham, prom. (Order dated April 3 last confd.)

BECKER, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, with effect from July 1, in room of Hennessy, on leave.

BLACKWOOD, Lieut. col., staff corps, to offic. as comdnt. 32nd N.I., during abs., in England, of Lieut. col. Morgan. Dated July 3. [30 last.

CHALMER, Lieut. G., 92nd ft., to offic. as instructor of musketry, fr. March.

CLARKE, Lieut., adj., to offic. as wing officer 16th N.I., in add. to his other duties. July 18.

COLES.—Official notification has been received of Ens. C. A. Coles having, on his recent removal from 96th to 12th foot, been posted to the 2nd batt. of the latter corps. Ens. Coles is directed to proc. and join his regt.

D'ACOSTA, Lieut., 88th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. of 28th N.I., on prob., v. Gordon. Dated July 9.

DE VITRE, Capt. J. D., 103rd foot, to have local rank of maj. fr. June 10.

DOWMAN, Lieut. W., 101st foot, to have local rank of capt., fr. May 11.

FARRANT, Lieut., from the 101st foot, to be qrmr., 2nd batt., 12th foot, v. Luttrell, who excs. Dated July 3.

GREEN, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt., 12th Bengal cav., to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Waterhouse. Dated July 11.

HALY, Maj. gen. W. O'G., comdg. Peshawur div., to remain in Cashmere from July 13 to Sept. 13, in ext.

HAMILTON, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt. and offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt. of 4th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties. Dated June 26.

HARCOURT, Capt., to be president of committee of paymastership, 102nd foot, in room of Maj. H. Jepson, proceeded to England. Dated June 6.

HOGGAN, Capt., 25th N.I., to assume com. of Shubkuddur, as a temp. measure, in add. to his other duties, in room of DeBrett, removed. Peshawur order May 12 last confirmed.

JACKSON, Capt. G. C., 3rd squad. officer, to be 2nd squad. officer 12th Bengal cav., v. Yorke. Dated July 11.

LOCK, Capt. H., 108th foot, to have local rank as major, from Feb. 20.

NEWHAM.—17th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3 last, making the following offic. appts., in room of Glascock, on m.c.:—Lieut. E. G. Newnham, 3rd squad, officer, to offic. as adjt.

Ogilvie, Capt., R.H.A., B baty. D brig., to England, for 6 mo., from date of embark.

ROGERS, Capt. B., offic. wing officer 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, in the room of Foote.

SIMPSON, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. 40th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., from June 16, in addition to his other duties, in room of Prendergast, on leave.

SMITH, Capt., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer 4th N.I., and directing Lieut. Palmer, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., with effect from June 14, during leave of Brereton.

SWINEY, Lieut. col., dist. supt. of police, Jaloun, has 2 mo. priv. leave, with effect from Aug. 20.

THOMPSON, Capt. H., brig. major, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the eastern frontier district, in addition to his other duties, and *pro. tem.* with effect from Jan. 31, in room of May, on leave.

THOMPSON, Lieut. D. H., 13th Bengal cav., offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

VAN HOMBIGH, Lieut., 36th foot, to act as adjt. to the depot, in room of Humfrey, as a temp. measure (Kurrahee order confd.). Dated June 1.

VENOUR, Capt., late 40th N.I., is transf. for duty from 3rd Goorkha regt. to 19th N.I., to join.

WATERHOUSE, Lieut. G., 1st squad. subalt. 12th Bengal cav., to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Jackson. Dated July 11.

WELD, Major, staff corps, fort adjt., Chunar, to be comdt. of Chunar fortress. Dated July 3.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. W., late 64th N.I., doing duty with 20th N.I., is appd. interpreter to 92nd foot, at Jullundur, to join, v. Russell, dec.

YORKE, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in comd. and squad. officer of 12th Bengal cav., v. Boileau. Dated July 11.

POSTINGS.

The following officers have been posted to the battalions of their regts. specified:—

3rd Foot.—Capt. W. F. Kerr, 1st batt., and Lieut. A. A. Barnard, 1st batt.

11th Foot.—Lieut. E. H. Vaughan, posted 2nd batt.

12th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Lloyd, 1st batt., and Lieut. C. Hely, 2nd batt.

60th Foot.—Major R. W. Brooke, 3rd batt., Capt. W. G. Turle, 2nd batt., and Lieut. W. Forster, 2nd batt.

Rifle Brigade.—Major H. J. Maclean, 3rd batt., Major H. R. L. Newdigate, 4th batt., and Capt., A. B. G. S. Hill, 3rd batt.

Major Brooke is directed to join his batt.

Official notification has been received of the undermntd. officers having been posted to the battalions of their regts. specified:—

3rd Foot.—Ens. G. S. Carr, 1st batt.

This officer will join the regtl. depot.

19th Foot.—Ens. C. A. Mercer, 1st batt.

(Provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement).

60th Foot.—Ens. F. W. Archer, 1st batt.

MEDICAL.

BECKETT, Dr., the appt. of, to the jail at Etah, will have effect fr. May 16.

CARY, Dr. W., civil surg., Jhelum, is placed in exec. charge of the jail at that station, with effect from June 25, on which date he assumed charge, and is invested with powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail.

DELPRAIT, Surg. S., civil surg. at Hazareebaugh, to assume med. charge of the detach. of 18th N.I., in addition to his other duties, in room of Hamilton.

ELLIOT, Surg. J., M.D., offic. civil surg., Kishnaghur, to proceed to Agra and assume temporarily the duties of garrison surg. at that station. Dated June 12.

FITZGERALD, Asst. surg. E. A., received charge of duties of civil asst. surg. of Jounpore on March 1 last.

HALIFAX, Lieut. J., public works dept., asst. engr. in charge Allygurh div., Ganges Canal, is prom. to exec. engr. 4th grade.

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg., 15th N.I., to assume med. charge of civil station, Ferozepore, in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 23, in room of Smith.

MASSY—Asst. surg. G., civil surg., Shahpore, is placed in exec. charge of jail at that station, with effect from June 26, on which date he assumed charge, and is invested with the powers of a mag. within the precincts of the jail.

MITNISH, Dr. H. W., civil surg. of Jhung, Punjab, is placed in exec. charge of jail at that station, with effect from date of his assuming charge, and is vested with powers of a mag. within the precincts of the jail.

OLDHAM, Asst. surg. C. F., civil surg., Goojerat, is placed in exec. charge of the jail at that station, with effect from June 25, on which date he assumed charge, and is invested with powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail.

REED, Asst. surg., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to assume med. charge of the staff, garrison cells, and Lock Hospital, Jubbulpore station, in room of Ironside.

RUSSELL, Asst. surg. A. S., M.D., B baty. F. brig. R.H.A., is appt. to the med. charge of Darjeeling convalescent depot. Dated July 11.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. C. E. ELDERTON.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 20.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Meean Meer on the 9th day of June, 1868, Lieut. Charles Pitt Elderton, of the Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge. With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Meean Meer, on April 2, 1868, without sufficient cause, failed to dine at the mess of the Royal Artillery, at Meean Meer, he having been repeatedly directed by his commanding officer to dine at mess, unless prevented by sufficient cause.

2nd. In having, at the place and on the day above set forth, been drunk in his quarters when visited officially by two officers of the Royal Artillery, sent by the commanding officer to ascertain the cause of his absence from the mess dinner.

Finding. Guilty.

Sentence. To be severely reprimanded, and in addition to loss of regimental rank, by reducing him twenty steps in the list of lieutenants of his regiment. (Signed) F. A. WILLIS, Colonel, President.

Meean Meer, June 13, 1868.

Confirmed.

The C. in C. regrets to observe that there were irregularities of procedure on this trial.

There is one which H.E. is constrained to notice, for the guidance of courts-martial.

It was highly irregular, as H.E. is advised, to interfere with the prisoner's cross-examination of certain witnesses for the prosecution—although the error was subsequently repaired in the examinations on the defence, and the prisoner, consequently, suffered no prejudice.

The ground on which the Court, with the advice of the Deputy Judge Advocate General, disallowed a certain question, appears to have been the notion that by cross-examination is meant questions directly bearing on matters which have been deposed to by the witness on his examination in chief.

This notion is erroneous, and H.E. feels bound to say that the adoption of such a principle is opposed to law, and would lead to great injustice.

The only proper limitations of cross-examination are, as regards purely irrelevant or scandalous questions, or questions which, if answered, would result in the admission of inadmissible evidence.

A prisoner is in no way limited to the case which is made against him. He may cross-examine (among other things) to elicit his defence; and it is no answer to say that he may afterwards call the witness himself, and elicit the facts by examination in chief.

It is only fortunate that in the present case there was in the result no real prejudice to the prisoner.

Lieut. Elderton is hereby reprimanded, in pursuance of his sentence. His name will also be transposed in the list of his rank, and will stand next below that of Lieut. John Fred. Free.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, General, C. in C. in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 11, 1868.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

21st Hussars.—The regimental order, dated April 29 last, is confirmed, appointing the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, during the absence on sick leave of Capt. J. George, and directing Capt. G. F. Smith to act as paymaster, with effect from May 1, on the responsibility of the committee:—Major and Local Lieut. col. E. A. Harby, president; Captains G. F. Smith and J. M. Biddle, members.

The regimental order, dated June 23, is confirmed, appointing Capt. and Local Major A. V. Dumbleton to officiate as paymaster, on the responsibility of Capt. and Paymaster J. George, in supersession of the committee nominated in regimental orders of April 29 last.

5th Lancers.—Regimental order, dated 17th ult., appg. the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, and directing Cornet C. W. B. Bell to act as paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee:—

Capt. F. J. R. Thackwell, president; F. B. Massingbird and M. P. Blake, members.

THE MAGISTRACY OF BENGAL.

July 20.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to officiate as magistrates and collectors of the first grade and of the second grade respectively, viz.:—

Of the first grade, in which there are fifteen acting vacancies:—Messrs. H. Hankey, E. E. Lewis, H. J. Reynolds, H. Bell, W. S. Wells, J. B. Worran, A. Smith, C. T. Metcalfe, T. J. C. Grant, W. H. D'Oyly, C. B. Garrett, G. S. Park, P. A. Humphery, N. S. Alexander, and J. Monro.

Of the second grade, in which all the thirteen appointments are temporarily vacant:—Messrs. W. Wavell, H. C. Sutherland, E. H. Winfield, T. F. Bignold, W. R. Larminie, R. D. Hime, M.A., H. C. B. C. Raban, J. C. Geddes, E. G. Glazier, G. Graham, W. E. Ward, M.A., W. Kemble, and J. S. Armstrong.

The following officers are appointed to officiate as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the second grade (all the eleven appointments in this grade being temporarily vacant), viz.:—Messrs. H. Clark, J. A. Hopkins, C. C. Quinn, W. H. Verner, H. S. Beadon, M.A., W. F. Meres, J. R. Hallott, G. J. S. Hodgkinson, J. G. Charles, J. F. Stevens, and A. Manson.

July 25.—The following officer, recently appointed to be deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the district mentioned against his name:—

Mr. A. Miller to Backergunge.

The following gentlemen will, until further orders, officiate as magistrates and collectors of the 1st grade from the dates on which they may respectively take charge of the districts named below, under orders already issued:—

Mr. J. F. Browne, Moorshedabad; Mr. G. L. T. Harris, Howrah; Mr. F. J. Alexander, Rajshahye; Mr. P. A. Humphery, Pubna.

The following gentlemen will, until further orders, officiate as magistrates and collectors of the 1st grade from the date on which the officer named against each makes over charge of his collectorate under orders already issued:—

Messrs. W. Wavell, E. H. Winfield, W. R. Larminie, R. D. Hime, M.A., H. C. B. C. Raban, H. A. Cockerell, R. V. Cockerell, E. E. Lewis, J. Monro, W. V. G. Tayler.

The following gentlemen will officiate as magistrates and collectors of the 2nd grade from the date on which they may take charge of the districts named against them respectively, under orders already issued:—

Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Maldah; Mr. J. Westland, Jessore; Mr. A. C. Mangles, Tirhoot; Mr. J. C. Price, Backergunge; Mr. C. C. Stevens, Shahabad; Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Balasore; Mr. E. J. Barton, Hooghly.

The following gentleman will officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade from the date on which Mr. W. H. Verner may make over charge of his duties at Sealdah, in order to join his appointment as officiating joint magistrate of the 1st grade in Shalabad:—

Mr. W. B. Oldham.

July 27.—Mr. R. H. Pawsey, officiating magistrate and collector of Balasore, to be *ex officio* an assistant to the superintendent of the tributary mehals of Cuttack.

Mr. W. Davey to be a municipal commissioner for the town of Comillah.

July 28.—Mr. G. K. Webster to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners, and Mr. W. Shepherd to be a municipal commissioner of the town of Burdwan.

ALLOWANCES TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS ON REDUCTION OF GARRISONS.

July 18.—The following communication, received from the Government of India in the Military Department, is published for general information:—

From Lieut. col. B. E. Bacon, officiating secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Very Rev. the Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Patna.—(No. 327, dated July 13, 1868.)

With reference to the communication, dated April 20, 1868, from the Rev. Father Philip, Roman Catholic chaplain of Hazareebaugh, submitted under your signature to the secretary to the Government of Bengal, inquiring whether, six months after the reduction of the garrison, he will be granted the allowance for a Roman Catholic chaplain, I am directed to acquaint you that it has been ruled by the Government of India in the Home Department that the salary of a Roman Catholic priest at any station will be passed with reference, not to the actual, but to the *bona fide* established strength of the garrison of the station.

NEW EXECUTIVE CHARGES, PUBLIC WORKS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 3,910.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the following executive charges are created in the public works department, North-Western Provinces, and placed under the superintending engineers named:—

Chukrata road division, Moradabad division, under the superintending engineer, 1st circle.

Raneekhet division, under the superintending engineer, 2nd circle.

I. The first-named division will comprise the station of Saharanpore; the road from Mozuffurnugger through Saharanpore to the River Jumna; and the road from Saharanpore towards the new station of Chukrata, as far as Kalsee.

II. The Moradabad charge will consist of the station and cantonment of Moradabad; the Rohilkund Trunk-road, from the eastern boundary of the Rampore State to Gurmukhtesur; and the road from Moradabad towards Raneekhet, as far as Ramnuggur.

III. The Rohilkund Trunk road division is abolished, and the executive engineer, Bareilly division, will have charge of the remaining roads hitherto belonging to this division, namely, the road from Futtelghurh to the eastern boundary of the Rampore State; the branch roads from Jelalabad and Kutra to Shahjehanpore; and the portion of projected road between Shahjehanpore and Seetapore within the limits of Rohilkund.

IV. The Raneekhet division will comprise the new invalid depot cantonment at that place, and the road from Ramnuggur to Raneekhet.

V. The new military station in the hills will henceforth be called by the name of Chukrata, instead of Pokree as heretofore.

The following appts. are made consequent on the above:—

Captain D. Ward, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, transf'd. to these provinces (*vide* G.O.G.G. No. 166, dated June 20 last), to the Chukrata division.

Major E. D. R. Ross, s.c., exec. engr., 3rd grade, will have charge of the Chukrata road div.

Mr. H. F. White, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to the Moradabad div.

Capt. J. Birney, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to the Raneekhet div.

FOREST BRANCH.

Dated Allahabad, July 14.—No. 193f.—Ext. of leave for 6 and 5 mos. respectively, on m.c., has been granted to the following officers by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Mr. T. W. Webber, asst. conservator of forests, Goruckpore.

Mr. R. P. Colvin, deputy conservator of forests, Meerut.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 647, the C. in C. is pleased to post the following officers to the command of the division and brigades specified opposite their respective names, as a temporary measure, with effect from July 13:—

Brig. gen. G. V. Maxwell, c.b., Peshawur div.; Brig. gen. P. W. MacMahon, c.b., Rawul Pindie brigade.

TRANSPORT AND PASSAGE.—OFFICERS FOR DUTY.

Head Qrs., Simla, July 13.—The following extract of a letter from the adjt. gen., horse gds., to the address of Lieut. gen. McCleverty, C. in C., Madras, dated May 9, is published:—

The ruling it contains is equally applicable to officers proceeding from India.

"In reply I am to acquaint you that all officers of the royal army proceeding to join their corps in India on board H.M.'s Indian overland troop-ships when conveying troops, are liable for any duty that may be required of them with those troops, and should therefore be considered on duty from the date of embarkation."

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLAIR, J., protector of emigrants, assu. ch. of office on July 24.

BREEKS, J. W., to act as comr. of Neilgherry hills dur. abs. of Mr. Philips. Edgecome, Lieut., R.E., actg. exec. engr., to be exec. engr. of 4th grade, v. Capt. C. J. Darrah, R.E., proc. on leave to Europe. July 28.

ELLIOTT, E. F., to act as civil and sess. judge of Chittoor during employm. of Mr. Roberts on other duty.

GORDON, H. P., to be asst. comr. of Neilgherry Hills, but to cont. to act as judge of the court of small causes at Vellore during employm. of Mr. Irvine on other duty, or till further orders.

LINDSAY, Capt., R.E., exec. engr. of 3rd grade, to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways, v. Prendergast. [Edgecome. July 28.]

LOWRY, R. J., sub engr. of 3rd grade, to be asst. engr. of 2nd grade, v. Moberly, Lieut. col. F. J., R.E., exec. engr. of 1st grade, is transf. from North Arcot to Presy.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, J., asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, to be asst. eng. of the 1st grade, v. Pennefather. July 24.

PENNEFATHER, Lieut. R. P., Royal Eng., asst. eng. of the 1st grade, to be exec. eng. of the 4th grade, to complete the establishment. July 24.

PHILLIPS, A. W. (abs. on leave), to be cmsnr. of the Neilgherry Hills. July 24.

PRENDERGAST, Major H. N. D., v.c., of the Royal Eng., dep. cons. eng. for railways, to act as cons. eng. during abs. of Stewart on leave. July 28.

RAYNSFORD, Major, of the staff corps, acting asst. eng., to be asst. eng. of 2nd grade, v. O'Shaughnessy.

ROUPELL, N. A., to act as asst. cmsnr. of Neilgherry Hills, during employ. of Gordon on other duty. July 28.

THOMAS, E. C. G., civ. and sess. judge of Calicut, assumed charge of the court on July 23.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 700.—July 14.—Government of India, financial dept.—The following communication received from the Govt. of India, in the financial dept., is published for general information:—
From E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, financial dept., to the Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George, dated Simla, June 30.

The Accountant General, Madras, having reported to this dept. the proceedings of the local govt., dated April 22, regarding the allowances of Mr. Swinton, the civil and sessions judge of Guntur, and his *locum tenens*, Mr. Leman, I am directed to state that, as the decision contained in those proceedings involves no extra expense, the Governor General in Council will not interfere. But H.E. in Council is pleased to rule, for the future, that when a public officer is either permanently or temporarily transferred to a new station, and the joining time to which he is entitled under rule expires during a recess or holidays, he must report his arrival at the new station within the prescribed period of joining-time, or forfeit his allowances for the period by which the joining-time is exceeded.

BRIGADIERS GENERAL.

Fort St. George, July 24.—The G. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brig. gen. (2nd class) W. Fenwick, C.B., col. in H.M. serv., to be a brig. gen. of the 1st class.

Col. D. Hodson, Madras staff corps, to be a brig. gen. of the 2nd class.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

DOVETON, Lieut. H., R.E., took charge of the duties of acting dep. consulting engr. for railways on July 15.

DRAPER, W., asst. educational insp. C.D., resumed charge of his duties on July 20, from leave granted him on May 6 last.

FLEET, J. F., supernum. asst. to coll. of Belgaum, is invested with powers of a sub. mag., 2nd class, in Belgaum dist. July 29.

GRANT, Sir A., Bart., resumed charge of office of director of public instruction on July 25.

MILITARY.

CARNEY, Capt. and brevet major, staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, to be major, from July 27 last.

GOAD, Lieut. F. T., 45th foot, performed the duties of interp. to that regt. from Feb. 17 to June 30 last.

HATHWAY, Major H. R., Bombay staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col., from July 16 last. [June 13 last.]

MARSH, Major E. N., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Dharwar, from MARTIN, Lieut. H., cadre 26th regt. N.I., to be wing subal. This cancels G.O.C. No. 152 of Feb. 13 last.

MOORE, Lieut. col., is posted to Poona div.

NICHOLETT, Capt., having completed 20 years' service, to be major in staff corps, from July 27.

PURCELL, Dep. coms. and hon. capt. H., invalid estab., to reside and draw his pay and allowances at the Neigherry Hills.

SIMPSON, Lieut. W. E., gen. list, at present doing duty with 18th regt. N.I., is attached to 28th regt. N.I., and will join at the public expense.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. J. D., to rejoin his appt. as dep. judge advocate gen., northern div. of the army. July 27.

MEDICAL.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. J., having completed 12 years' serv., to be surg. from July 16.

LUMSDAINE, Surg. J., has been app. to act as consulting officer of health for the city of Bombay dur. leave of Hewlett, and is app. to act as coroner of Bombay dur. leave of Hewlett. July 24.

MILLS, Surg. major J., to med. ch. of 21st regt. N.I. (marine batt.).

MOORE, Staff Asst. surg., is transf. to Mhow div. for duty at Nusseeraabad, v. Archdall, res.

PARTRIDGE, Surg. W. P., is app. to act as presy. surg., 2nd div., during Surg. Rogers' abs. on leave. [July 20.]

RIMINGTON, Surg., having completed 26 years' serv., to be surg. major fr.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMPENSATION.—LOSSES ON SERVICE (ABYSSINIA).

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, July 23.—With reference to Abyssinian Field Force Orders by H.E. Sir Robert Napier, No. 74, Feb. 3, and No. 401, para. 7, May 28, and in view to a final adjustment of the claims to compensation of all descriptions both public and private, advanced by officers and men of the Abyssinian Field Force, a committee will be assembled at Poona, under orders of the brig. gen. commanding the division, to whom all claims will be submitted by heads of departments and commanding officers on behalf of their regiments and batteries.

The claims that have already reached the Adj. gen.'s department will be transferred to the committee, but, to avoid possible omissions, it would be as well that claimants should satisfy themselves, by applying officially to the committee, that their claims have reached and are under investigation.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANTROBUS.—At Madras, July 7, Ellen, wife of Deodatus Antrobus, surveyor and assessor of Howrah, daughter.

BAKER.—At Nagpore, July 23, wife of E. Baker, station master G. I. P. Railway, daughter.

BELL.—At Kistna Viaduct, July 22, wife of Wm. Bell, sub-contractor, son.

BERESFORD.—At Bangalore, July 23, wife of G. D. Beresford, asst. adjt. general, daughter.

BURTON.—At Royapooram, July 21, wife of H. Burton, daughter.

CANTEM.—At Poona, July 29, wife of A. M. Cantem, moonsiff of Poona, son.

COLE.—At Masulipatam, July 12, wife of Capt. G. W. Cole, sub asst. coms. general, son.

CRICHTON.—At Calcutta, July 23, wife of Lieut. Crichton, R.E., daughter.

DIXON.—At Meer Meer, July 28, wife of Capt. A. Dixon, R.A., daughter.

GRANT.—At Kurrachee, July 26, wife of Capt. Colquhoun Grant, judge of Hyderabad, son.

GRYLLS.—At Chindwarrah, July 13, wife of W. R. Grylls, civil asst. surg.,

HALL.—At Murree, July 14, wife of Major Hall, dep. comr., Rawul Pindee, daughter.

HILL.—At Hassan, Mysore, July 21, wife of Capt. W. Hill, M.S.C., son.

HINE.—At Futtigurb, July 24, wife of Alfred Hine, son.

LLOYD.—At Seepore, July 28, wife of John Lloyd, son.

MELVILL.—At Murree, July 20, wife of P. S. Melvill, son, stillborn.

NEWBERRY.—At Lucknow, July 21, wife of Capt. Newberry, daughter.

NICOLLS.—At Calcutta, July 21, wife of Col. Nicolls, R.E., son.

NUTTALL.—At Shillong, July 13, wife of Lieut. col. J. M. Nuttall, premaritely, son, stillborn.

PRATT.—At Arrah, July 20, wife of W. D. Pratt, daughter.

RENNY.—At Rancegunge, July 19, wife of H. G. Renny, Bengal police, son.

RIGG.—At Dinapore, July 20, wife of Alexander Rigg, telegraph master, in charge Cawnpore office, G.T.D., son.

ROBERTSON.—July 22, wife of Cecil A. Robertson, daughter.

SCHARLIEB.—At Bangalore, July 22, wife of W. M. Scharlieb, barrister-at-law, son. [of police, Fyzabad, son.]

SMITH.—At Mussoorie, July 21, wife of Major O. L. Smith, district supt.

SMITH.—At Budlapoor, July 31, wife of John Smith, G. I. P. R., daughter.

STYLE.—At Kurrachee, July 25, wife of Mark Style, staff surg., daughter.

TYLER.—At Morar, July 27, wife of Capt. C. J. Tyler, R.A., son.

TAYLOR.—At Kussowlie, July 22, wife of Major H. A. Taylor, D. A. C. General, daughter.

WEBB.—At Dera Ismail Khan, July 21, wife of William Kempson Webb, postmaster, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BECKETT—WHITE.—At Goruckpore, July 16, George Macartney Beckett, Civil Asst. surg., Etah, N.W.P., to Sarah Jane, daughter of W. White, Calcutta.

HENNESSY—GERRARD.—At Landour, July 18, Robert Littler Hennessy to Ellen Frances, daughter of late Surg. Wm. R. Gerrard, Bengal Army.

SMITH—HOUGHLAND.—At Poona, July 27, Donald M. Smith to Mrs. Theresa Houghland.

THISTLETHWAITE—RITCHIE.—At Madras, July 22, Mr. Thistlethwaite, Forest Overseer, to Susan Caroline Ritchie, daughter of J. A. Ritchie.

DEATHS.

ADSHEAD.—At Shoranoor, July 17, Julia Agnes, wife of J. Adshead, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway Company.

ANDERSON.—At Bangalore, July 12, Capt. D. D. Anderson, Brigade major, R.A., aged 35. [Survey Dept.]

BANESS.—At Belleville, Mussoorie, July 20, Marie, wife of J. F. Baness, Bartleet.—At Delhi, July 16, Arthur N. Bartleet, of the firm of Messrs. Bartleet and Sons, London.

BURN.—At Mominabad, July 12, Jessie Nina Gertrude, infant daughter of Dr. G. A. Burn, 4th Cav. H.C., aged 3 months.

CADELL.—At Indore, July 24, Jane Winifred Constance, infant daughter of Lieut. col. A. Cadell, R.E.

CAREY.—At Kirkce, July 30, A. Carey, Capt. R.H.A.

DENTON.—At Cannanore, July 12, Major J. Denton, late Madras Ordnance Dept., and of the European Veterans, aged 80.

DERBYSHIRE.—At Parell, July 23, Mary Ann, wife of E. Derbyshire, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

EDWARDES.—At Umballa, July 10, Charles Thomas William, son of; and on the 16th, Sarah Ann, daughter of Qrmr. Sergt. Edwardes, 21st Hussars, aged 1 year and 5 months. [aged 16 mo.]

GOODE.—At Chinchpogly, July 20, Basil Geo. Wm., son of W. H. Goode, HUGHES.—At Belgaum, July 30, Mary Ann, wife of Qrmr. T. Hughes, 108th Regt. [rent, aged 26.]

LAURENT.—At Byculia, Aug. 1, Wilhelmina Charlotte, wife of P. E. Laurent, McCLEVERTY.—At Ootacamund, July 26, wife of H.E. the C. in C. of Madras.

SOWERBY.—At Surat, July 30, May Irene Etheline, infant daughter of William Sowerby, aged 19 days.

THORNHILL.—At sea, July 11, C. B. Thornhill, Esq., c.B.

TOLBOT.—At Umballa, July 13, James Tolbot, aged 46.

MEDICAL.—The following medical arrangements have taken place (July 23):—Surgeon Lumsdaine to act as Consulting Officer of Health for the city of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Hewlett; Surgeon Colston to be Civil Surgeon at Sholapore; Assistant-surgeon Holmested to act as Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad; Assistant-surgeon Simpson, M.B., to be in medical charge at Kulladghee; Assistant-surgeon Arnott to be Assistant-surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital, and assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona (July 27).

APPOINTMENT.—Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R.E., Acting Mint Master, Bombay, to officiate as Commissioner of Paper Currency in that Presidency.—*Gazette of India.*

Home.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

On August 26th General Sir A. Scott Waugh read a report of a committee appointed at the Dundee meeting of the British Association, to promote the exploration of lines of overland communication between India and China. It stated that the yearly increasing importance of the British provinces of Assam and Cachar made it from day to day more essential to their prosperity that a communication should, if possible, be opened with China. There were two special reasons why the committee were desirous of pressing this subject at the present time:—1. Since the establishment of a French colony in Cochin China there is reason to believe that an exploratory expedition has been investigating the upper course of the Menom. As this course is within Chinese territory there is no reason to fear any collision between the two expeditions, and it would manifestly be to the advantage of both that they should meet. 2. It has come confidentially to the knowledge of the committee that an English traveller is at present organising an expedition for the purpose of exploring the upper course of the Yang-tse-kiang and of attempting to reach India. Were a similar attempt made from the Indian side at the same time his chances of success would be greatly increased. In many countries this exploration might be left to private enterprise, but there are strong reasons why the task should in Eastern India be undertaken by Government, which alone has the power of influencing the small savage tributary tribes by which Assam is surrounded. The gain to geographical and natural science would of itself repay all the cost. Colonel Sir A. Phayre observed that it was a very interesting country to explore between the eastern parts of India and the western point of China, more especially as the river Irrawadi, which flows through the country of Burmah, takes its rise in these mountains and its source is still a geographical problem that remains to be solved. General Sir V. Eyre said the proposed exploration was one of his own suggestion at Dundee last year, and was very warmly taken up by Sir Roderick Murchison. Shortly after the proposal was made it came to their knowledge that Mr. Cooper had already forestalled the idea, and had actually undertaken to advance from China to the very point which he had indicated as desirable to explore to the north-east of Assam. Mr. Cooper had, after some difficulties, been heard of as having accomplished his journey successfully within a short distance of Thibet. There was, therefore, some hope that this problem would now be set at rest. It was of very great importance to India that a practicable road should be obtained between China and Assam, inasmuch as Assam was becoming a very great tea country, and was much in want of labour; and it was believed that a great excess of labour was to be found in the western parts of China. Sir A. Scott Waugh believed Mr. Cooper had joined the embassy that had gone from Jung Bahadoor of Nepal to China; but it had been stopped by the Chinese. The Chinese authorities told him to deliver up his presents, and wanted the embassy to turn back. So that this was a stoppage altogether of the exploration for the present.

The following, among other sectional recommendations, was read and confirmed:—"That General Sir Andrew Waugh, Sir Arthur Phayre, General G. Balfour, General Sir Vincent Eyre, Captain Sherard Osborn, Mr. George Campbell, and Dr. Thomas Thomson be a committee for the purpose of representing to the Secretary of State for India the desirability of an exploration being made of the district between the Burhampooter, the Upper Irrawaddy, and the Yang-tse-kiang, with a view to a route being established between the navigable parts of those rivers."

Miscellaneous.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.—(*India-office, August 27.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint his Highness Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, G.C.B., to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.—During the month of August the sum of £225,000 has been paid to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council on account of the capital of the Punjab Railway, the proprietors of shares in the undertaking having to a large extent availed themselves of the privilege of paying the amount of their shares in full.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE.—Some experiments have recently been made at the camp of Lyons on the bodies of dead and even of living horses, in order to ascertain the precise character of the wounds produced by conical bullets discharged from the Chassepot muskets. It is said that the aperture made by the ball at the moment it penetrates the flesh is commonly no larger than an ordinary pea, but that the spinning movement of the ball on its axis gradually enlarges its circles until it makes a hole into which a person could thrust both fists.

THE MONT CENIS RAILWAY.—In consequence of the damage done to the railway over Mont Cenis by the late heavy rains, which have

rendered the line unserviceable for a time, the French mails for Italy have been delayed three days. The *Herald* correspondent at Florence, referring to this fact, is of opinion that this railway is inadequate to solve the problem of Alpine transit, and rejoices in the rapid progress which is being made with the tunnel. Of that great work it appears there is only a little more than two miles left to be cleared, and it is expected that it will be finished at the expiration of about two years from this date.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY TO ISMAILIA.—A letter from Alexandria, in the *Moniteur*, says, that on the 15th August the railway from Suez to Ismailia was opened, and that in the evening M. de Lesseps gave a grand banquet of one hundred and fifty covers. "The development of the town of Suez," it adds, "assumes more and more remarkable proportions. Its population, which was only 3,000 inhabitants a few years ago, now amounts to 25,000. The French colony which the creation of the maritime canal has attracted to the place is already very numerous, and is generally in a prosperous condition. Our merchants and traders, who had very little capital when they established themselves at the commencement of the works, now do a large business, and for seven years not a single failure has taken place."

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONGRESS.—An important congress has lately been held at Vienna which has almost escaped notice in the English press. We allude to the "Conférence Télégraphique Internationale," at which (amongst other trifling matters) the system of telegraphic communication between Europe and the East was resettled by the assembled delegates. The position which England occupied at the conference we will leave our readers to gather from the official report of the remarks of Colonel Goldsmid at the sitting of July 13:—M. le Colonel Goldsmid demande que des mesures soient prises pour améliorer ce fâcheux état de choses et assurer aux correspondances des Indes une transmission prompte et régulière. Si les délégués Anglais n'ont pas fait dans ce sens un amendement formel, c'est qu'ils n'ont reçu qu'à la dernière heure avis de la décision qui les admettait à prendre part aux travaux de la conférence, et que c'est à Vienne seulement qu'ils ont eu connaissance des propositions des divers Gouvernements. If we are to be thus left out in the cold in international congresses, might it not be well to take our own parts, and lay a direct deep-sea line for ourselves?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DEATH OF COLONEL FARRANT.—We have to announce the death of Colonel Francis Farrant, in the diplomatic service, which took place at Buckland House, Dover, in his 65th year. The late colonel was formerly a lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bombay establishment, was selected by the late Lord William Bentinck, then Governor-general of India, to proceed to Persia in 1833 to organise a cavalry force for the then reigning monarch, Futtah Ali Shah. He was private secretary to Sir John McNeill, then her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Persia in 1837, accompanied him to Herat in 1838, and was present at the siege of that fort by the Persians. The late colonel was attached to the mission in Persia, in 1842, and in the same year was sent by Sir Justice Sheil, then her Majesty's Minister in Persia, to attend the commission ordered to assemble at Erzerum regarding the Turco-Persian question. On his arrival there he was commended by Sir Stratford Canning (now Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe), then her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to proceed to Bagdad and Rebellia, to report on the massacre of the Persian inhabitants by the Turkish army under Nejb Pacha, for which service he received the marked approbation of her Majesty's Government. In 1835 the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the second class, was conferred on him by the Shah, as a recognition of his services; and in 1842 the insignia of the first class of the Royal Order of the Lion and Sun was conferred on him as a mark of his Majesty's approbation of his conduct whilst in actual service. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia in 1844, and was Chargé d'Affaires from 1847 to 1849. He resigned his appointment at Teheran March 15, 1852, and was promoted to be colonel in the army in India in 1855.

India Office.

August 31, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. W. Babington, 9th Bengal Cav.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. de L. Gosling, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. D. Faulkner, Inf.; Capt. H. E. Motet, Staff Corps; Capt. C. J. Rose, Staff Corps; Col. G. J. Dobbie, 14th N.I.; Lieut. J. N. Manwaring, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. R. Wilson, Staff Corps; Conductor D. Vint, Ordnance Dept.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. Kitson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Surg. H. Webster, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. J. R. Brown, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. M. H. L. Harris, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. W. F. Sandwith, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. J. P. Barlow, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. S. Row, Staff Corps; Col. M. J. Turnbull, Staff Corps; Capt. B. J. Parsons, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. E. F. Waterman, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. W. Johnston, Med. Estab.; Lieut. T. H. Campbell, Inf.; Capt. E. G. Dixon, Infantry.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. Coussmaker, Staff Corps; Col. W. Ashburner, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Kerrick, Staff Corps; Major P. Dods, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CABELL—The wife of Captain Cabell, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Fremington, North Devon, Aug. 27.
CRAUFURD—The wife of George Moir Craufurd, Esq., of the India Office, of a daughter, at 15, Tavistock-road Villas, Westbourne-park, Aug. 26.
CRAUFURD—The wife of E. H. Craufurd, Esq., M.P., of a daughter, at Auchanamer House, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, Aug. 24.
WALLACE—The wife of Major R. R. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Southampton, Aug. 26.

MARRIAGES.

HOARE—MARETT—William Leckie O'B. Hoare, Esq., son of Captain John Hoare, late Bombay Army, to Louisa A. M., daughter of the Rev. Charles Marett, at the parish church of St. Clement's, Jersey, Aug. 25.
JAMES—LANE—Walter Henry, only son of Sir Walter James, Bart., and nephew of the Viscount Hardinge, to Edith Emeline Mary, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Norton Lane, at King's Bromley, Staffordshire, Aug. 25.
WHISH—COOKE—Arthur R., son of the late Lieut.-general Richard Whish, of the Bombay Army, to Agnes, daughter of Isaac A. Cooke, Esq., at Clifton parish church, Aug. 18.

DEATHS.

BANKS—Capt. F. T. Banks, late of Bombay, at 24, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, Aug. 12.
BOLTON—Major Augustus W. Bolton, late H.M.'s 50th N.I., and also of the Bengal Staff Corps, at Instow, North Devon, aged 36, Aug. 27.
FARRANT—Colonel Francis Farrant, K.H.G., of H.M.'s Indian Army, late H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires in Persia, at Buckland-house, Dover, aged 64, Aug. 26.
MORICE—James Morice, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Service, at Institution-road, Elgin, aged 67, Aug. 15.
REYNOLDS—Major P. A. Reynolds, late Madras Army, at Woodbridge, Guildford, Aug. 24.
WIGRAM—Isabel S., the infant daughter of the Rev. Spencer Wigram, at Prittlewell Vicarage, Essex, Aug. 24.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25. Shackamaxon, Rangoon; Khersonese, Calcutta; Madagascar, Akyab; Thico and Lulie, Bombay.—28. Clytemnestra, Akyab; Derwentwater, Madras.—29. Eumenides, Bombay; A. L. Banfield, Manilla; Annie Laity, Manilla; Turkish Empire, Bombay; Saxon, Madras.—31. Allahabad, Bombay; City of Dundee, Bombay; Thunderbolt, Bombay; Pendleton, Bombay; Madras, Colombo; William Riteon, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25. Miranda, Colombo.—27. Walmer Castle, Calcutta.—29. Pontiac, Bombay; Joshua, Madras; Toftcombs, Bombay; Dragon, Bombay.—31. Cora Lin, Rangoon; Naworth, Singapore; Cape Horn, Batavia.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 8. A telegram has been received at Altona, from Moulmein, stating that the Selina, from Moulmein, for the United Kingdom, was totally lost off Amherst, Aug. 19.
 The Miranda, for Colombo, slightly touched the ground off the South Foreland in putting back on Aug. 23, but made no water.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—The wreck of the Queen of Beauty, consisting of masts, spars, &c., was towed ashore and beached near New Brighton this morning.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Mr. R. Pearce, Mrs. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Raban and two children, Miss Drull, Mr. Walton, Mr. G. F. Bradbury, Mr. E. A. Bradbury, Colonel W. S. Row, and Messrs. Berkeley (two).

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley and infant, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. F. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Donald, and Mr. C. Cooke.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bohn.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. J. M'Claverty, and Col. and Mrs. Elphinstone and infant.

MARSHILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Dr. C. Cooper, and Miss Marr.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Bonnerjee, Messrs. Lyell (two), Mr. White, and Misses Sowerby (two).

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, Mr. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. R. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. B. J. Parsons, Mr. Lewis Balfour, Mr. E. H. Hallum, and Mr. Monckton.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Forlong.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. J. W. Simpson, Rev. D. Shrader, Mrs. J. Child, and Mr. A. Morrison.

MARSHILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Crowe.

SUEZ TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Lieut. H. F. Gye, R.N.

MARSHILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. B. Mayer.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Miss Petrie, Mrs. C. Ross, and Mr. E. N. Rose.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Commander O'Meara.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ.—Lieut. Howes.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and four children.
MALTA TO SYDNEY.—Rev. O. Borsani.
MARSHILLES TO YOKOHAMA.—Miss Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Bishop of Perth.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Leamonth and three children.
MARSHILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. M'Ewan, Mr. J. T. H. M'Ewan, and Mr. Joshua.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Warren.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. C. H. Hawkins.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. A. Constable, Mr. W. Hunt, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. C. V. Harrison, Mr. W. Hood, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. J. G. H. Collier, Mr. F. Fisher, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. J. E. Essinger, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, and H. Baker.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Hutchins, Col. Salisbury, Major Y. Dods, Major Short, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Steinthal, and Mr. E. Thornhill.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant, and Lieut. col. and Mrs. Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Moss, and Mr. and Mrs. Sterling.

MARSHILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Braes and infant, and two Misses Braes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Sir Jas. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, and Major and Mrs. Irby.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Denham, Mrs. D. Carnuff, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Wyman and child, Mr. J. Cormack, Mr. Coghill, Mrs. Carrick, Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Mrs. Millett, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridges, Mr. Gough, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. Leonard, Mr. C. Skene, Mrs. A. F. Millett, Mr. S. N. Slater, Mr. John Reid, Miss Needham, Mr. W. R. C. Wright, and Mr. Clark.

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Lieut. col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Rose, Mr. Dufenbach, Dr. Fuchs, Mr. C. Farman, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Warren, and Mr. Walker.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Fenwick and infant, Miss Eagar, Miss Morris, and Hon. W. Napier.

MARSHILLES TO MADRAS.—Capt. B. L. and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Gordon, Mr. Macdonald Stephenson, and Mrs. Grove.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. George, two Messrs. King, and Misses Menesse.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Brandroth, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Byrne, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Sir Patrick Keith Murray, and Mrs. Powlett.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Clark, Miss Baker, Master H. Baker, Miss Marshall, and Miss Townsend.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Price, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Von Glehn.

MARSHILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. O. Reimers.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Beckles, Mrs. Caldbeck, Mr. Caldbeck, and Dr. J. D. Treacher.

MARSHILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Weinhold.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BATAVIA.—Mrs. Blake.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Dangerfield, Capt. H. K. Burke, Mr. J. C. Lord, Mr. Beckett, and Mr. Alexander.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Halsey, Mr. T. Halsey, Mr. J. A. Charriol, Mr. J. Squire, Major and Mrs. M'Mahon, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Cresswell, and Mr. H. J. Cresswell.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Woolcott, Miss Livermore, and Mrs. Raghib and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Sir J. and Lady Robinson and two children, Mrs. Knox, and Mr. Knox.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Freeling and two children, and Mrs. Bellairs and three children.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Capt. and Mrs. M'Neile, Lieut. C. and Mrs. M'Neile, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Mr. Waterhouse, Miss Stanico, Mr. A. Watt, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Raban, Mr. Smythe, Miss Glasse, Miss Hammond, Mr. H. Doyton, Mr. Cabell, Mr. A. Apear and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Makgill, Miss A. Foster, Dr. Hughes, Mrs. Woolcott, Miss Livermore, Miss Bromley, Mrs. Ruxton, and Mr. Brander.

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. Goodenough, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Maconochie, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. M'Nichol, Capt. Dicey, Mr. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Thullier, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, Miss Webb, Mr. Short, Mr. H. Short, Miss Elworthy, and Mrs. Huxham.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Major and Mrs. Briggs, and Mr. T. J. C. Plowden.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Mears, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Dr. Wilson's two children, Lieut. J. H. Ganssen, Major W. Hands, and Sir R. Smyth.

MARSHILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Robinson, Lieut. Hill, Mr. T. G. Gillespie, Col. Vine, Miss Brown, Mr. Byson, Mr. Minchen, and Mr. Mackenzie.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Shelley and child, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hughes, Major Tyrwhitt, Mrs. and Miss Gough, Mr. P. Mackinnon, Miss Stevenson, Mr. De Morgan, Mr. A. Scott, Miss Miller, Miss Clara Wright, Mr. Stannard, Mr. G. H. List, Mr. Coussmaker, and Mrs. Pelly.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Crowe Read, Mrs. Mayhew, Major Darling, Miss Broughton, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Mr. E. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Maugies, Col. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Warren, Mr. J. Warren, Mr. Plowden, Miss Bailey, Miss Clarke, and Mr. H. Mann.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and infant, Col. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. E. Jones, and Mr. Gowen.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. and Miss Duncan, and Mrs. Robertson and infant.

MARSHILLES TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Heath.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Dawbarn.

MARSHILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Knox.

MARSHILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce, and Mr. Rao.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Kirkwood.

MARSHILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Finley (two), and Mr. E. D. Greig.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Cass, and Mr. Norman.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lady Hotham.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. D. J. and Mrs. Buist, Capt. T. B. Roe, two Misses Troup, Miss Jessie Ashburner, Mrs. Boyd, and Mrs. Mainwaring and two children.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chapman, Major and Mrs. W. Nembard, Mr. H. Cleveland, Miss Caunter, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mrs. Stanley Edwards, Mrs. A. A. Gorton, Mr. F. C. Latham, Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. F. C. Chapman, Miss Muir, and Mr. Chapman.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. P. Cator, Mr. W. Roberts and son, and Mr. Bullen.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KURRACHEE.—Miss Trevelyan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Lyons and two sons.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. E. Money, and Gen. Sir B. and Lady Airey.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Collinson, Major and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Budden, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Lewes, Miss H. F. Robertson, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Miss Short, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. G. A. and Mrs. Pepper, Miss M. Brongham, Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. M'Grath, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Wickins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgett and child, Miss Taylor, Major T. Taylor, Mr. Jones, Mrs. A. R. Jones and child, and Mrs. O'Reilly and infant.

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Grant, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. F. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. Beadle and four children, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mrs. Hardwick, Mrs. A. Dodgson, Mr. W. J. M'Gregor, Mr. Charles Macrae, Miss Mac-

Kinnon, Mr. Connew, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mrs. James, Capt. and Mrs. Inglefield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maynard, Mr. E. B. Baker and friend, Mrs. M. Rae, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. G. Argenti, and Mr. R. R. Mackay.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Allan, Miss Holland, Miss Hervey, Major and Mrs. Bassevi, Col. and Mrs. McGregor and child, Miss McGregor, Mr. R. P. Colvin, Mrs. Warner and infant, Mrs. Tristram and infant, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. E. G. Davis, Miss Allen, Miss Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett and two children, and Miss Goodwin.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. T. Rutherford, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. L. Moncrieff, Mr. W. D'Oyley, Mrs. Tomkyns, Miss Vansittart, Col. Price, Miss Price, Mr. W. McGavin, Mr. M. Dickenson, and Mr. Hossack.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Jno. Watson and two children, Mr. Vlasto, Mr. Sevastopol, Mr. Syriotti, Mr. F. Vlasto, and Mr. W. J. Bramly.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. R. A. Clementson, Capt. E. Shaw, Mrs. Lawson and two children, Miss Atkinson, Miss Counter, Capt. E. Cave, and Mrs. W. B. Leggett and three children.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Miss Scott, Mr. M'Iver, Mr. L. M'Iver, Miss Doherty, Dr. H. S. Shaw, Capt. H. S. Rogers, Mrs. M'Lean, Dr. Duff, and Surgeon-major and Mrs. Johnstone.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Rev. Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Pickwood and two daughters.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Higson.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Campbell.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Dickinson, and Mrs. Winter.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. T. W. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hewett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henderson, Mrs. Bunnie, Capt. Donald M'Intyre, Mrs. Reynell Taylor, Major and Mrs. E. A. Green, Mr. A. A. Wace, Mr. J. Hammick, Mrs. G. H. Ogbourne, Mr. Ollivant, Lieut. A. W. Bird, and Mr. Jefferson.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Fallon, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Mr. Marillier, Mr. A. R. Mackenzie, and Mr. Steel.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Colonel Hamilton and six children and governess, and Dr. P. Smith and family.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Boothby and child, Miss Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Curtoys and child, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunter and two children, Mr. T. Smith, Surg. major J. K. Webb, Mr. W. Tod, Major G. W. and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. H. St. G. Tucker, Miss Macculum, Mrs. Alone and two daughters, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. H. R. Bradford and infant, Rev. Mr. Hime, and Major F. E. Leing.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Miss Russell, Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Trevor, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Sir Jno. Wemyss, Bart., Mr. A. Margarito, Mr. A. M'Millan, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. J. Cunningham, Mr. Whittemay, and Mr. W. Theobald, jun.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Selback.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. J. D. S. Bennett, Miss Thornhill, Mrs. Borthwick and two children, and Mr. H. T. Knox.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Cornish, Surg. major and Mrs. Brett, and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Cox.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, and Mr. R. P. Colvin.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Christian, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leathes, Mr. H. Baring Lawford, Miss Crosswell, Mr. G. C. Bird, Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. R. D. Alexander.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Briggs.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Lady Osseley and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Lady Keppel and two children.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Young.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. S. R. Wallace and Mr. E. Higgins.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. H. C. Hunt.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. T. M'Haffie.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampten, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampten, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1 oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampten, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1 oz. 9s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampten, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampten, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampten, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN ABYSSINIA.—The following medical arrangements were ordered in the 3rd Regiment N.I., while on service in Abyssinia:—Assistant-surgeon Batty to assume medical charge of the Regiment from May 25, vice Assistant-surgeon Alleyne, proceeded to Zoula, on medical certificate. This officer had also charge of a detached wing of the Regiment from December 14, 1867, to January 1, 1868, and from March 4 to May 7, 1868. Assistant-surgeon Gordon had medical charge of the Left Wing from May 25 to June 30.

"QUANTUM MUTATUS AB ILLO"—A speculator of the period figured lately in the Bombay Police-court. A man of the name of John McKnight, who a few months ago rented a bungalow on Malabar Hill at Rs. 300 a-month, and had offices in Elphinstone Circle for which he paid Rs. 200, was charged with having been found drunk and helpless in the public road with only a few pice on his person. He was fined Rs. 2, but having no money to pay the fine was sent to jail for eight days.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	98
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	In sterling taking
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	91½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	Co.'s Rs.
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	equivalent to
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	£100.
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	105½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	110½

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	...	214½
India 5 per cent.	...	...	114½
India 4 per cent.	...	...	104½
India 4 per cent., 1838	...	...	104½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	...	92
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	...	105½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	...	110
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	105½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1838	...	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	104½
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...	...
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	20s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	25s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104½	...
Ditto F Shares	18	...	...
Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	...	...
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106	...
East Indian	10	107 to 108	...
Ditto L Extension	10	...	...
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½	...
Ditto (new)	10	1½ to 1½	...
Ditto	4	1½ to 1½	...
Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 107	...
Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97	...
Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106½	...
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101	...
Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	106	...
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to ½ pm.	...
Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103½	...
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89	...
Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½	...
Ditto	2	1½ to 1½	...
Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102 to 103	...
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) B	10	8½ to 9	...
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19½ to 20½	...
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	29 to 29	...
Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 82	...
Oriental Bank Corporation	all	44 to 45	...
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4	...
New	8	1½ to 1 dis.	...
Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 2 dis.	...
East India Irrigation and Canal	all	16½ to 17½	...
East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.	...
Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104	...
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	5 to 3 dis.	...
North Assam Tea (Limited)	4	7 to 5 dis.	...
Ditto B	all	1 to 2 dis.	...
Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.	...
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	54	...
Ditto New, 1867	10	1½ to 1½ pm.	...

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—Sub-Conductor John Cronally to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant John Burchell to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 22nd July, 1868, vice Vint proceeded to Europe on medical certificate; the Provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant a passage to England to the children of Mrs. Sloan, widow of the late Gunner James Sloan, 21st brigade Royal Artillery.

Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will accordingly be HELD at this Office in the month of DECEMBER next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates (who must not have passed their *Twenty-fourth Birthday*) will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for,—in respect of which some special advantage is assured to those of the successful Candidates who may show to the satisfaction of the Examiners that they have been for not less than two years engaged in actually supervising important work of construction, strictly Engineering or Architectural,—may be obtained at this Office, on application by letter addressed to the undersigned,

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India-office, London, 23rd July, 1868.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the GOVERNMENT of INDIA are desirous of ENGAGING, for Temporary Service in their Public Works Department, FIFTY CIVIL ENGINEERS, to be appointed according to their several qualifications to the following grades, in the following proportions:—

- 20 Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, on Salaries of Rs. 300 per mensem.
- 20 Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, on Salaries of Rs. 400 per mensem.
- 10 Executive Engineers, 4th grade, on Salaries of Rs. 500 per mensem.

with Travelling Allowances according to the rules of the Department.

The Engagement is to be for five years, with option to the Government of discharging any Engineer after three years, without assigning any reason, and without notice; and at any time, on payment of six months' salary, a passage home being in either case provided at the public expense, and with power also to Government, in case of misconduct, of summarily discharging without providing a passage home.

Candidates must apply, by Letter only, forwarding Testimonials, and stating age, length of actual practice in the profession, &c., to

The Secretary,
Public Works Department,
India Office,

by whom, in the event of their Testimonials being considered to be such as to afford any reasonable probability of their being selected, they will be informed, in reply, of the time and place appointed for their appearing before the Examiners deputed to inquire into their qualifications. Applications must be sent in on or before Monday, the 7th September.

Candidates must have been for not less than two years engaged in actually supervising important work of construction, strictly Engineering or Architectural—the said work having included earthwork, brickwork, and carpentry, each on a large scale; and none will be appointed with whose qualifications and previous career the Examiners are not fully satisfied.

Free Passages to India will be provided for those Engineers who may finally be appointed.

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India Office, 15th August, 1868.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—"It is a matter of national importance to study and ascertain what the traditions of India in respect to dress really are. This task has been most ably performed by Dr. Forbes Watson in the volume before us. We call attention to the work and to the subject, not as a matter of mere curiosity, but as an inquiry of direct interest to the manufacturing industry of Europe. Dr. Watson has evidently brought his personal Indian experience to bear upon a mass of materials which, in less skilled hands, would most likely have proved wearisome and unintelligible. As he has arranged his details, they are as entertaining to the general reader as they are full of information and instruction to the manufacturer."

THE MORNING POST.—"The conception of this splendid work reflects the highest credit upon the wisdom of the department to which we are indebted for its publication; and the manner in which it has been executed by its author. No one can fully appreciate the value or this work without seeing it, because neither analysis nor extracts can give any idea of the immense mass of minute facts which it contains, and the admirable manner in which they are grouped and made subservient to the practical requirements of the manufacturer and the merchant, and the cravings of the student of ornamental art. The illustrations are as magnificent as they are appropriate. In fact, as mere productions of beauty and taste, they give the work the air of a book of art luxury, and we have no doubt that from this feature it will find many admirers and purchasers beyond the ranks of trade and commerce."

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After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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Summary and Review.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 11; Agra, August 8; Calcutta, August 6; Madras, August 5.

The three last sittings of the Bombay Bank Commission were devoted to the examination of Mr. Premchund Roychund, the evil genius of the old Bank. Of course the hall was crowded to hear the unwilling confessions of so great a sinner. Sir C. Jackson invited him to save the Commission all needless trouble, and himself any consequent annoyance, by speaking out at once to the point. He took the plain hint, and spoke out accordingly in very good English. The gist of his evidence was to show that he had been virtual promoter of ever so many public companies, shares in which were allotted to his many friends, including several directors and the manager of the Bombay Bank, and that all parties obliged each other in a way altogether at variance with the rules of sound banking. It was at his instigation that Mr. Blair began lending lakhs of rupees to himself and others on "personal security," with or without the sanction of the Bank directors. Mr. Premchund could not say which of the directors knew of such a practice, although he himself was acquainted with them all. Premchund's father used to manage loans for people who did not care to ask Premchund himself. The latter was Mr. Bullock's chief adviser in all that concerned the Kalbadavie branch. In many cases shares were given in other names to applicants who had special reasons for hiding their own. It was "very usual," he says, to give out shares in other people's names. With regard to any joint transactions between himself or any of his friends and any of the Government directors, he repeated the profession of his entire ignorance, adding only that Mr. A. D. Robertson must have had some dealings of the sort with Mr. Cassels, because "they were staying together and doing business together." The re-

port of the third day's examination is not given; but Premchund was dismissed with a warning that he might have to be called up again. The Commission adjourned till the 26th of August, to look over documents, and to prepare for entering on another subject of inquiry just pointed out to them by the Secretary of State. This must refer to the questions raised by the letter from the English shareholders, on which we have commented elsewhere.

Most of the Indian papers comment approvingly on Mr. Maine's Bill for suppressing European vagrancy, in general accordance with the views suggested by the Madras Government. Ever since the mutiny the nuisance caused by these loafers, stray convicts from Australia, deserted sailors, discharged soldiers, and beggared adventurers of all kinds, has steadily increased, until it became evident that something ought to be done towards putting it down. Accordingly Mr. Maine has brought in a Bill to the following effect:—Any European vagrant may be taken before the nearest magistrate, who after due inquiry may send him to a Government workhouse. These workhouses are to be furnished by the local governments, who will also find food for their temporary inmates at a fixed scale. "Stringent rules of labour and discipline" are to be enforced on the captured vagrants. Employment will be found for them, if possible; and those who reject it will be liable to a month's imprisonment. Any breach of workhouse rules may be punished by imprisonment for three months. A vagrant for whom no employment can be found within a certain time will be deported to England, his passage paid, and one month's subsistence-money allowed him on landing. If he shall have been taken up within a year of his landing under engagement to any person or company, the cost of his deportation may be recovered from those who brought him out. Shipmasters knowingly importing ticket-of-leave men shall be liable to a fine of four hundred rupees. Anyone begging alms in a threatening manner may be punished with a month's imprisonment for the first offence, two months' for the second, and three for any subsequent back-sliding. These are stern measures; but the occasion seems to justify them. What the Home Government will say to the whole Bill, is another question.

COLONEL PELLY's visit to Shiraz has been successful. He has patched up the dispute between Persia and Oman, *alias* Muscat, regarding the port of Bunder Abbas. The lease of that port and the adjacent strip of land had been granted for twenty years to the late Imam, Syud Saeed, and his posterity. When Syud Salim, the present Imam, succeeded to the throne, the Shah set the lease aside on the plea that it spoke of "sons" only, not grandsons. As the Persian word used for "posterity" means also "sons," there was a slight pretence of justice in the plea. The Imam however did not see it, and threatened to blockade the port. An appeal from the Shah to the Indian Government led to the interference of Colonel Pelly, who forbade the Imam from breaking the peace, and went to talk over the matter with the Governor of Fars at Shiraz. The result is that Bunder Abbas has been leased to the Imam for seven years, at 25,000 *tomans* a-year, or more than a third added to the former lease.

THE dispute between Bahrein and Katar has still to be adjusted. Some months ago the Chief of Bahrein, in concert with the Sheikh of Abu Thabi, made a raid among the pearl-fishers of Katar, carrying off many people and property valued

at Rs. 500,000. This outrage on the peace of the Persian Gulf was left unpunished during the Abyssinian war. At last however, on the 28th of July, Colonel Pelly's hands were strengthened by the despatch of the *Vigilant* to the scene of disturbance. Meanwhile the affair has been complicated by the people of Katar, who, tired of waiting for our promised help and disappointed of aid from another quarter, attacked the enemy on their own account, and got defeated with great loss. We trust however that Colonel Pelly and the *Vigilant* will exact full redress from the Lord of Bahrein for his act of unprovoked piracy against Katar.

THERE is a pretty little quarrel about boundaries between two small States, Jeypore and Bustar, dependent on the Governor of Madras. Each of them owns land on the wrong side of the River Kholab; and Colonel Saxton, the Viceregal Commissioner, recommends a partial exchange of ground between the two chiefs, whose natural boundary would then be the river itself. To this the Madras Government demurs, both on general principles, and also on the plea that Jeypore has only just bought some land on the other side of the river. In such a case however a little pressure from above would do no harm, we should think, to anybody; and the popular irritation foreboded by the Madras Government would hardly be strong enough to justify a forbearance otherwise undesirable in the interests of India at large.

ACCORDING to the Calcutta papers Sir John Lawrence will hold no durbar in the Upper Provinces; but early in November he will open the railway from Delhi to Umballa on his march down to Calcutta, whence he will probably embark for England in January next. According to the Allahabad *Pioneer* however, his Excellency's movements were still "quite undetermined." Which authority are we to believe?

THE closing debate on the Oudh Rent Bill was published in the *Gazette* of August 1. It is chiefly remarkable for the rather overdone praise of Sir J. Lawrence by Sir W. Mansfield and Mr. Strachey. Sir John may indeed claim a substantial victory over the thorough-going friends of the Talookdars, in the matter of the final compromise; but the assumed existence of a general tenant-right in Oudh was itself disproved by the inquiries that ended in an arrangement which acknowledges the superior title in most instances of the talookdar. Nevertheless the Oudh Rent Bill must long form a noble monument of the present viceroy's practical statesmanship.

THE Bombay Government, being on its defence in the matter of the Transport Train for Abyssinia, has written a minute in its own vindication. This document shows in the first place that Sir R. Napier himself withdrew his proposal to place the transport train under the Quartermaster General; and secondly, that Sir S. Fitzgerald's dislike to reorganise the train on a military footing, at the very commencement of a campaign, from amongst people wholly unaccustomed to such a form of military service, was amply borne out by the results. Sir Seymour had "expressed a fear that the belief entertained by many officers well acquainted with the class referred to—viz., that we should not find them willing to take such a semi-military service, would be found to be well-grounded." He foresaw too what confusion would arise, in the absence of a ready-formed train, "when officers from India without men, and men from Egypt and elsewhere without officers, met for the first time" at Zoolla. Sir R. Napier's scheme however was adopted, and, in spite of its successful working in the end, was for some time a signal failure. Even at the last it was found necessary to revert to the old organisation of *muccadums*, so well-known in Bombay, with respect to that part of the train which was placed under Colonel Lucas at Zoolla. Under this arrangement "the men were found to be docile, intelligent, and contented;" this part of the train was remarkable for its efficiency; and Colonel Lucas felt sure that under the same system the same results would have ensued elsewhere. Sir S. Fitzgerald ends by appealing to the successful working of the Punjab Train, which was just as little military as that which he would have sent from Bombay.

In a late number of the *Friend of India* Mr. Marshman gives an interesting account of the starting of the first native newspaper under the auspices of the Serampore Mission. It was a great event in the history of British India, and the venture was

made with fear and much misgiving of the temper in which it would be greeted by the Indian Government. Up to the renewal of the Charter in 1813 nothing had been done or allowed by the East India Company, in the way of enlightening the native mind. In vain had Wilberforce in 1793 proposed that schoolmasters should be sent out to India. In 1813 however it was decreed that a lakh of rupees a year should be henceforth set aside from the Indian revenues for the encouragement of literature and science among the natives. Next year Dr. Marshman, one of the Serampore missionaries, published his "Hints for the Establishment of Native Schools." This was followed by the opening of several schools and the publication of a series of school-books, which Mr. Marshman, the doctor's son, translated into Bengallie. Then came the ticklish question of starting a native newspaper. While English journals were still under a stern censorship, was it likely that a native one would be allowed to appear at all? In April 1818 however, Dr. Marshman felt his way with the *Dig-Dursun*, a monthly magazine, each number of which ended with a page of political news. This being received with favour in high quarters, Dr. Marshman two months later made up his mind to issue the first number of a newspaper, called the *Sumachar Durpun*, or Mirror of News. Dr. Carey, his helpmate, took such fright at the risks involved in this step that Dr. Marshman agreed to lay the first number of the new journal before Mr. Edmonstone and another member of the Government, and accept the result of their opinion. All went well however in that direction. The paper made its first appearance. Lord Hastings, writing from the North-West, highly commended the new undertaking, and afterwards allowed the paper to travel by post at a fourth of the usual charge. A copy of the "Mirror" was sent to all the great Calcutta Baboos, of whom Dwarkanath Tagore was the first to enrol himself a subscriber. Only a fortnight after the first appearance of the *Durpun*, another paper, called the *Timirunasuk* or "Destroyer of Darkness," was ushered into a brief existence. Not long afterwards the *Sumachar Chundrika* or "Moon of Intelligence," edited by a Brahmin of great intellect, humour, and literary power, maintained the cause of orthodox Hinduism against the *Durpun*, which, during the subsequent fight about the abolition of Suttee, gained no small advantage over its rival by being published in English and Bengallie. Both journals have since gone the way of so many others, but their descendants in the present day may be counted by hundreds. A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* reminds us that the first native newspaper in Bombay, the *Bombay Sumachar*, was published in 1822 in Guzerati. Ten years later it became a daily newspaper. After a time it was published twice a week, and finally it has gone back to a weekly issue.

WE have given elsewhere the new Furlough Rules for Indian chaplains, as they have been issued in India "subject to confirmation" by the home powers. We trust they will give as much satisfaction as those for the other services seem to have done.

"ANOTHER SUFFERER BY THE AMALGAMATION SCHEME" will find his letter in the proper place. It is perhaps too strongly worded for the occasion, and the pertinence of part of it is not quite clear. But the very loudness of the outcry in this instance indicates the warmth of the irritation that smoulders throughout the old Indian army, at the way their just claims to bonus compensation have hitherto been met.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. T. E. P. Tyrwhitt, 36th Regt., at Murree, July 20. Major A. W. Bolton, late H.M.'s 50th N.I., and also of the Bengal Staff Corps, at Instow, Aug. 27. MADRAS.—Dr. J. T. J. Doyle, F.R.C.S.I., Assistant Surgeon in Madras Army, at Madras, July 17. BOMBAY.—Asst. Surg. A. McDiarmid, on passage from Bombay to Suez, in the P. and O. str. *Salsette*, on his way to England, on m.o.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Milne, Mr. J. Alexander, Major gen. Dunsford, Mr. J. Lockie, Mr. Beckworth, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. W. C. Bryan, Mr. F. C. Fowle, Mrs. Brookes' child, Mr. R. D. Mangies, Mr. Lockwood. From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. A. Bortadaile, Mr. Newton, Capt. Newport, Lieut. W. H. Yates, Mr. W. N. Coghlan, Lieut. Hobson, Mr. Parkes. From MADRAS.—Mr. Mackenzie. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. F. White, Mr. Daly, Mr. W. C. Hunter. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Witham, Mr. Armstrong.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Nyanza*, Sept. 11.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Tennant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. H. G. Henderson, Mr. A. V. Jones, Capt. G. E. Wells. From MADRAS.—Mr. Rice, Major Bowen, Capt. Middleton and child. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Pittis, Lieut. Quinn, Mr. James. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES FOR CHAPLAINS.

Financial Department, Simla, July 31.—No. 1,491.—Subject to confirmation by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules regarding leave of absence to chaplains, in supersession of all previous rules and orders on the subject. The rules will take effect from the 1st August, 1868:—

Definitions.—1. In the following rules "actual service" includes the period during which a chaplain is on duty, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods during which a chaplain not on leave may be out of employ in India.

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

"Long extraordinary leave" means extraordinary leave extending beyond a period of three months.

"Long furlough" means furlough extending beyond a period of three months.

"Salary" includes acting allowances.

A chaplain's "station" means that station to which he stands appointed, or such other place as the Government to which he is subordinate may determine.

CHAPTER I.—FURLOUGH.

2. The maximum period of furlough which can be granted to any chaplain during the whole period of his service is limited to six years.

3. Subject to the above limit, two years' furlough shall be placed to the credit of each chaplain after the completion of the first seven years of actual service, and one year's furlough after the completion of every additional four years of actual service.

4. Except under Rule 8, no furlough shall be taken until at credit under Rule 3.

5. Except under Rule 8 (b), furlough shall not be repeated until three years from the date of the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough. Leave taken under Chapters II. and III., but no other leave, shall be reckoned as part of the said three years.

6. The maximum terms of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

7. Except under Rule 8, a chaplain when on furlough shall be granted allowances at the rates noted below:—Archdeacon and the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, £600 per annum; senior chaplains, and senior chaplains of the Church of Scotland, £500 per annum; junior ditto, £350 per annum.

8. Under medical certificate—

(a.) Furlough may be taken on the above conditions without reference to the amount at credit under Rule 3.

(b.) Furlough for a period not exceeding one year may be taken, even if less than three years have elapsed since the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough. When on furlough under this clause, a chaplain shall be entitled to only the allowances noted below, unless he has completed six months' actual service since his last return from long extraordinary leave, or long furlough, and there remains some leave to his credit under Rule III., in which case a chaplain shall draw the full allowances mentioned in Rule VII., until that credit be exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding one year:—Archdeacon and the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, £480 per annum; senior chaplain, £384; junior chaplain, £300.

(c.) Furlough taken without medical certificate or under clause (a) of this rule may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. During the period of extension of furlough beyond two years under this clause, a chaplain shall be entitled to the allowances mentioned in the margin of Rule VII. (b).

9. Furlough taken or extended under Rule VIII. shall be subject to the provision of Rule II.

10. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the chaplain quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

11. For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough, and between the termination of furlough and the re-arrival at his station, a chaplain shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days. During those periods his allowances shall be the same as during the furlough to which the said leave is subsidiary.

12. Subject to the exigencies of the service, both as regards the number of furloughs available at any one time, and as regards individual applications, of which exigencies the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, shall be exclusively the judge, furloughs shall be granted under those rules.

13. All applications for furlough under medical certificate, in accordance with these rules, shall be granted without restriction.

14. If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of chaplains who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate shall be granted in the following order:—

The applicant to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule 3 shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in India is longest, reckoning, in the case of a chaplain who has not taken long extraordinary leave, or long furlough, from the date of his arrival in India, and in the case of a chaplain who has taken long extraordinary leave or long furlough from the date of his last return from such leave or furlough.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the gradation list.

CHAPTER II.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

15. Subject to the exigencies of the State, a chaplain who has completed five months' continuous duty may take privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or house-rent, but with loss of conveyance and jail allowances.

16. In the same manner, and under the same conditions, two or three months' privilege leave may be taken when a chaplain has completed continuous duty of ten months and fifteen months respectively.

17. If a chaplain shall overstay his privilege leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent.

CHAPTER III.—SPECIAL LEAVE.

18. Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted, at the discretion of the Government, for a period not exceeding six months. In respect of allowances to be drawn during the leave and of subsidiary leave, the conditions of special leave shall be the same as those prescribed for furlough under Rules 7 and 11.

19. Rule 17 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to a chaplain overstaying special leave.

20. Special leave may be repeated without allowances after intervals of at least six years' actual service.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL.

21. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Governor-general of India in Council may from time to time prescribe.

22. Furlough, privilege leave, and special leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if a chaplain absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

23. Subject to considerations of State, there shall be no restriction as to the places where a chaplain may reside when on leave.

24. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England. When furlough is taken in England an advance of the first quarter's allowance may be made in India; such advance shall not be recoverable in case of death.

25. The term of residence qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of chaplains appointed before January 11, 1854, fifteen years, and in the case of chaplains appointed on or after that date, seventeen years; but no leave, except privilege leave and subsidiary leave, shall count as residence.

26. The term of service qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of chaplains appointed before January 11, 1854, eighteen years, and in the case of chaplains appointed on or after that date, twenty years. Leave of absence in India taken prior to August 25, 1864, shall count as service for pension, and shall not be reckoned as furlough under these rules.

Published by order of H.E. the Governor-general in Council.

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Secretary to the Government of India.

THE LATE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.—DESPATCHES TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, AND THE GOVERNORS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

July 30.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication of the following despatches from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, communicating to the Government of India, and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and to H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the expression of H.M.'s most gracious acknowledgment of the services rendered by the commander and the troops during the recent campaign in Abyssinia, as well as by the several Governments, H.E. the C. in C. in India, and the various authorities employed in equipping and despatching the forces sent from India.

H.E. the C. in C. in India is requested to be good enough to cause the despatch to the Govt. of India to be read at the head of every garrison or body of troops in the Bengal Presidency.

India-office, London, July 3, 1868.

Military.—No. 233.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. for India in Council.

Sir,—Intelligence of the complete and most satisfactory termination of the campaign in Abyssinia having been received and submitted to her Majesty, I am commanded to convey to your Excellency's Government the deep sense which her Majesty entertains of the service which has been rendered to the Empire by the Government and army of India.

2. The highly efficient manner in which the force was organised, equipped, and forwarded to the seat of operations, and the gallantry, perseverance, and good discipline exhibited by the troops when in the field have contributed to the attainment of a success of no ordinary character.

3. It is with special gratification that I find myself charged with the duty of conveying through your Excellency her Majesty's thanks to the gallant army of India, and I am commanded to desire that those thanks may be communicated in the most public manner to the entire service.

4. I have separately addressed the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the share which the armies of those Presidencies have borne in the campaign; and I take occasion to request your Excellency to express to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the army of Bengal the high sense entertained by her Majesty of the very efficient manner in which the Bengal Contingent was equipped and despatched to the Red Sea.

5. I take this opportunity of forwarding to your Excellency a copy of a letter, dated the 1st inst., which, in accordance with the commands of her Majesty, I have addressed to Lieut.-general Sir Robert Napier on the

termination of the operations of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.—I have, &c.,
(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

From the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, to H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, Military, No. 70, dated July 3, 1868.

I transmit for the information of your lordship's Government a copy of a despatch, No. 233, which, in accordance with the commands of her Majesty, I have this day addressed to the Governor general in Council, conveying to the Government and the army of India the thanks of her Majesty for the services rendered by them in the conduct of the operations in Abyssinia, the termination of which, in the most satisfactory manner, has been recently reported to H.M.'s Government.

2. In making this communication I take the opportunity of conveying to your lordship the hearty thanks of H.M.'s Government for the promptitude with which the demands of the Governor general in Council and of the Government of Bombay were met by the Madras Government, and for the cordial spirit of co-operation evinced by the several departments concerned in carrying your lordships instructions into effect.

3. I especially desire to record the high sense which H.M.'s Government entertain of the zeal and alacrity displayed in the despatch of the detachment of the Madras sappers and miners to take part in the expedition, and of the excellent services rendered by that body of men during the campaign, in the course of which they well maintained the high reputation of the Madras army, no less than of the distinguished corps which they represented.

From the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, Bombay.—(Military), No. 129, dated July 3, 1868.

I transmit, for the information of your Excellency in Council, a copy of a despatch [No. 233] which I have this day addressed, by her Majesty's commands, to the Government of India, on receiving the intelligence of the complete and most satisfactory termination of the campaign in Abyssinia.

2. In doing so, I take the opportunity of tendering to your Excellency the cordial thanks of H.M.'s Government for the exertions on the part of the Government of Bombay which have so largely contributed to this important result.

3. The energetic and able measures taken by you on the receipt of the instructions which I had the honour to communicate to you in my several telegraphic messages of the 1st, 13th, and 14th of August last, and in my secret despatch of the 16th of the same month, rendered it possible for the Expeditionary Force to take the field in sufficient time to accomplish the object of the campaign within the season during which active military operations could be carried on in Abyssinia.

4. I notice that, in your Excellency's telegraphic message of the 29th July, you stated, in answer to a question which I had addressed to you, that "the operations ought to commence by January in order to be finished in one season," and that you "could have the force ready in time, provided only that you could obtain animals, which should be collected immediately."

5. The authority to collect transport animals was conveyed to you by my telegraphic message of the 1st August, and the result was that Sir Robert Napier was enabled to land at Zoulla, and to assume the command of the Expeditionary Force on the 3rd of January.

6. The precision with which the plans laid for the conduct of the Expedition were carried into execution has been throughout one of its most remarkable characteristics.

7. H.M.'s Government have not failed to notice and to appreciate your Excellency's personal and indefatigable exertions in the conduct of these preparations. They desire also to acknowledge the great zeal and efficiency displayed by the several departments in carrying out the instructions of your Excellency's Government, and of the admirable behaviour of the troops of the Bombay Presidency, both European and Native.

[Here follows the complimentary despatch from the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir Robert Napier, No. 3,712a, dated July 1, 1868, which has already appeared in the Mail.]

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civilians have obtained leave of absence:—Colonel Pears, Postmaster General of Madras, three months, from the 1st August; Captain Mottet, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Commission, has privilege leave from July 1st; Mr. Gregor, Controller of the Money Order Office, Calcutta, fifteen months in lieu of leave dated July 1st; leave, on medical certificate, from the 11th July to the 1st November, 1868, has been granted to Lieutenant Whish, H.M.'s 103rd Foot, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Rajpootana (July 30); Mr. Wrenn, Supervisor, 1st grade, Oude, four months; Mr. Fraser, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Godda, for two months, from the 7th August; Mr. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, for two months, from 1st August; in modification of the orders of the 16th July, Mr. Lawford, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore, is authorised to avail himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him, from the 10th August next; Mr. Stevens, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nowadah, for one month, in extension; Lieutenant Wimberley, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 1st August; Mr. Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, Chumparan, is allowed leave of absence up to the 15th November next, in extension.

EXAMINATION.—Lieut. Yates, 23rd N.I., is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustance according to the lower standard (July 30).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE shareholders of the late Bank of Bombay are determined to keep their grievances alive and stirring. They have written to the Under-Secretary of State for India a rather peremptory letter, reproaching Sir S. Northcote with having prejudged their claims by repudiating the liability of the Indian Government to make them good. Being willing however "to accept that statement as intended to be applicable only to existing circumstances," they set before him a few "heads of inquiry, on which full information is essential." The heads are as follow:—First, the connection between any of the directors and the transactions that led to the ultimate loss. Secondly, a full and detailed account of the alteration in the Bank Charter; who proposed it, for what reasons, by whom it was considered, and when adopted? How did the alterations become law? Who is responsible? Thirdly, a careful scrutiny into the use made of the altered powers, with reference to past or future transactions, and to the persons who sanctioned the misuse of those powers. Fourthly, how much did the Government officers in Bombay or Calcutta know of the Bank's affairs?

A copy of this letter has been forwarded by the India-office to Bombay to be laid before the Commission of Inquiry. Meanwhile the letter has been published in company with a lengthier document, furnished by "a gentleman of considerable public and legal experience." The writer declares that a careful perusal of the Blue-book on the Bombay Bank affairs has "entirely confirmed" his first impression as to the responsibility of the Indian Government for the losses sustained by the shareholders of the Bank. This view is shown not to rest so much on the known connection between the Government and the Bank, as on the fact of the former's sanctioning that alteration in the Bank Charter, "which alone enabled the directors to ruin the Bank." *Hoc fonte derivata clades*: from the introduction of one fatal clause in the Bank Charter sprang all the ensuing mischiefs. That the clause found its way there by accident is the excuse put in by the Bombay Government; but, as the writer goes on to show, the excuse itself is at variance with known facts, which tend to show that the Bombay Government must have had some inkling of the changes made in the wording of the new Charter.

It is certainly curious that Sir C. Wood's letter of June, 1865, pointing out the difference between the Charter of the Bombay Bank and those of the Bengal and Madras Banks,

should have drawn forth no clear and pertinent reply from Bombay. His second letter of September, in the same year, complained still more pointedly of the difference in question, as a thing that ought not to be. Not a word however of explanation came from Bombay, until Lord Cranborne's stern demand for further knowledge reached the Government in the beginning of 1867.

Even then no real explanation was given, nor has any been given from that day to this. But a lengthy and involved "summary," appended to a letter from Mr. A. D. Robertson, the Government Director, who took charge of the Bill for the renewal of the Charter, tries to make out that nobody except the draftsman knew anything about the origin of the fatal clause; that the Government never meant to grant nor the Directors to ask for the powers therein contained; and that, if the Government had known what was happening, they would never have let the clause pass.

Mr. Robertson, for his part, declares that the words pointed out by Lord Cranborne attracted no attention at the time, and must have "crept into the Bill" by sheer inadvertence, through "the phraseology of the English Joint-stock Companies Act having been followed in the preparation of the draft." And yet, according to the Summary itself, Mr. Robertson at first objected to using the phraseology of that same Act, and sent the directors a copy of the draft, "*with its deviations from the Bengal Charter marked upon it.*" Strange that both then, and afterwards in speaking before the Legislative Council on the Bill for sanctioning the new Charter, he should have utterly overlooked the more than verbal difference between the Bengal and Bombay Charters, which ought to have stared him in the face! Nor is it less surprising that the Bombay Government should plead total ignorance of a clause which, by their own admission, meant "a radical change in the business programme of the Bank."

"There is nothing on record to show that" they "were aware" of the change made from the original draft of the new Charter. Granted for the moment; but even so, thinks the eminent jurist above-mentioned, the liability of the Government seems to be put "beyond question." By their own showing, they "omitted the plain duty of considering the terms of the charter before it was passed," and must therefore be held responsible for what ensued from "their gross neglect of simple and ordinary precautions." And this is the unsought opinion not of a partial friend or an unskilled lawyer, but of an authority of acknowledged weight among his brethren. Possibly it may prove to be doubtful law; but anyone can see that it is sound justice.

But what if this explanation does not explain the whole truth? Has the Bombay Government ever made careful inquiry into the matter? The writer of the opinion maintains that the inquiry was steadily shirked, and that the mischievous words inserted in the amended draft of the charter were not inserted by mistake. There is nothing, he says, in the English Joint-Stock Act which could account for the alleged mistake. A comparison of the original with the amended draft shows that the words could not have "crept in" by mere inadvertence; for a subsequent clause in the second draft repeats and amplifies the provisions regarding advances on the shares of "other public companies in India." Somebody therefore must have known what all this really meant. At a meeting of the shareholders in August, 1865, Mr. Hannay, one of the commercial directors, declared that the Act of 1863 was "carefully considered at the Council Board and by Special Committees, and the result was the passing of it without restrictions as to amount, and *with permission, when deemed advisable, to advance on shares in public companies.*" The same speaker afterwards declared that Mr. Robertson's brother directors had found him "exceedingly obstructive, not only in objecting to some clauses now in the Bill, but also to some others which, but for him, might have been there." Here at any rate is a flat contradiction to the defence made both by Mr. Robertson and the Bombay Government. Where the truth lies, time will doubtless make clear. Meanwhile the impartial reader will draw his own conclusions;

will perceive among other things that the Bombay Government in 1857 had forgotten Mr. Hannay's speech of 1865. What a misfortune it is to have a bad memory, when things that you wish forgotten turn up to shame you at inconvenient times!

"I cannot thread my way through these unhappy contradictions. The impression produced on my own mind—amounting indeed to conviction—is that the charter could not have been inadvertently, and was designedly altered." So says the author of the legal opinion. It is certainly very hard to believe that some two millions were squandered in as many years, while the Government and the Government directors continued in happy ignorance of the primary excuses for all that waste. There are limits to the faith of the most credulous. If any rational being still supposes that the Bombay Government in 1865 had no idea of the mischief sanctioned by themselves in 1863, we can only regard him as another wonder of the world.

It may still however be a question how far the Government's liability rests on the mere passing of an improper Act. Was the clause that caused so much mischief in itself an illegal clause? Be that as it may however, the way in which the Bill was hurried through Council, without sufficient notice given to the shareholders, must materially strengthen the claim against the Government. And there can, we imagine, be no doubt whatever that the Government is strictly liable, through the negligence of its representatives in the Bank, for all loans advanced on bad or no security in the teeth of the express provisions in the Bank Charter.

One more plea in behalf of the shareholders ought not to be overlooked. If it be true that the Government kept the Bank going, by advances from the public treasury, for six months after the bulk of shareholders had urged the immediate winding-up of an insolvent concern, the responsibility for such a step must in fairness remain with those who thus assumed it.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

IF it were possible for Englishmen to colonise India as they have colonised the New World and are fast colonising Australasia, one great source of anxiety to English statesmen would speedily be done away. The question of our hold on British India could then be safely trusted to solve itself. A strong garrison of British settlers would assure the continuance of British rule in those broad regions, whatever effects it might have in checking the political progress of the natives themselves. One salient difficulty would be lifted out of the way, to be replaced by others ultimately perhaps as great, but of little account in the immediate future. Visions of India colonised and made fruitful to almost any extent by British immigrants have always filled the minds of speculative Englishmen, looking far away to the beautiful distances that rise beyond the less tempting region of demonstrable facts. It is always a pity to spoil such dreams of a possible future by reference to past and present facts; but somehow the results of a hundred years' dominion have left those dreams as far from any approach towards fulfilment as when they were first imagined. Many more Englishmen indeed now go out to India; but of those who make that country their home, the number at this moment is probably less than ever. No Englishman of the third generation has yet grown up there, and no mixed race of Anglo-Indians has hitherto struck its roots in that soil, as mixed races seem to have done in the West Indies and in America. The rich Anglo-Saxon blood—to use a term popularly understood—has hitherto shown no signs of true vitality even in the genial air of the Himalayas.

Far be it from us however to throw cold water on dreams which may yet prove no wilder than hundreds of others, that have grown with the process of the suns into splendid realities. Nature works very slowly as a rule, forming a continent at the rate of a few feet a year, and continuing the same types of men and animals unchanged through fifty centuries at the least. It is not impossible, let us say, that India may be colonised by Englishmen a thousand years hence. It is not very unlikely that long before that time British colonies may have really

taken root in the many ranges of hills that fill no inconsiderable space in the map of British India. Even in the plains of Upper India, from Umballa to Sealkote, our countrymen may find it possible some day to live and multiply. It is only indeed of late years that English enterprise has turned itself freely and intelligently to seeking for the golden apples of the Indian Hesperides; and who knows what may come of the new fields already opened to it in the production of cotton, tea, silk, and coffee, in the building of railways, bridges, docks, in the digging of canals, and so forth? Even if India should never become the abiding home of English families, it may still be made the standing camp of an endless succession of British workers devoting the best years of their lives to the twofold labour of developing its resources, and growing rich enough to end their days comfortably at home. Statesmen like Lord William Bentinck and Lord Metcalfe hoped much from the future increase of British settlers in India; and in some such way as this, if in no other, their hopes may yet be realised to the full.

All things considered then, we are ready to go a long way with the views put forth in Dr. Graham's pamphlet on the Development of India's Resources by European Settlers.* The author of this little work, republished mainly from his contributions to a Scotch newspaper, spent a good part of his life in India, and devoted his spare time to inquiries bearing on the question which he has here discussed with a due admixture of zeal and practical knowledge. Discreetly confining himself to the Indian hill-ranges, he attempts to show how easily European colonies could live and flourish in the temperate air of regions now scantily peopled, but rich in all the possibilities of almost boundless development under the nursing care of English enterprise. Arguing from what has already been done by that means in spots like Kangra, Kumaon, Darjeeling, and in the valley of the Brahmaputra, Dr. Graham fairly enough infers the feasibility of founding permanent colonies in all parts of the Indian hills. There are the Khasia Hills, for instance, to the south of Assam and north of Sylhet, which divide the mountain land of the Garrows on the west from that of the Nagas to the east. These hills range in height from 4,500 to 6,500 feet above the sea-level. Their tops form so many tablelands, some of them overlooking views of marvellous compass, framed in by the snow-capped Himalayas. Their steep sides are thickly covered with everlasting verdure. The rainfall, heavy at Cherrapoonjee on one of the southern spurs, becomes in other places little heavier than that of a wet English summer; and the rain runs off so quickly that no harm to one's health or comfort need be feared. Some English officers lived through a monsoon here in tents. In the hottest part of the year the temperature of these hills averages twenty degrees less than the plains of Bengal; the mean temperature of Cherrapoonjee being about sixteen degrees below that of Calcutta. Coal, lime, iron, and other minerals abound here; potatoes may be had for the digging of them; fruits of all kinds grow profusely; rich pastures support fine cattle; grain is plentiful, and broad belts of valuable forest cover the hill-sides. Of water also there is no lack. It is altogether a pleasant, fertile, and healthy land, in which Englishmen could live and labour out of doors with as much impunity as in any part of Australia. So at least say those, including Dr. Hooker, who know it best.

The Khasiahs themselves are a wild aboriginal race of Tartar affinities, sturdy and honest like most of the hill-men on that side of India; good sportsmen, not averse from labour, and thoroughly English in their carnivorous habits. They look down on the Bengalees of the plain, and are excellent friends with the English who live among them. With proper inducements to settle here, a colony of Englishmen, hardy, intelligent, sober, and inured to manual toil, might speedily rival the progress already made by their fellow-workers in other colonial fields.

What has been said in favour of the Khasiah Hills applies with equal pertinence to the tea-growing ranges of Cachar and

to the coffee-bearing Nilgherries of Southern India; with still greater pertinence to the whole length of the Himalayas, from Darjeeling up to Kangra. The last-named district is already famous for its excellent tea, the supply of which, for want of more workmen, cannot keep pace with the demand. An importation of English spinners and English looms would soon make this valley a flourishing mart for the manufacture of its native wools. In Kemaon again, besides its well-established trade in tea, a wide field of usefulness lies open, in its mines of the richest iron, in its immense forests of pine and fir best fitted for smelting the iron, in its beds of stone, slate, and gypsum, and in the abundance of its water-supply. The climate of these districts must be better suited on the whole to the average Briton than the moister and warmer air of the Khasiah Hills. Here at any rate, as in the Nilgherries, the white man may work out of doors all day, or the greater part of it, the whole year round. To Kangra and Kemaon therefore Dr. Graham would first direct the stream of British immigration. Chumba also, lying north of Kangra, might become the centre of a busy trade in silk.

All this sounds encouraging enough, and we should like to see the experiment of thus colonising parts of India fairly tried. But how about the question of manual labour? There, we fear, lies the rub. Colonel Blair Reid, writing about Chumba, holds that Europeans could "never compete with the natives in mere manual labour," however well it might pay them to take up land and employ natives to cultivate it for them. You will never get Englishmen to work in India for wages that would suffice the native. Even in the most thinly peopled districts it would be cheaper to import native workmen from a distance than to hire half as many Europeans on the spot. We much fear that all the inducements in the world, including a free grant of land to each emigrant, would tempt very few English workmen to leave their own land, or give up the seeming certainty of a prosperous career in America or Australia, for the chance of founding new homes for their families in any part of British India. Men of some capital and energy will doubtless go thither in ever-increasing numbers, as employers of labour and pioneers of new roads to wealth. Overseers, foremen, schoolmasters, gardeners, with a sprinkling of trained artisans and farm-labourers, will always find their account in swelling the tide of emigration to the still fruitful East. But the founding of genuine settlements in our Indian highlands must still, we fear, be reckoned among the problems of a distant future.

Correspondence.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to assure you that the case to which you have called attention in your last issue—scandalous and inexplicable as it appears to be—is not by any means an exceptional one. I happen to know of several officers, whose claims have been rejected off hand by the Bengal Compensation Committee, upon equally unjust and frivolous grounds; and my own treatment at their hands has been little less irrational and outrageous. The proposals contained in your article for setting this question at rest commend themselves by their moderation to the notice of Sir Stafford Northcote, who can hardly be indifferent to the existence of the wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction which exists upon this matter. Like a vast number of military men, I am by birth and association a Conservative, and have hitherto viewed with dismay the advance in this country of principles and doctrines opposed to those of that party: but the jobbery and corruption which has of late seemed to prevail—the indifference of the Government to all complaints, which they are not forced by self-interest to consider, have caused me somewhat to modify my views, and to ask seriously whether reform is not after all imperatively needed, and whether a new Parliament, such as that we are about to have, is not absolutely necessary to purge the avenues of justice from the time-honoured obstructions which now encumber them, and to render

* "The Industrial Development by European Settlers of the Resources of India." By Archibald Graham, M.D. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1868.

access to the authorities less difficult to applicants for redress than at present.

With regard to this particular question, which has been so long before the public, that the public must be quite sick of hearing about it, nothing but a grinding sense of injustice and oppression, and the indignation consequent thereon, could, I am quite sure, induce a body of English gentlemen such as those of the late Indian army, to persistently air their grievances in the public press, and if their cries, instead of ceasing, rather increase in volume, it can be accounted for by the fact that no notice is taken of them.

I sincerely hope that ere it hands over the reins of Government the present ministry will make some concession, however slight, in this matter. The knowledge that it acknowledged the hardships which you have exposed, and was prepared to consider the matter, and to afford some relief to however limited an extent, would evidence that it was not deaf, after all, to well founded applications for redress, and would allay the irritation which not unreasonably now exists.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

ANOTHER SUFFERER BY THE AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CAMERON.

The *Madras Times* allows that theoretically there can be no doubt that an officer whom two brother officers affirm to have been drunk on duty, who disturbs the peace of a club, to which he does not belong, while drunk on duty, and who omits to visit an important guard, and yet reports that he has visited it, has placed himself in a very difficult position to defend. But when the case comes to be looked at in a less stringent way, the gravity of the colours tones down considerably. Supposing he were drunk, there was, at any rate, conflicting testimony on the point, while it was pretty evident that his intoxication must have ensued upon very moderate potions. Suppose he did neglect the Arsenal guard, there is nothing to show that the neglect was in any degree wilful; or that he had habitually neglected such matters. Supposing he had entered the club uninvited in search of acquaintances, the practice is said to be common enough in Poona, while of the disturbance complained, the accounts are so extremely vague that it is not easy to gather that the disturbance in question was very much outside the bounds of ordinary conviviality. As to the fourth charge, it fell to the ground. Yet Sir William Mansfield, who had the option, confirms the sentence, which the Court, on the proving of the first charge, had no option whatever in the necessity of passing. In the face of the Commander-in-Chief in India's late clemency towards one or two offenders, on a much higher scale than Captain Cameron (whose chief fault seems to have been a weak thoughtlessness), a severe reprimand one would have supposed sufficient to have met his offence. One is almost disposed to suspect that, as with a colony of rooks, of which one must be shot to scare the rest, the turning point in the tide of clemency had been reached, and the next case which arose was doomed to be made an example of, and Captain Cameron being that one, thus met with an inelastic application of the strictest letter of the law. We do not for a moment say that the letter has not met with the strictest legal justice; but we do say that we think that he has been exceedingly unfortunate.

EXCESSIVE CROWING.

The *Madras Times* observes that General George Pollock, who commanded the British army that recovered the British captives in Afghanistan in 1841, was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath, £1,000 per annum, and a gala sword. But he did more than merely recover those captives, he succeeded in vindicating the much tarnished honour of the British army, and in restoring British prestige on both sides of the Indus. It would be difficult to find a precedent for such an annihilation of a British force as that recorded by Lady Sale. If the present excitement at home about the Abyssinian Expedition is reasonable, what might not have been done in honour of a force that reoccupied Cabul after such a disaster? A precedent has been now established which may be very inconvenient some day. There will be a reaction of public opinion at home, and then Abyssinian heroes will be at a cruel discount. Nelson declared that "England expects each man to do his duty;" but it would almost seem that now-a-days she expects no such thing, and is so surprised at his doing it that she then abandons herself to boundless self-gratulation. It surely is no rare thing for British soldiers to try, like Sir Henry Lawrence, to do their duty. "What are you shouting for?" asked a London democrat of another disciple of Beales in Trafalgar-square the other day, on the occasion of a Reform demonstration. "I'm sure I don't know," said the other, "but everyone else shouts." History will not shout; it will record that the Abyssinian Expedition was highly creditable to Sir Robert Napier's gene-

ralship, but it will not for one moment rank the campaign with any of the others in which the general has seen such active service. The fact is that the London press, almost unanimously, deprecated the expedition being sent, then employed endless arguments to prove that it would result in signal ruin, then exulted over failure here and failure there, and when, despite its croakings, all the results aimed at were gloriously achieved, it veered round and started on the other tack, and is now as unduly jubilant as it was a few weeks ago unduly alarmed. Yet in ten years, if not much earlier, if war breaks out in Europe, the expedition will be virtually forgotten, save by those who took part in it. Had we had a good stand up fight, man against man, rifle against rifle, steel gun against steel gun, science against science, and had we come off victors, we might well be proud; but it is surely no surprising thing to have thrashed a foe so little worthy of our steel as the Abyssinians.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

The *Times of India* is very doubtful whether the institution of the Star of India afforded a legitimate means of bestowing honorary distinction upon men for service rendered out of India. We confess that we are extremely jealous of the integrity of this Indian order. It was instituted, on the recommendation of Lord Canning, for the purpose of rewarding men who had done good service in, or to India; and chiefly, we apprehend, for those who had by acts of beneficence contributed to the prosperity of the country, and to the welfare of the people of India. Certainly, it was not intended to be a military order, and its application was expressly confined to services rendered "in" or "to" India. The statutes appear to be very distinct and authoritative upon these points. The first class, or grand commandership of the order, may be given to anyone who has rendered good service to India, but the second and third classes are open only to those who have rendered such service in India. Now this Abyssinian expedition may have been beneficial to India, but by no forced construction can it be considered service in India. So it would seem that according to the statute, as it originally existed, no K.C.S.I. or C.S.I. could be created, on account of this Abyssinian service. Of course, however, the Queen can alter the statute by a stroke of the pen, can cause the word *in* to appear henceforth as *to*, or make any other emendations that her Majesty may think fit to decree. The question then is whether it is desirable to make these alterations. We have said that the first-class of the order may be given for eminent services to India. The object of this, perhaps, was to include a Secretary of State for India, who might be a very fit recipient of the decoration, without ever having been in India at all. But it need not be said that there may be others besides Secretaries of State who may also render good service to India, whilst residing in other parts of the world. We see no good reason for the distinction, and the only objection that can be offered to the general substitution of the word *to*, is that it is capable of such latitude of construction as may lead to abuse. On the whole, however, it may be said that the alteration is one which will not radically affect the constitution of the order, and, therefore, it might be decreed without danger. But we should be sorry to see any greater extension of the margin. It will be a mistake for the Star of India to become anything but a strictly Indian order. The fear which we entertain is that the Horse Guards will make a convenience of it. Now, we are afraid we cannot altogether deny that, in the eyes of the authorities at home, though certainly not in those of the Indian statesmen who recommended it, the Star of India was established for the purpose of "relieving the Bath;" and there have certainly been some recent indications that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is disposed to convert it to such uses. We have seen added to the list the names of men who doubtless have done good service of a purely military character, and who would, in all probability, have got the Bath, if the Star of India had not been instituted. Military men would much rather receive the Bath than the Star of India, and whenever the latter is given to a soldier in preference to the former, the recipient himself is disappointed, while there are numbers of officers, civil or political, who consider that such grants of the Star of India are palpable misappropriations.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following examinations have taken place:—Lieut. Lovett, R.E., of the Persian Telegraph Department, has passed with credit in the Persian language, according to the second standard, as laid down in G.O. No. 734, September 9, 1864; Mr. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, P.W., Hyderabad, has passed the colloquial examination prescribed for Public Works; Mr. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer in Central India, has passed the departmental standard examination prescribed for Public Works, July 23.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, ASSAM.—The following officers attached to the Survey Department in Assam are vested with the powers of a collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in their respective districts, viz.:—Lieut. Butter, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge, First Division, Kamroop; Lieut. Barron, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge, Second Division, Luckimpore; Mr. Talbot, Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge, Waste Land Party, Sebsaugor.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

ALLAHABAD, August 3.—It is extremely difficult to send you any news from this station at present. We are all so quiet, and what with the heat and prickly heat, but few are inclined to move about. However, I got a few items yesterday, which I communicate, but do not vouch for their accuracy. Mr. M. H. Court, our able and well-liked Commissioner, who felt much his supersession by Mr. Reid, is, I hear, to go into the Board. It is said Mr. Simson succeeds him, and Mr. Reid, Mr. Simson. If these arrangements do take place no one can grumble. The Commissioner's office will be delighted to get such a worthy successor to Mr. Court, who is as much liked as Mr. Simson, and the secretariat will fling up their hats at getting Mr. Reid, who is as good as Mr. Simson, and that is saying a great deal. I hear also that Mr. Robertson, the able junior secretary, goes on privilege leave for three months, in October, and after that goes on leave to Europe. I suppose he will be succeeded by Mr. Henvey, the under secretary, who will be replaced, it is said, by Mr. D. M. Smeaton, a very promising young officer. I believe that sanction has, or is soon to come, giving four uncovenanted deputy collectors Rs. 800 a month. Of the fortunate four I can, I believe, mention Kooer Lutchmun Pershed and Mr. G. G. Billings, of Meerut, as two of the successful men. The Lieutenant-governor, it is said, leaves Nynce Tal in September, for Mussoorie, *via* the hill route. Sir William's rule seems to have had a galvanising effect on some, for never were reports, &c., sent in with such punctuality.

SAUGOR, July 30.—Captain Richardes, barrack master of this station, proceeded yesterday, on leave of absence, on medical certificate, *vid* Bombay, to England. He was in a very delicate state of health, and it was with great difficulty that he could leave the station, from which his departure is deeply regretted by many. Fresh cases of cholera are occurring daily in the city, but through the strenuous exertions of the medical authorities and the free use of medicines, no more deaths have taken place. The monsoon of this year appears to be of a very different character to those of preceding years; the rains have hitherto been mere showers, and this day has broke forth with a bright sun and an unclouded sky like a spring day in England after a light shower. The hospital which is being built on the post-office road promises to be a magnificent building, and it is being gradually extended and commences to show its giant proportions; the clink of the mason's hammer is going incessantly during the day, and crowds of natives, women, and little children are employed at high rates of wages, which must be of great benefit to them at this season of the year, when grain is so very high in price. The new barracks are also progressing rapidly, and much credit is, I think, due to the executive engineer, Captain Tabor, for his indefatigable exertions on these buildings. He is to be seen every day at the works, guiding, instructing, and supervising the rearing up of these massive structures, which, when completed, will be without doubt the best and most comfortable barracks in India. When barracks such as these are built throughout India, changes of stations of regiments should be discontinued, and a great saving to Government and to the men themselves would be the result, for no soldier would desire to leave such comfortable quarters where he has his sleeping and bath-rooms on the upper story, and dining-rooms, recreation-rooms, library, and reading-room on the ground floor—in fact, every comfort which any soldier could desire. Since writing the above, I hear that more cases of cholera have occurred, and one has proved fatal. A new charitable dispensary is being built here from local funds, under the supervision of the "darogah," who was formerly in the Public Works Department, and when completed it will be an ornament to the city. It is built on the banks of the lake, and will be a very picturesque building.

BERHAMPORE, August 1.—Just a week ago I had the good luck to witness the splendid phenomenon which crossed our heavens at half-past eight P.M. precisely. I believe I was the only European in this station who saw it. I do not call it a "meteor," it was rather a gigantic specimen of the *ignis fatuus* type; its course S.S. by W. to N.N.E. by accurate observation, time about thirty or forty seconds in transit; course, a segment of the hemisphere. Cholera has been haunting our European troops and our bazaars for some weeks past. The mysterious visitor took the apparent route of all our putrid marshes, fishy jheels, and sickly lowlands. Sheet lightning was very prevalent all through the evening from sunset, and one of these flashes of electricity appeared to me the igniting power; then, a flaming body as large as the sun and yielding nearly as much light, rushed rapidly through space, leaving scattered fiery embers in its track (just like the incandescent cinders from a railway engine by night); towards the final disappearance, the flame was of the most indescribably splendid blue and violet hues, suddenly subsiding without crepitation or any report into the darkness of night! (I could read diamond print while it lasted!) I consider it to have been a stream of phosphorated hydrogen gas, exploded by electricity. I believe I can produce a miniature similitude from a bladder of that gaseous compound. I would not have missed this rare phenomenon for any exchange whatever. "Wills-o'-the-wisp," or "*ignis fatui*"

I have seen by dozens; they were all dwarfs in comparison to this giant.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

COURT-MARTIAL.—The general court-martial on Paymaster Lawes, of the 90th Light Infantry, of which Colonel Birch, of the 104th Foot, is president, was to assemble at Subathoo on August 6.

EDUCATION.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Howrah:—Mr. N. Morison, Dr. Burgess, Rev. A. W. Quinlan, and two native gentlemen.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Hon. Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., to be President of the Statistical Committee, vice Mr. A. Grote, retired. Mr. G. H. M. Batten to be Secretary to the Statistical Committee, vice Mr. E. Gay, M.A., transferred to Bombay.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Major G. H. Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Grade, date of arrival at Fort William, 21st of July, 1868.

THE REVENUE SURVEYS.—It is notified, with reference to Sections 3 and 4 of Act IX. of 1847, that the Revenue Surveys of the Districts of Sylhet, Maunbhoom, and Darjeeling have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

BEHAR MOUNTED RIFLE CORPS.—The following appointments to the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps are sanctioned (July 28):—Mr. Urquhart to be cornet in the Sarun Troop; Mr. Llewellyn to be cornet in the Tirhoot Troop.

PENSION.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon G. Law, Civil, Bhundara District, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

RETIREMENT.—The following extract, paragraph 7, of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 202, dated June 11, 1868, is published:—Para. 7. Major W. W. Aubert retired on June 18, 1867.

OFFICERS' HORSES.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has notified for general information that, in future, officers will be charged for the feed of their horses while on foreign service, at a uniform rate of eight annas per diem whenever forage is supplied by the Commissariat or from the public stores.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—During the month of July, 1868, the Indian Museum was visited by 15,273 persons; of these 13,567 were native male, and 1,343 native female; 295 European male, and 69 European female visitors—the daily average of visitors being 587. The Indian Museum is open to the public on Sundays.

EARNINGS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The earnings of this railway during the week ending 26th July, 1868, aggregated £35,714. 11s. 2d., or £31. 11s. 7d. per mile. Compared with the corresponding week last year, this shows an increase of £2,858. 0s. 11d., or £2. 10s. 7d. per mile.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE BENGAL MAGISTRACY.—The following officers are vested with the powers of collectors, under Act XX. of 1848, in their respective districts, viz.:—Mr. Blyth, Civil Assistant Surveyor, Second Division, Luckimpore; Mr. Sinclair, Civil Assistant Surveyor, Second Division, Luckimpore; Mr. Brownfield, Civil Assistant Surveyor, First Division, Kamroop.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Lieut. Price, 103rd Foot, to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from July 15 to Nov. 14; Major J. M. Earle (commanding Fort Shubkuddur), to remain at Simla, from June 25 to Oct. 1, in extension; Capt. Haydock, 41st Foot, to Simla, from July 9 to Sept. 9; Surg. Yates, to remain at Simla, from July 11 to Aug. 10.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH-WEST.—Since the commencement of the first fall of rain in the North-Western Provinces we have daily received letters of a more favourable tone, as regards the crops in general, but especially as regards the indigo outturn, which all our correspondents agree in saying promises to give a most favourable crop.—*Englishman*.

PUBLIC WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.—The Governor-general in Council having sanctioned the appointment of Assistant Controllers to the Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, the following appointments and postings are notified: Assistant Controllers First Grade, Mr. R. B. Landale, to Bengal; Mr. D. C. Gordon, to North-West Provinces; Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., to Punjab.

NEWS FROM CABUL.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes news of Cabul from Peshawur up to July 23. Jellalabad is in insurrection. Azim Khan and his son, Surwar Khan, hold only Cabul and Ghuzni. Shere Ali Khan's force, under Yakoob Khan, is besieging Ghuzni, and the people are with him. Abdul Rahman Khan is himself in so difficult a position in Balkh that he can render no assistance.

HUMBLER THOUGHTS.—When the King of Oudh was first domiciled in Garden Reach, it required considerable persuasion to induce him to drop the grandiloquent title of "Sultan-i-aalum." We learn from the *Englishman* that he has preferred a request to Government to be allowed to drop the affix "Shah" and to sign himself plain "Wajid Ali."

A SUCCESSFUL EAST INDIAN.—The college career of Mr. Lewis Mendes, of Calcutta, reflects great credit on the East Indian community. Educated at the Doveton College, he has taken the highest honours in the University of London, has been called to the bar, and has just gained that University's degree of Doctor of Laws.

APPOINTMENTS.—BRITISH BURMAH.—The Governor-general in Council has made the following appointments to fill existing vacancies:—Mr. W. S. Oliphant, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Second Class, First Grade, British Burmah, and Major W. S. Trevor, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Second Class, Second Grade, Bengal, to officiate as Superintending Engineers of the First Class, with effect from March 10 and April 9 respectively.

SERVICE FOR RETIRING PENSION.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 380, dated 9th December, 1867, is published:—Para. 3: Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Newmarch, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, served under her Majesty's Government in Ireland from 11th September, 1866, to 16th May, 1867. He has been permitted to count half of this period as service for the retiring pension.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—Supplementary Commissions of the Peace for the town of Calcutta were issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the 20th July, directed to the following gentlemen, viz.:—Messrs. Knowles, Sutherland, and Wilson. Commissions were issued on the 29th July, directed to the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Hawes and Campbell, Chota Nagpore; Mr. White, Pooree.

EXAMINATION OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported, by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the prescribed tests agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Hindee according to Clause XII.: Lieut. C. Ransford, general list, infantry. Higher standard in Hindoostanee: Cornet H. S. Williamson, 5th Lancers: Captain and Local Major F. Eteson, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot.

PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING OFFICIAL LETTERS.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, JULY 29TH.—Pending the publication of a revised list of officers privileged to frank official covers without actual payment of postage, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following additions to the existing list:—The Staff Officers of the Punjab Frontier Force to be included in the existing entry of "Adjutant General," and the Staff Surgeons Major of Allahabad and Gwalior under that of "Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals."

TROUBLES IN JOUDHPORE.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that the Maharajah of Joudhpore has sent a force of 300 sowars to protect his frontier on the Sirohee side against the incursions of the Thakoor of Bytana, who is now in the field in rebellion. The Resaldar Habibulla, with his retainers, has been dismissed from the Joudhpore State, without having been brought to task for the discrepancies in his accounts, to which we some time ago made allusion. How long are we to abstain from interference?

EARTHQUAKE AT HAZAREEBAUGH.—A correspondent writing from Hazareebaugh on the 31st July says:—"It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt here to-day at 11.45 A.M. It seemed to pass from east to west. Pucka floors shook and doors and windows rattled a good deal. I also observed that the fowls seemed frightened and ran about for a few minutes. The day is fine, wind from the east and some heavy clouds overhead. It would be interesting to know if this shock has been felt in other places on the plateau."

THE WEATHER IN ASSAM.—A letter from Assam describes the weather there as extraordinary. During March, April, and May they had dry weather and high winds, and now the country is deluged with rain. At Jorehaut the people go about in boats from house to house, and the water in the writer's garden was waist deep. We are sorry to hear that the cattle plague is prevalent, and it appears increasing; buffalos, oxen, and cows suffer alike, and no one seems to know or to try any remedy. Those that were published in the papers at the time it raged in England cannot be got now they are wanted.—*Delhi Gazette*, August 6.

THE REV. E. TEMPLEMAN.—We learn that the Rev. E. Templeman, late chaplain of Bareilly and Moradabad, will in all probability not return to India. He has been offered the living of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, one of the most desirable parishes in England, in the gift of the Hon. E. W. Fitzwilliam. Mr. Templeman left this country much broken in health by the climate. While among us he held the stations of Shahjehanpore, Darjeeling, Futtebghurh, Bareilly, and Moradabad—all favourite stations. As a staunch advocate of strict temperance he did considerable good among the very many within the influence of his teaching addicted to the pernicious use of "fire water."—*Delhi Gazette*.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BENGAL ZEMINDARS.—On Thursday last about four hundred men from the southern districts of Calcutta waited upon the Commissioner, to complain of the treatment of the zemindars, and to press upon Government the need of help in the prospect of distress which they already feel. This is an expressive fact, and tells of something more than present distress arising from the rains. When will the zemindars acknowledge their obligation to the occupiers of the land, or the Government cause them to do so? This is a question that cannot sleep, and drifting is dangerous.—*Indian Daily News*, August 1.

EARTHQUAKE IN MAUNBHOO.—A shock of an earthquake seems to have been experienced in Maunbhoom district a few minutes before noon on July 31. The shock, which lasted nearly a minute, apparently travelled from east to west. Dr. Wilson, of Maunbhoom, describes the sound and feeling as that of a railway train when first set in motion. The sky was particularly cloudy at the time, and there was a cool breeze blowing from the east. At Bancoorah it was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, which was loudest during the vibrations, and lasted for fully a minute and a-half. The actual vibrations lasted only about ten seconds. Similar shocks were experienced in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

BURMESE POLITICS.—A correspondent informs the *Rangoon Gazette* that the King of Burmah has been the object of another conspiracy. The officials concerned are the relatives of the disgraced Governor of Bhamo, who was himself supposed to be implicated in the matter, and was severely beaten. The King feels very insecure, and is taking strict measures to insure his personal safety. Native prophecies point to the present and coming year as being most unpropitious to the Burmese dynasty. Another European adventurer, who calls himself a Russian, has turned up and offered his services as a cavalry officer. An English officer, now in Rangoon, is said to have been offered an appointment in the King's army; and the King is stated to have expressed a wish to the Jesuit Abona to obtain French, Italian, and Prussian officers for his service.

CIVIL FURLONGS TO EUROPE.—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe:—Mr. Herschel reported his departure from India by the mail steamer which left Bombay on the 14th July; Surgeon Hayes, Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoon, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough; Mr. Turner, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, in Oudh, has been granted preparatory leave to proceed to Calcutta on m.c., July 29; Mr. Aitchison, Officiating Foreign Secretary, fifteen months on m.c., with usual preparatory leave from date on which he may make over charge to Mr. Seton Karr; leave of absence to Europe on m.c. for twelve months has been granted to Mr. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, with effect from the 7th July; Mr. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, July 31.

APPLICATION BY THE SONS OF THE LATE KING OF DELHI.—The *Englishman* is informed that the sons of the late Bahadur Shah, the last King of Delhi, some time back forwarded a petition to the Home Government, in which after depicting their state in the most mournful colours they asked for permission to reside in the North-Western Provinces, instead of at Rangoon and Kurrachee. The Secretary of State has, however, disallowed the prayer of the petition, on the ground that State prisoners cannot, for reasons of State, be allowed to select their own places of residence. The local governments alone are competent to decide such matters. The Government would do well to see if some plan could not be hit upon by which State pensioners, such as the colony at Hoomayon's tomb, near Delhi, might readily and speedily mix with, and be lost in, the mass of the population.

LEGISLATION AGAINST VAGRANTS.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council on July 22 Mr. Maine brought in a Bill to be called a Bill to provide against European vagrancy, by which any police officer will be empowered to require any person who is apparently a vagrant to appear before the magistrate, who, after inquiry, may direct the man to be taken to the workhouse, or if it appear that he is likely to obtain employment at any particular place he may forward the vagrant through the police to the spot. Workhouses will be established, and efforts will be made to provide employment for the inmates, and if after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment can be found, they may be deported to England or elsewhere at the expense of Government. If a European imported to this country by any employer becomes chargeable to the State as a "vagrant" within one year, the employer will be liable for the expense of his deportation and all incidental expenses. Such is the outline of the proposed measure, which it appears to us will meet the requirements of the case. One peculiar clause may be referred to, and that is a clause which is to denationalise the vagrant. A man who after inquiry is registered as a vagrant, is to lose his privileges as a European British subject and becomes amenable in the Mofussil to the civil procedure code, as if he were not a European British subject. Some such clause as this was necessary to enable magistrates to deal with this class of men, and although we might regard it with some jealousy as the introduction of the thin end of the wedge of a black act, yet the emergency of the case, and the necessity of dealing effectually with the intolerable nuisance overrides all such considerations.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs to Europe:—Lieut. Warburton, No. 6 Battery, 25th Brigade, R.A.; Lieut.-colonel Swinburne, 4th Hussars, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs; Brevet-colonel the Hon. C. D. Plunkett, 1st Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Major Williams, 11th Foot, from date of embarkation; Captain Medhurst, 12th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Thomas, 24th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieutenant Parker, 60th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; Major Pond, Staff Corps, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. The undermentioned

officers and warrant officer have reported their departure on the date specified to their names:—Captain Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, Surgeon Dale, of the Medical Department, and Conductor Williams, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department—Simla, July 20. Surgeon Major Tucker, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Australia, for two years, under the old regulations; Lieut. Wither, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Public Works Department, for twenty months, from July 20; Major Woodcock, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment N.I., for twelve months; Major Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain Fellowes, Bengal Staff Corps, brigade major on the establishment; Captain Currie, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of N.I. (Pioneers); Lieut. Hotham, to the General List, Infantry, for twenty months; Assistant Surgeon Parsons, officiating in medical charge, 38th (the Agra) Regiment N.I., and Civil, Nagode, for two years; Major-general Dunsford, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

OUR CIVILISATION.—In consequence of the attempted outrage on a native woman by a European of the name of Horne, which resulted in the female committing suicide by leaping from the window, Government have called upon the railway companies to make arrangements for obtaining separate third-class accommodation for native and European passengers.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 30. Durham, Kerr, Bombay.—31. Medea, McIntyre, Liverpool; Gustave, Pomeroy, Reunion; Canadian, Walker, London; Star of Albion, Smith, London.—Aug. 1. Callirhoe, Irwin, Annesley Bay; Punjab, Nacoda, Jeddah; Leicester, Rowe, London; City of Shanghai, Crockett, Bombay; Comorin, Wise, Liverpool; Birmingham, Caroline, Bombay; Madura, Parlett, Liverpool.—2. Simla, Hackett, London; Messenger, Hall, Liverpool; John Temperley, Tucker, Sydney.—3. Tiber, Airy, Liverpool; Clifford, Paisley, Liverpool.—4. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez.—5. Str. Alexandra, Anderson, Aden; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay; Charles Buckland, Nacoda, Jeddah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Madura.—Mr. J. B. Clitty, Mrs. Parlett and child, Mr. James Evans.
Per Callirhoe.—Capt. Burton, Lieut. Chalmers.
Per Leicester.—Mr. Johnston, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Staddon, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Eyler, Mr. Field, Mrs. Staddon, Miss Newton.
Per John Temperley.—Major gen. Darvell, Miss Darvell, Messrs. Fernessy and Manton, Mrs. Pinim and seven children, Mr. Williams.
Per Cashmere.—Mr. Groyther, Mr. Dave Carson, Mr. Gould, Mr. Warden.

DEPARTURES.

July 31. Mofussilite, Admiral Bigault.—Aug. 1. Str. Dacca; Lord Lyndhurst, Eurydice, Coringa, Tythoms, John O'Gaunt, River Boyne.—2. Str. Burmah, City of Dublin, Red Gauntlet, Arabia.—3. Strs. Labourdonnais, Candia.—4. Star of Denmark, Moeq Bailly.—5. Winged Hunter, Ernestine, Prince Eugene, Bengollyun, Tacna.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For Madras, Asst. surg. Major and Mrs. Keighley and family, Mr. Winchope. For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Steel. For Sydney.—Dr. W. St. G. Tucker. For Suez.—Mr. Ross Mangles, Mr. H. A. Mangles, Mr. E. Lockwood. For Madras.—Mr. Milne, Mr. Alexander, Major gen. Dunsford, Mr. G. Lockie, Mr. J. McCall, Mr. Beckworth, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Brooke and child. For Southampton.—Mrs. Tennant and family, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James.

Madras.

RETIREMENT, C.S.—Mr. Bird is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service, from Sept. 28, and is admitted to an annuity from that date.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Mr. Sharpe, Civil and Session Judge of Madura, and Mr. Le Fanu, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Madura, to be lay trustees of the church at that station.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—The Governor in Council directs that it is notified that assistants employed in the Accountant-general's office, as accountants, on salaries not exceeding Rs. 75 per mensem, are exempted from passing the test in Precis writing. This exemption will be extended to all accountants in other offices in the Presidency and the Provinces whose salaries do not exceed Rs. 75 per mensem.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Intimation has been received from Horse Guards of the following alterations having taken place affecting officers of the Royal Artillery:—Second Capt. Nisbett, No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade, promoted Captain in No. 6 Battery, v. Doyne, resigned, and ordered to India to join his battery. Lieut. Engstrom, 15th Brigade, promoted 2nd Capt. in No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade, v. Nisbett, and ordered from Gibraltar to India.

MEDICAL.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as assistant-surgeons on the Madras Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Home Government, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—Mr. Rattou, M.D., Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Hanks, from April 16, 1868, the date of their arrival at Annesley Bay; Mr. Trimmell, from July 24, 1868, the date of his arrival at Madras.

PRIVILEGE OF ISSUING MEDICINES.—It is notified that G.O. No. 231 of June 19, 1868, declaring officers in military staff employ at our stations entitled to the gratuitous issue of medicines, is not intended to exclude officers doing general duty from enjoying the privilege, these being looked upon as in military employ, equally with regimental officers. Staff officers at the Presidency, and military officers in civil employ generally, are debarred the privilege.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Captain Mottet, Staff Corps, attached 16th N.I., arrived at Madras July 31, 1868.

TRANSFERS.—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to order the following transfer of officers:—Col. Orr, from 20th brigade to 17th brigade R.A. Col. Campbell, from 17th brigade to 20th brigade R.A.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Tamil and Telooogo languages, July 6:—Lieuts. Reid, R.A., Madras, passed the elementary test in Tamil; Shaw, general list, Madras, passed the elementary test in Tamil; Prior, general list, Madras, passed the elementary test in Telooogo; Wright, Staff Corps, Madras, passed the high proficiency test; Strettell, general list, Trichinopoly, passed the elementary test. Capt. Warlow, superintendent of police, Salem, has passed the examination in law prescribed for cantonment magistrates.

FURLONGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough.—Capt. Kirby, 19th Foot, to England, *via* the Cape, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Hodges and Lieut. Pearce, 76th Foot, to England, overland, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation from Zoulla; Colonel McCallum, Deputy Judge Advocate-general, Ceded and Northern Districts, for two years, to embark from Madras; Major Bowen, of the Staff Corps, for two years, to embark from Madras; Captain Middleton, Superintendent of Police, Shoaay Gheen, for two years, to embark from Madras.

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO COLONEL EWART.—Colonel A. J. P. Ewart, Assistant Commissary-general, has, on the occasion of his quitting Wellington, been presented with a complimentary address by the subordinate Commissariat officials of the station. The address has nearly one hundred and fifty signatures, and the subscribers speak in the warmest terms of the colonel's successful exertions in bettering their position in the service. An increase of pay to the drivers and a larger allowance of gram for the Commissariat cattle are referred to as special benefits procured through the colonel's recommendations. Colonel Ewart is about to join the head-quarters of the Commissariat Department in Madras.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM ABYSSINIA.—Capt. Elliot, attached to the Sappers and Miners, recently returned from Abyssinia, is directed to join the head-quarters of that corps at Bangalore, at the public expense. Staff Asst. Surgeon Anderson, who has arrived from England, is appointed to do duty under the orders of the Deputy Inspector-general, British medical service, Presidency circle, and to proceed to St. Thomas' Mount at the public expense. Asst. Surgeon Sargent, from Abyssinia, to civil and military details at St. Thomas' Mount. Asst. Surg. Strong, doing duty at St. Thomas' Mount, to revert to the Deputy Inspector-general's Department, Presidency Division.

OOTACAMUND.—We are informed of a tragical occurrence which took place here on the 14th inst. about midday. On the date referred to a child about three months old was left unattended by its mother in her house situated in the bazaar, whilst she went out to the market. The other inmates were also absent at the time. Two dogs belonging to them got into the house, where the child was suspended by a cloth, the ends of which were tied to the beam of the roof (a substitute for a cradle), and worried the poor thing, eating up parts of the face, neck, and arms. On the arrival of the mother she found the dogs in the act of eating the child, when she at once gave the alarm. One of the dogs disappeared immediately, and has not been since seen; the other attacked the woman and bit her, but he was soon despatched by those who came to her assistance. The remains of the child were soon after buried, but, at the instance of the police, the body was exhumed for the purpose of holding an inquest. The parents of the poor infant are of the Malabar caste.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, July 25.

MR. JAMES FERGUSSON'S PROPOSALS.—On the 19th July the Secretary of State for India forwarded to the Local Government a copy of a letter, dated the 10th instant, from Mr. James Fergusson, suggesting that, when the operations connected with the observation near Masulipatam of the solar eclipse, expected to occur on the 18th of August, shall be completed, the photographers engaged for that duty should be employed to photograph the Amravati Sculptures, as well as certain caves and temples in the same neighbourhood, and others at a distance, indicated by him. "I desire that your Excellency in Council will, as soon as possible, take the necessary measures for giving effect, as far as may be practicable, to Mr. Fergusson's suggestions, with a view to taking every advantage of this opportunity of obtaining good illustrations, together with plans and records of the interesting architectural remains referred to by Mr. Fergusson." After photographing the Amravati Sculptures, Mr. Fergusson thinks it "would also be most desirable if, after this, they could be detached to photograph some of the caves and temples in that neighbourhood. There are extensive caves at Dachapully, in the Palnad district, about forty miles west of Amravati; and a short distance further west about twenty miles, on the Kistna, there are the beautiful and ancient temples of Streechellum. At Mungulgerry and Oondavully there are other caverns—one at the latter place said to have an architectural elevation four stories in height. At Jilkaragodum, in the Ellore district,

there are other excavations said to be of great interest. Indeed, the whole country up to Worangul is full of antiquities of great interest, but utterly unknown to Europeans. Worangul itself is surrounded by the remains of an old capital of the Andra country, which it would be extremely interesting to know more about if the operations of the expedition could be extended so far. This country, being nearly equally remote from the three Presidency capitals of India, and quite out of the route of travellers, is less likely to be visited by travellers or amateur photographers than almost any other district in India; and, unless some such opportunity as the present is availed of, I fear we may long remain ignorant of its antiquities. At the same time, I consider that recent researches justify me in saying that its antiquities are as important to enable us to understand the ancient history of India as those of almost any other district of that country."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has granted leave of absence to Lieutenant Alexander, Royal Horse Artillery, from June 5, 1868, to June 5, 1869, at the recommendation of a medical board. During the absence on sick certificate of Veterinary Surgeon Edmonds, Horse Artillery, or until further orders, Veterinary Surgeon Richardson, 16th Lancers, will assume veterinary charge of the horses of the Royal Artillery in Bangalore. Assistant Surgeon Applin, B Battery 20th Brigade R.A., on sick certificate for two months, from date of departure. Lieutenant-colonel Lukin, infantry, from July 31 till November 1, 1868, in extension of privilege leave, Bangalore, under the regulations of 1854. Veterinary Surgeon Edmonds, Royal Horse Artillery, D Brigade, from date of departure for three months—Wellington, s.c. Lieutenant-colonel Laurie, Royal Artillery, 23rd Brigade, from date of being relieved from his appointment of Superintendent of Army Schools for six days' privilege leave. Colonel Hon. C. D. Plunket, 1st Battalion 1st Royals, from June 2 to Dec. 2, 1868, m.c. Captain Hennegan, Royal Artillery, from June 2, 1868, to June 2, 1869, m.c. Captain Stoddart, 2nd Wing Subaltern 19th N.I., from July 1868 to January 1869—Neilgherries, s.c. Lieutenant Wetherall, attached 26th N.I., from July 15, 1868, for 10 days, preparatory to obtaining a medical certificate to proceed to Europe. Ensign Jenkins, 19th Foot, from July 18, 1868, for three months, s.c. Second Captain Marshall, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, from August 15, 1868, to February 14, 1869—Neilgherry Hills and Coorg, private affairs. Assistant Surgeon Applin, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, two months, from the date of departure, s.c., in India. Brigadier General Fenwick, c.b., Divisional Staff, temporarily commanding Centre Division, privilege leave for 60 days from August 14, 1868—Neilgherry Hills. Ensign Wright, 45th Foot, in extension of privilege leave, from August 16 till September 15, to enable him to join—private affairs. Veterinary Surgeon Cheesman, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, to proceed to England by the overland route, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops. Second Captain Puckle, D Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, from July 22, 1868, or date of departure, for three months—Wellington, s.c. Lieutenant Beaver, D Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, from July 22, 1868, for three months—Wellington, s.c. Captain H. Wood, 91st Highlanders, from July 9, 1868, or date of departure—Bombay, s.c. Captain Thompson, 1st Squadron Subaltern 3rd Light Cavalry, from July 14, 1868, or date of departure, for one month—Bombay s.c., preparatory to obtaining a final medical certificate to proceed to Europe. Staff Surgeon Major Cowan, British Medical Service, in medical charge Convalescent Depot, Wellington, from July 25, 1868—Poonamallee, s.c. H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery as follows:—Captain Harman, 5th Brigade, from June 17 to September 17, on urgent private affairs; Second Captain Ouchterlony, 20th Brigade, from June 12, 1868, to June 12, 1869, on m.c.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 28. Astracana, Wilson, Aden; str. Busheer, Lewis, Rangoon.—29. Baringa, Williams, Bombay; New Era, Mahy, London; Lightning, Williams, Pentecotta; Riverdee, Lawson, Sunderland.—31. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Galle; Gryfe, Akayab; Saint Mungo, —, Calcutta.—August 1. Rachael, —, London.—4. Britannia, Elsdon, Coconada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Busheer.—Capt. and Mrs. Middleton, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Owen and two children, Sister Vonde Wall, Misses E. Cortaux and Lewis, Dr. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Mountbarn, Mrs. Lefrenchen, Apothecary Vint, wife, and child, Sergeant Daley, wife, and child.

Per New Era.—Mr. Mrs., and Miss J. Norton.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Vaix, Mr. J. Bannerman, Mr. A. Mair, Mr. J. Horricks, Mr. J. Bowman, Mrs. Higges, Lieut. H. Grenes, Mrs. Vistlaus, Mrs. Ellardt, Mrs. Pead, Mr. H. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. G. Maskell, Mrs. Dunne and two children. From Madras.—Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. Mulardis, Mr. and Mrs. Lippert, Capt. and Mrs. Mottet. From Secz.—Lieut. Hunt. From Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Tennant. From Galle.—Mr. Darbon, Mrs. Hunt.

DEPARTURES.

July 28. Coromandel, —, Bordeaux.—29. East, Calander, London; Houghton, Willes, Moulmein; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta.—31. H.M.'s str. Satellite, Edge, Calcutta; Sea Queen, Cunningham, Northern Ports.—August 4. Empress, Hodgson, Liverpool; Joeseling, Besque, Coconada; str. Busheer, Lewis, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Cashmere.—For Gopaulpore.—Lieut. Frier, Mr. A. Riach, Mr. R. Gamble.

For VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Steele. For COCANADA.—Col. J. C. Anderson, Capt. Branfill. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dave Carson, Mr. Gould. For str. Busheer.—For RANGOON.—Major T. L. Scott, Bishop Abraham Sarkies, Mr. Prendergast and four children, Lieut. Thorpe, Col. and Mrs. Ross and one child. For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. Porson and two friends, Rev. D. Fenn, Major C. S. Hearn. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Col. Webb, Mr. A. Cruickshank. For COCANADA.—Rev. G. M. Gorlon.
For str. Mooltan.—Capt. W. Hill, Mr. J. E. Borel.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, July 31.—Captain C. Basevi, of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, a talented officer, is experimenting here with an elongated projectile of his own invention from a nine-pounder smooth bore gun. The weight of the projectile is 18 lbs. 6 oz.; it is about nine inches in length, and is made of cast iron. The crew of the transport *Mandalay* have been discharged, the vessel having been pronounced "unseaworthy" and condemned. The *Mandalay*, it will be remembered, left Annesley Bay on the 9th ultimo with the A division of the Transport Train in charge of Captain Griffith, bound for Bombay, but owing to stress of weather and her disabled condition was obliged to make for this port. I have a notable death to chronicle—that of "General Moore"—the oldest alligator at Muggur Peer. His remains were interred last week with due honours by the fakcers of the place, who have raised a tomb over him, at which they now worship under the impression that the defunct alligator has become a saint.

POONA, July 31.—The sentence passed upon Captain Cameron, of the Madras Staff Corps, which has, as you know, been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, has occasioned a good deal of sympathy for that officer in Poona circles. Of course everybody who read the evidence knew what the sentence would inevitably be. He was declared, by witnesses whose evidence could not be ignored, to have been drunk on duty, and the Queen's Regulations prescribe but one penalty for such a transgression. That penalty the court-martial had no option whatever in passing, independent of the approval or failure of any of the other charges, and independent also of the period when, during his twenty-four hours' duty as officer of the day, he was in that state. He might have been perfectly sober when he omitted to visit the Arsenal guard, which omission formed the third charge; he might have been innocent of any disturbance in the Club of Western India, but the one fact of his having been proved to have been drunk during those twenty-four hours on duty, as officer of the day, left the Court no alternative, and he was sentenced to be cashiered as a matter of common necessity. But, as it was generally felt, that when all was said and done, his offence did admit of being reduced to this proportion; and as it was felt that he had been very unlucky in the attendant circumstances, there was a widely-felt hope that the Commander-in-Chief in India, following up the precedents he had recently set in one or two decisions, upon judgments which had come before him for confirmation, would be content with ordering that a severe reprimand, or possibly a reduction to the bottom of the list of captains, be substituted for the penalty of cashiering. Sir William Mansfield has, however, disappointed public expectation, and Captain Cameron finds himself, after twelve years' service, on the threshold of life a second time, to do what he can—a poor prospect in these days in such circumstances.

Miscellaneous.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BART., Director of Public Instruction, has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from the 4th August.

CANARA DISTRICT SUB-REGISTRARS.—The following appointments of Probationary Special Sub-Registrars are made in the Canara District.—Mr. Saldanha to be Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Coomta; Mr. Theodore to be Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Honore.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—The age of endowments has not yet altogether passed away from Bombay, it seems, for we learn from Government that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney presented it a few days ago with the sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the erection of a lunatic asylum at Hyderabad, in Sind.—*Times of India*.

NEWS FROM ADEN.—Advices from Aden inform us that the Azarbas, a sect of the great Abdallee tribe, recently attacked a caravan proceeding from Aden to Lahedj, and killed several camels. The matter was of course represented to the Sultan, but before the letter reached him he had set out with a strong party for the scene of the outrage, with the view of inflicting condign punishment on the offending tribe. As soon as the Sultan's approach was announced the Azarbas fled. The matter did not, however, end there, for his Highness proceeded to occupy their territory, and to take every advantage arising from his being in the field in person to punish the tribe. The security of the caravan route between Aden and Lahedj will depend far more upon such action as that taken by the Sultan than upon the fear of possible expeditions on the part of the garrison of Aden.—*Englishman*.

SOLDIERS' SAVINGS BANKS, ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.—Commanding officers of regiments and batteries from which any man went to Abyssinia and proceeded thence to England, are officially directed to forward to the military accountant, without delay, the necessary statements of savings bank balances due to such men, the Secretary of State for India having made an urgent call for the same.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—Under instructions from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, Government have from this day, August 1, formally accepted, under Act XXIX. of Victoria, Chapter XVIII. of 30th April 1866, from the Committee of Management of the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund, the Assets, Liabilities, and Management of that Institution, for the Secretary of State for India in Council. The duties of the above Fund will in future, or until further orders, be performed by the Secretary to the Bombay Military Fund, Poona, to whom all communications and returns should be addressed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in July last:—Ensign Gyll, 2nd battalion 1st Foot; Ensign Ward, 1st battalion 23rd Foot, from 5th August, 1868, to 5th October, 1868, in extension; Second Captain Gibb, 18th brigade R.A., from 2nd June, 1868, to 23rd October, 1868, in extension; the leave granted 15th July to Captain Bogle, 25th brigade Royal Artillery, is to bear date as follows, and not as stated: from 28th July, 1868, to 28th January, 1869; the Rev. E. N. Dickinson, Chaplain of Rutnagherry, has been granted privilege leave for two months from the date of his quitting his station; Lieutenant Daniell, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st August; Surgeon Rimington, Residency Surgeon, Baroda, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

FURLONGS TO EUROPE.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, 95th Foot, from date of arrival at Suez to 28th February, 1869, to England, on private affairs; Captain Wood, 91st Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board (this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards); Surgeon Cook, M.D., Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; Colonel Abbott, Bengal Infantry, for twenty months; Captain Davidson, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Controller of Public Works Accounts, for two years; Lieutenant Little, Bengal Staff Corps Assistant Engineer, Nimar, for twenty months; Captain Newport, staff corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years; Mr. Hadow, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, has been allowed an extension for six months, on medical certificate, of the leave granted him on March 31 last; Surgeon McKellar, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate; Lieut. Lee, Royal Engineers, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from June 13 last; Assistant Surgeon Kearney is permitted to proceed to Europe, to appear before a medical board; Capt. Sturt, Royal Engineers, is under instructions from Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards, July 30.

THE GAIKWAR'S EXTORTIONS.—The *Guzerat Mitra* continues to adduce instances of extortion on the part of the Gaikwar. Wunmaly, an innocent Showkar, was cast into gaol and the sum of Rs. 73,000 was demanded from him. No accusation was preferred. The Resident ordered him with his brother and son to be released on giving security that they would pay up to Rs. 4,000, if they should be found to be indebted to the Gaikwar. The Fouzdar, however, extracted a bond for Rs. 5,000 from Wunmaly, who alone obtained his release; the others were not set free until after repeated complaints to the Resident and giving bonds for considerable sums. Another Showkar, named Menthabbhai, was fined Rs. 50,000, because he had a quarrel in his house. A young man who obtained his sunnud from the durbar on the payment of Rs. 2,000 is now told that his whole property will be confiscated unless he pay Rs. 12,000 more. The following instance deserves to be put upon record as a piece of "neat" financing. A firm becomes insolvent and the Gaikwar ranks among the creditors. As his dividend he receives a list of debts, most of them about a century old, and he is now extorting money from his subjects to pay the debts of their great-grandfathers, and will thus recoup himself for ten times his original loss. Rupees by the ten thousand are being extracted from his helpless subjects, many of whom are reduced to destitution and commit suicide to avoid their fate. The words "Zalim, Zalim" are said to be loudly ringing in every part of the Gaikwar's country, and the natives reproach us that such oppression could only be committed under the shadow of our paramount power.

POLITICS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—The tenor of Colonel Pelly's despatch on the civil war in Nejd would leave (says the *Englishman*) the impression on the mind that the result is of no interest to India. He, however, admits that the struggle must take off from the pressure exercised by the Wahabee power on our good allies at Muscat, and thus indirectly proves that India is interested. The Sultan of Muscat is in fact a feudatory of Nejd, and it is possible that a new arrangement may relieve him of a burden which has been, indeed, a severe weight to him and his family hitherto. Punc-

tual in the exaction of tribute, the Wahabee chiefs could never refrain from showing how fiercely they longed to annex the whole of Oman as they had annexed Koweil and Kateef. Hitherto our policy in the Gulf of Arabia has been to support the falling fortunes of Muscat, in spite of that State being rendered a tributary of Nejd. On the one hand we have felt compelled, repeatedly, to interfere between the Ameer of Nejd and the Sultan, and on the other between the Sultan and the Shah of Persia. Based on the old fear of piracies in the Gulf, our idea has been to keep the Wahabees away from the seashore as much as possible. It is needless to say that our success has been but partial and unsatisfactory. The result of the contest at Riad may open up a new phase in the relation of all the neighbouring States with the central power at Nejd, and hence we cannot regard the contest as a matter for such absolute indifference as Colonel Pelly would suggest. The Colonel's oft-repeated visits to Muscat and his journeys to Riad ought to have prevented him from writing so carelessly. Palgrave gives the military strength of Nejd at 47,300 men, supplemented by a Bedouin levy of about 76,500.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SHIP "MAI BLUME."—We have to report the total loss by fire of the ship *Mai Blume*, in Bombay harbour, on the morning of the 5th August. This vessel, which was of North American build, and quite new, was one of the earliest chartered for the Abyssinian Expedition. She was of 1,191 tons burthen, and was commanded by Captain Berryman. The fire was discovered shortly before one o'clock by the third officer of the *Mai Blume*, when all on board were quickly aroused. An attempt was first made to learn the extent of the fire, but a removal of one of the hatches—which, however, was promptly replaced—showed that the fire had such a complete hold of the vessel that any attempt to check its progress must prove futile. Fortunately a lighter, into which a number of the iron tanks had been put the previous afternoon, was alongside, and into this everything within reach was placed, including all the clothes of the crew; but nearly all the personal effects of the captain were lost. By the time this was accomplished the fire had made such progress that it was no longer possible to stay on board, the captain, his wife, and child proceeding to one of the neighbouring vessels. The first to render assistance was the captain of the *Glendevon*, who, with commendable promptitude, immediately on the first alarm took a number of his crew on board, and then went for the aid of the harbour authorities. The first to respond was the Bombay marine steamer *Camel*, in charge of Mr. Peters, which fortunately had its fires banked, but by the time she reached the *Mai Blume*, although less than an hour from the time when the fire was discovered, the latter was one mass of flame from stem to stern. The *Camel* was unable to do more than steam among the shipping in the neighbourhood, and keep the fire-bell ringing. Mr. Jolly, of the pilot department, was next at the scene of the disaster, followed by Mr. Pryce, master attendant, and Mr. Corke, 1st assistant, with the steamers *Dromedary* and *Elephanta*; but assistance to the burning ship was out of the question, and their efforts were chiefly directed to the safety of vessels in its neighbourhood, one of which had to be towed out of danger. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and the heat was so intense that nothing could approach the vessel within a considerable distance. Shortly after three o'clock the foremast went down, followed at a quarter to three by the main and mizen masts, which fell together. It was not until after daybreak that the fire abated sufficiently to enable the fire-engines to proceed alongside, when both, one on each side, poured into her a copious stream of water, and continued doing so throughout the whole day. Numerous reports are current as to the origin of the fire, but we leave its cause to be determined by a Marine Court of Enquiry.—*Times of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

August 3. Str. Governor Higginson, Sanders, Bussorah.—4. Contest, Stewart, Liverpool; str. Viscount Caning, —, Annesley Bay; str. Mauritius, —, Zanzibar; Annie Sharp, Evans, Liverpool.—6. Str. China, Stewart, Calcutta; Elizabeth, Buffet, Bordeaux; Dharwar, Thomas, Aden.—7. Str. Baroda, Haselwood, Suez.—10. Volunteer, Ralph, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For Southampton.—Lieut. Marryat, Capt. H. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Major Templeman, Capt. and Mrs. Phaire and child, Mr. McRitchie. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. H. P. Tucker, Mr. McIver, Mr. S. B. Newton, Mr. John Stansfield. From SUEZ.—Dr. Weiss, Mr. Reha, Dr. Appolozzer, Dr. Teill, Dr. Frutech. From ADEN.—Mr. W. W. Goodhue.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4. Str. Golconda, Dundas, Aden and Suez.—5. Bennington, Stoore, Calcutta; Cordillera, Berry, Diamond Island; British Princess, Stewart, Callao; Esk, Moss, Singapore; Kingston, Emmerson, San Francisco.—6. Lady McDonald, Kennedy, Siam; Canova, McNabb, Callao.—7. Str. Orissa, Anderson, China; Clytie, Whiting, Manila; Mable, Wheeler, Calcutta.—8. Str. John Bright, Cumming, China; City of Peking, Hunter, Calcutta; Exonian, Whitehorn, Callao; Decision, Cummings, Rangoon; Robert Fletcher, Penthrick, Hong Kong; G. A. Holt, Hayward, Callao; Pride of the Thames, Tonkin, Rangoon; Balkannah, Poole, Calcutta; Mahidinbux, Nacoda, Tuticorin.—Mail str. Carnatic, Perrins, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Aitchison, Mr. C. Phillips, Mr. H. Thompson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Munger and child, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. T. Brown. For ADEN.—Lieut. Custance. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. J. M. Martin, Mr. A. A. Burrell, Mr. R. Newton, Capt. Newport, Lieut. Yates, Lieut. Hobson. For SUEZ.—Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Gen. Rivers. For ADEN.—Mr. S. Gomeyor, Mr. George Allen.



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Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col., S.C., offic. supt. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, Central India, is confirmed in that grade, from April 27.

ALEXANDER, H. W., appt. to offic. as additional judge of Jessore, notified July 22, is canc. Mr. Alexander is re-appt. to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, and to be mag. and coll. of Shahabad. July 30.

BEDFORD, C. A. S., extra asst. comr., Hazareebaugh, having resumed charge of his duties on July 22, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him March 12 last, and of which he availed himself May 27 following, is canc.

BRIGHTON, T. D., asst. coll. of Mymensing, has been authorised to take charge of the Mymensing treasury, and to draw bills on all public treasuries. Aug. 4.

BERRY, C., appt. to the public works dept. as a temp. asst. engr., 3rd grade, by the chief comr., British Burmah, in notification of July 2, is confirmed.

BRIDGEMAN, J., to offic. for Mr. Greenway as asst. comr. of paper currency, Calcutta, but is placed in charge of the exchange dept. July 20.

BROOKE, Lieut. col. J. C., offic. agent to the Gov. gen. with the King of Oude, to act as political agent in Marwar during leave of Capt. Impey. July 23.

BROWN, Major C. L., Bengal staff corps, who was appt. March 21 to offic. as 2nd examiner, pay dept., in room of Osborn on leave, is permitted to revert to his substantial appt. of dep. paymr., Presidency Circle.

CAMPBELL, C. H., to offic. as a member of the board of revenue, during leave of Trevor. July 30.

CLARKE, G. R., is appt. to public works dept. as an asst. engr. of the 1st grade, from Aug. 1, and posted to Oudh.

COCKERELL, H. A., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of Burdwan div., during leave of C. F. Montresor. July 30.

COMBER, Major A. K., to offic. as dep. comr. of Durrung, during leave of Lamb. July 31.

COWPER, Lieut., gen. list, cav., asst. paym., will offic. as 2nd examiner in pay dept., in room of Brown.

GRAVEN, Dep. coll. J. A., having received charge of Monghyr Treasury, has been authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries, Aug. 4.

CRAWFORD, W. W., 1st asst. acct. gen., N.W.P., returned from priv. leave July 13. [from May 14 to June 30 last.

CROUCH, C. P., asst. supt. of police, officd. as dist. supt. of police, Cuttack, DAVIES, C. L., exec. engr. 3rd gr., joined the Nuddea irrigation div. May 21.

DICKINSON, Col. W. R., acting mint master, Bombay, to offic. as comr. of paper currency in that presy. July 23.

DODGSON—The appt. of Mr. J. C. Dodgson to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade, notified June 3, will have effect from March 10 last.

EDWARDS, W., asst. engr. 2nd grade, in Mysore, is perm. to resign his appt. in P.W., with effect from July 1.

GATAKER, Lieut. M. W., attached to Erinpoorah irreg. force, to be a wing subalt. in Meywar Bheel corps, v. Shoubridge. July 23.

GOAD, J. B., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Sylhet, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. H. L. Jones. July 31. [leave. July 21.

GOSLIN, G. A., asst. supt., Bengal div., telegraph dept., has 1 mo. priv.

GREATHEAD, Lieut. col., C.B., R.E., suptg. engr., 1st class, 1st grade, and offic. chief engr., 3rd class, irrigation works, and joint sec. to Govt. of N.W.P., is confirmed in the latter appt. July 29.

GREENWAY, F., asst. comr. of the dept. of issue of paper currency at Calcutta, to offic. for Mr. Berkeley, asst. comr. of paper currency, exchange dept., Calcutta, but will retain charge of issue dept. July 20.

GREY, E., to offic. as addl. judge of Hooghly, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnahs, and to exercise powers of a session judge in Howrah, during leave of Wauchope. Aug. 1.

HARRIS, H. N., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Burdwan, during leave of Wimberley. July 31. Mr. Harris is transf. to Gya, and will join on being relieved of his appt. as offic. dist. supt. of police, Burdwan.

HILLS, Capt. J., exec. engr., 3rd grade, P.W. dept., is transf. from Rajpootana to Oude. July 20.

HUTCHINSON, C. W., chief insp. of post-offices in Central Provs., to offic. as postmaster-gen. of Madras, dur. leave of Col. Pears. July 22.

HYDE, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to offic. (temy.) as exec. engr. of Jul-pigoorah div. Aug. 3.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut., special asst. to the civil officer on duty at Keonjhar, to be also a sub. judge in Keonjhar, for the time during which his special appt. at that station may last. July 31.

JUDGE, Capt., dist. supt. of police, Furreedpore, is prom. to 3rd grade of dist. supt. of police. July 23.

KYLE, J., exec. engr., 4th grade, joined Nuddea irrigation div., May 23.

LANCE, Capt. W. H. J., to offic. as dep. comr. of Cooch Behar, during absence of Mr. T. Smith. July 31.

LILLINGSTON, Lieut., to offic. as dep. comr. and sub. judge of Singbhoom, from date on which he may have taken charge from Dr. Hayes. Lieut. Lillingston is also vested with powers of a mag. and coll. in Bamunghatty, and apptd. to offic. as sub. judge in that tract, but will exercise these powers in subordination to the supt. of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack. July 30.

McWILLIAM, O. G. R., asst. comr., Cachar, is vested with powers of a coll. Aug. 4.

MICHELL, Lieut. T. B., to offic. temp. as dep. comr. of Durrung, from the date on which Major Lamb may make over charge, until the arrival of Major Comber. July 31.

MOORE, F., 1st grade acct. and offic. dep. controller of P.W. accounts, Bengal, is confirmed in latter appt., with effect from Feb. 28 last.

MUNRO, H., asst. supt. of police, officd. as dist. supt. of police at Shahabad, from 3rd to 21st May last.

NORDENSTEDT, N., is apptd. (temp.) to P.W. dept. as an overseer of 1st grade, and posted to British Burmah. July 23.

NORMAN, T., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Furreedpore. July 31.

PARK, G. S., to offic. as addl. judge of Jessore, during absence, on deputa-tion, of Dodgson. July 31.

PEACOCK, Capt. H. P., officg. agent to the gov. gen. with the King of Oude, is vested with powers of a mag. in 24-Pergunnahs for the trial of cases arising within the limits of premises of King of Oude. July 31.

PENN, J. H., asst. engr. 3rd grade, Punjab, is removed from P.W. dept. July 31.

RUSSELL, A. M., Central Provs. Commission, serv. placed at disposal of the chief comr. of British Burmah. July 22.

SMITH, T., to offic. as dep. comr. of Gowalparah, and to exercise powers in that dist., during leave of Campbell. July 31.

STERNDALE, R. A., officg. asst. comr. of paper currency, exchange dept., Calcutta, to rejoin his substantive appt. of asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore circle. July 20. [Aug. 4.

THOMAS, M. G., asst. supt. of police, Balasore, is transf. to Sebsaugor. THOMPSON.—The appt. of A. R. Thompson to be mag. and coll. of 1st grade, notified on June 3 last, will have effect from May 23 last.

VERNER, W. H., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahy; July 31. The appt. of Mr. Verner to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, notified on July 22, is cancelled; July 31.

WARD.—The appt. of J. D. Ward to be mag. and coll. of 2nd grade, notified on June 3 last, will have effect from May 23 last.

WARDEN, W., to offic. as asst. coll. of customs, Chittagong, &c. July 22.

WREN, D., sub engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Dinapore div. Aug. 4.

WRENN.—The transfer of R. B. Wrenn, supervisor, 1st grade, to British

Burmah, is cancelled for leave of abs. July 24.

WROUGHTON, H. A. C., to be an asst. supt. of police in Balasore. This

cancels Mr. Wroughton's transfer to Sebsaugor, notified on July 15.

MILITARY.

ABERCROMBIE, Lieut. J., 2nd wing subalt., 7th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in room of Vyvyan, qrmr., on leave, confd. Dated June 17.

ATKINSON, Major R., 2nd batt., 12th foot, to be local lieut. col., from March 18, and to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Ponsonby, deceased. Dated June 17. [July 2.

BARTLEMAN, Capt. J., adjt., 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command.

BEATSON, Lieut. col., staff corps, 25th N.I., will, at the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed and do duty at Allahabad. July 27.

BURNE, Lieut. J., 103rd foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Prince. Dated June 26.

CASE, Capt., on prom., to continue to act as qrmr., 29th N.I., no qualified officer being available, confd. Dated July 6.

CHATTERTON, Lieut., att. to the 14th, to be transf. to the 2nd N.I., for duty. Presy. order confd., dated July 8.

CLARKE, Capt. and local major, 21st hussars, is apptd. to act provisionally as aide-de-camp to Major gen. A. M. Beecher, C.B., comdg. the Sirhind div. [In substitution of G.O. of March 13 last.]

COOKE, Lieut. E. S., 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt. of 34th N.I., v. Howey, apptd. qrmr. Dated July 18. [July 2.

DYCE, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., 20th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt.

FARWELL, Lieut. W. C., gen. list, inf., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Kelly, apptd. to 18th N.I., and to continue to offic. as qrmr. Dated July 13.

FINNIS, Lieut. J., of the Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subalt., 36th (The Bareilly) regt. N.I., to be qrmr. in the Punjab frontier force, v. Capt. Graham.

FOSTER, Capt. and local lieut. col. E. H., 12th foot, to be major, without purch., v. Atkinson, prom. Dated June 17.

GRAHAM, Capt., 3rd Punjab inf., of the gen. list, inf., qrmr., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Ens. Shepherd.

HARRIS, Lieut., returned from leave on July 4, to do duty with 1st N.I., at Dum Dum. Lieut. Harris is transf. to 39th N.I., at Lucknow. July 27.

HILL, Lieut., qrmr. 20th N.I., to offic. as adj. July 2. Dated June 17.

JOHNSON, Lieut., 12th foot, to be capt., without purch., v. Foster, prom.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut., 2nd N.I., to proceed to Doorundah, and report himself for duty to the officer comdg. 10th Madras N.I. Dated July 2.

JOBLING, Ens. A., 55th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Riley, prom. Dated Jan. 4.

LILLINGSTON.—The services of Lieut. Lillingston, of 7th hussars, are placed at disposal of the Govt. N.W.P. July 20.

MACLEOD, Lieut., 14th N.I., to proceed to Doorundah and report himself for duty to the officer comd. 10th M.N.I. Dated July 2.

MEIKLEJOHN, Lieut. W. H., 1st wing subalt. 20th N.I., to offic. as qrm. July 2.

PEACOCK.—The services of Capt. Peacock, of the late 3rd Eur. L.C., 2nd in com. of the Viceroy's body guard, are placed at disposal of foreign dept. for employ as officg. agent to the Gov. gen with the ex-King of Oude, in add. to his other duties. July 28.

PENNYCUICK, Lieut. col., comdg. R.A., Rohilcund dist., to assume com. of Bareilly station, during absence of Brig. gen. A. Macdonell, C.B., and Lieut. H. H. Birch, on inspection duty. Bareilly G.O. confd. May 7.

PITCHER.—The services of Lieut. D. G., of the 21st hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, are placed at disposal of foreign dept. July 30.

PLOWDEN, Lieut., staff corps, returned from leave June 22, to proceed to Doornadah, and report himself to the officer comdg. 10th Mad for duty. Dated July 7.

RENNICK.—The following order issued by the resident of Hyderabad is confirmed:—Transferring Lieut. H. de P. Rennick, he having arrived from Abyssinia, from the 3rd to the 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, as offic. wing subal., v. Capt. Way. July 9.

RENNICK, Ensign A. de C., 3rd foot, candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subal. 35th foot, on prob., v. Swetenham, transf. July 10.

RILEY, Lieut., 55th foot, to be capt., without purch., v. Nedham. Jan. 4.

ROGERS.—20th N.I. regtl. order, dated July 2, making the following offic. appt., in room of Lieut. col. Brownlow, C.B., comdt., proceeded on leave, with effect from July 2:—Capt. R. G. Rogers, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.

SAUNDERS, Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, to have permanent rank from July 20, v. Dunbar, who vacates.

SHEPHERD, Ens. A. I., of the 93rd highlanders, 2nd wing subal., 3rd Punjab inf., to be 2nd wing subal., 4th Punjab inf., on probation.

SIMPSON, Capt., 4th Bengal cav., to offic. as station staff at Bareilly, during absence of Birch. Bareilly G.O. confd., dated May 7.

SWETENHAM, Ens. R. A., 27th N.I., from 2nd wing subal. 35th N.I., to be 2nd wing subal., v. Turner. Dated July 14.

THOMPSON, Ens., 101st foot, candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subal. 34th foot, on prob., v. Cooke. Dated July 18.

WOODS.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to promote 2nd class Vet. surg. J. S. Woods, of the Indian service, to the grade of vet. surg. 1st class, with effect from June 17.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 709.—The undermntd. officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed 26 years' service are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified:—

Major T. H. Chamberlain, July 8.

Majors J. E. Cracroft, E. T. B. H. Baugh, H. B. A. Poulton, and E. Smyth, July 10.

Major L. B. Jones, July 16.

No. 710.—The undermntd. officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed 12 years' service are prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified:—

Lieuts. T. R. Davidson and H. Chapman, July 15.

No. 711.—The undermntd. officer of the med. dept. having completed 12 years' service is prom. to the rank of surg., from the date specified:—Asst. surg. J. F. N. Wise, M.D., July 16.

No. 722.—The undermntd. officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Capt. Conway-Gordon, of H.M.'s 79th (Cameron) highlanders, 1st wing subalt., 1st Sikh inf., Jan. 29, 1867.

Lieut. Molloy, 1st wing subalt., 5th Goorkha regt. (the Hazara Goorkha batt.), May 15.

No. 742.—The undermntd. officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed 26 years' service are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified:—

Major W. Elwyn, July 23.

Majors P. H. P. Gill, W. J. Ward, and C. F. Hicks, July 25.

Majors E. G. Langmore and J. P. W. Campbell, July 28.

PROMOTIONS.

Simla, July 29.—No. 735.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre of late 72nd N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. Andrews to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. S. Fox to be capt. from May 13, v. Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. C. Curtis, ret.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. Bagot to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. C. E. Mills, dec.

Cadre of the late 15th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) O. St. G. Brownlow to be major, and Lieut. R. Worsley to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. C. E. Mills, dec.

Infantry.—Major E. G. Langmore (staff corps) to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. A. Bagot (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 27th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. W. Fraser to be major, and Lieut. (major in staff corps) G. H. Basevi to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. A. Bagot (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (brevet lieut. col.) H. C. Anderson (staff corps) to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. G. Langmore, rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 54th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. H. Paget to be major, and Lieut. J. G. Barlow to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. G. Langmore, rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major G. C. Lambert (101st foot) to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. H. C. Anderson (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 1st E.B.F.—Capt. (major in staff corps) B. St. George to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. G. Owen to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. H. C. Anderson (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Supernum. major (major gen.) J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B., staff corps, to be lieut. col. (supernum.), and Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) L. R. Christopher to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in 101st foot) G. C. Lambert, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 71st N.I.—Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) J. I. Murray, staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. D. Vanrenen to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in 101st foot) G. C. Lambert, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. B. Mainwaring, to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. L. R. Christopher (staff corps), removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 16th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. J. Dansey to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. W. Boileau, to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. L. R. Christopher (staff corps), removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. Metcalf to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. G. B. Mainwaring (staff corps), removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 35th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. C. Hamilton to be major from June 8, v. Lieut. col. G. B. Mainwaring (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

General List, Inf.—Lieut. A. Harrison to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. G. B. Mainwaring (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. Marquis to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. W. Metcalf (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 4th E.R.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. Rose to be major, and Lieut. (brevet capt.) C. D. P. Nott to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. W. Metcalf (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. McNeil, C.S.I., to be Lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. J. Marquis (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 5th E.R.—Captain (brevet lieut. col.) A. B. Johnson (staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. Van H. Sperling to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. J. Marquis (staff corps), rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. Raban to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. W. McNeile, C.S.I. (staff corps), removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 36th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) M. F. Evatt to be major, and Lieut. A. Pullan (staff corps), to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. W. McNeile, C.S.I. (staff corps), removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major G. R. Roberts (staff corps) to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. H. Raban (staff corps), removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 41st N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. G. Priestly to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. F. Angelo to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. H. Raban (staff corps), removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major W. Paske (staff corps) to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. R. Roberts, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of the late 28th N.I.—Capt. (brevet major) H. L. Millet (staff corps) to be major, and Lieut. H. R. Wintle to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. R. Roberts, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major F. V. R. Jervia (staff corps) to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. Paske, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 56th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. H. Bamfield to be major, and Lieut. (major in staff corps) J. R. A. S. Low, to be capt. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. Paske, rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major H. A. Cockburn to be lieut. col. from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) F. V. R. Jervis, rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 53rd N.I.—Capt. (brevet major) S. Chalmers to be major, and Lieut. E. Beddy, staff corps, to be capt., from June 8, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) F. V. R. Jervis, rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 54th N.I.—Lieut. L. Blathwayt (staff corps) to be capt., from June 23, v. Capt. W. E. Roberts (staff corps), placed on retired list.

Cadre late 30th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. Pierce to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. F. P. Harcourt, to be capt., from June 24, v. Major G. F. F. Vincent, placed on the retired list.

Cadre late 46th N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. E. Boyle to be capt., from June 28, v. Capt. J. J. Russell, dec.

Superny. Lieut. col. (major gen.) J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B. (staff corps), is removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

MEDICAL.

CAIRD, Asst. surg., 12th N.I., to assume med. charge of the staff of Jubulpore station, in room of Reed, confd. Dated June 18.

KEEGAN, Asst. surg., offic. in med. charge of the Meywar Bheel corps, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept., with effect from April 1.

KILROY, Asst. surg., 2nd batt. 60th foot, to proceed to Barrackpore, for duty with detach. 2nd batt. 25th foot, proceeding to Berhampore, and to return to Calcutta on completion of that duty. Dated June 21.

RADDOCK, Asst. surg. C. E., to assume med. charge of Cossipore gun-foundry estab., in addition to his other duties, in room of Evatt.

SELONS, Asst. surg. E., whose services have been placed at disposal of C. in C., is posted to 9th N.I. at Barrackpore, in room of Dale, to Eur. on furl.

SEWELL, 1st class vet. surg., 4th hussars, to afford professional aid to the horses of the remount depot at Meerut, in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 1 last.

TUSON, Surg., 11th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of jail and civil station of Umballa, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Beatson.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. J. MACDONNELL, H.M.'s 12TH REGIMENT.

At a general court-martial, assembled at Chinsurah, on the 4th day of July, 1868, Lieut. Henry Joseph MacDonnell, of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Chinsurah, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of June, 1868, disobeyed the Chinsurah depot order of May 23, 1868, to which attention was called in depot order of May 30, 1868, and by which officers commanding sections were directed to ascertain personally that each man of their sections respectively had a cholera belt on, and to note the same on the back of the parade state.

2nd. In having, at Chinsurah, on June 1, 1868, on the request of the commanding officer being conveyed to him that he would personally comply with the order of May 30, 1868, addressed to the adjutant of the Chinsurah depot, for communication to the commanding officer, an insubordinate memorandum, viz., as follows:—

“Chinsurah, June 1, 1868.

“To the Adjutant, Depot H.M.'s British Forces.

“The undersigned returns the duty state of E section, and cannot find it laid down in any book of regulations that it is the duty of gentlemen to make a daily inspection of half-naked soldiers, to ascertain whether or not they are wearing flannel belts. When a soldier comes into the presence of an officer he should be properly dressed. Such is the principle which has guided the undersigned through life in the soldiers' regard, and with God's help he will be guided by the same principle as long as he has the honour to hold a commission in her Majesty's service. The duty of inspecting half-nude soldiers is surely the duty of a non-commissioned officer, not the duty of a gentleman. The bringing of an officer into so close a contact with his men is the beginning of that familiarity which is the destruction of discipline, and an order to be obeyed must be just as well as legal.

(Signed) “H. J. MACDONNELL, Lieut. 2-12th Regt.”

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the words the 1st (that is, the 1st June), of which it acquits him; Guilty of the second instance of the charge; and Guilty of the preamble of the charge; and sentenced him to be reprimanded.

(Signed) F. W. BURROUGHS, Colonel, President.

Chinsurah, July 4, 1868.

Confirmed.

The C. in C. remarks that the prisoner was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, 1st, in disobedience of orders; 2nd, in having addressed an insubordinate memorandum for communication to his commanding officer.

A more flagrant and deliberate instance of insolence and insubordination, persevered in notwithstanding due warning and counsel from the general officer commanding the division, to obey orders in the spirit intended by the commanding officer, and to retract the insubordinate memorandum, has never been brought to the notice of the superior military authorities.

The Court, in refraining from inflicting a substantial punishment for such very serious offences, has, in the opinion of the C. in C. in India, failed in its duty.

A perusal of G.O. shows how differently the crimes of disobedience and insubordination have been viewed by other courts-martial in the cases both of officers and soldiers.

The defence of the prisoner is utterly untenable.

A disobedience of orders on the part of the private soldiers having been noted by his commanding officer, which was especially likely to cause immediate disease and mortality amongst the men, he most properly gave an order to ensure the sanitary precaution by the personal inspection of the officers' sections, the absence of which precaution had been reported by the surgeon, notwithstanding the army orders enforcing it.

As a matter of fact, the order objected to by the prisoner is in complete accord with the custom of the service in well ordered regiments; it having been often felt and ascertained by commanding officers that they could not always trust to inspections executed by sergeants and corporals with reference to sanitary precautions and the cleanliness of the person.

Such was the custom of the service when H.E. was a regimental officer, and he has been at pains to ascertain lately that like precautions are not forgotten in the present day when the health, it may be said the lives, of the young soldiers are directly concerned.

But even if the orders were unusual, which H.E. believes not to be the case, it is evident that the service cannot be carried on if subordinate officers are to refuse to obey orders which are legal, and in no manner affect the personal honour of the officer concerned, because he may disapprove of them.

Whenever there is ground for such disapproval it is open to an officer to appeal to superior authority, but it is the elementary rule of H.M.'s service, according to the principle laid down in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, that officers and soldiers must obey legal orders given by constituted authority in the first instance, and make their appeal afterwards, if they see cause.

H.E. entirely agrees with Capt. Browne in his opinion, as now sanctioned by the verdict of the Court, that the order given by him was according to law, and H.E. further thinks that it was fully required by the circumstances of the Chinsurah depot in a time of cholera.

H.E. also concurs with Capt. Browne in considering that the order may be duly carried out without any infraction of decency or even delicacy on the part of the officers concerned.

The prisoner is hereby reprimanded, in accordance with the sentence of the Court. He may now be released from arrest and return to his duty. (Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, Gen., C. in C. in India.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

Financial Dept., Simla, July 29.—No. 1,490.—Read—Letter from the depy. accountant gen., Central Provinces, No. 1,146, dated June 25, enquiring whether deputation allowances to milly. officers in civil employ acting in appts. the salary of which is consolidated, are to be regulated according to the rules for covenanted civil servants.

Letter from acct. gen., British Burmah, No. 1,541, dated July 7, on the same subject.

Read again—Orders in this dept., No. 534, dated June 16, authorising revised rates of acting allowances for covenanted civil officers.

Observations.—The G. G. in Council observes that civil appts. held by milly. officers are of two kinds:—

1st. Those of which the salary is consolidated.

2nd. Those which carry staff allowances.

A milly. officer acting in either of these kinds of appts. may substantively be himself in one of the three following positions:—

1st. Simply a regtl. or staff corps officer out of employ, and drawing only the pay of his rank.

2nd. In staff employ, civil or milly., drawing staff allowances in add. to the pay of his rank.

3rd. Holding an appt., of which the pay is consolidated.

The G. G. in Council is of opinion that milly. officers when acting in civil appts. the pay of which is consolidated, should draw acting allowances, so far as possible, under civil rules; and that when acting in civil appts. carrying a staff salary, they should draw acting allowances as if acting in a milly. appt. carrying a staff salary.

Resolution.—The following rules regulating the acting allowances of milly. officers acting in civil appts. shall be adopted with effect from July 1:—

I. A milly. officer acting in a civil appt. the salary of which is consolidated, shall, in respect of acting allowances, be subject to the rules promulgated, in orders No. 534 of the Financial Dept., dated June 16, regarding the acting allowances of covenanted civil officers. If such officer hold a substantive appt. carrying staff allowances, and not consolidated, he will lose half the staff allowance of that appt.

II. The subsistence allowance referred to in Rule II. of the said rules shall be the Indian pay and allowances of the rank of the officer. Provided that in no case shall a milly. officer draw under that rule a greater or smaller salary than would be drawn by a covenanted civil servant of the corresponding grade, as noted below:—

Cpts. and subalts. correspond with covenanted civil servants of less than 8 years' standing.

Majors correspond with covenanted civil servants of 8 years' and less than 12 years' standing.

Officers above the rank of majors correspond with covenanted civil servants of 12 or more years' standing.

III. A milly. officer acting in a civil appt., to which staff allowances are attached and are not consolidated, shall, in respect of acting allowances, be subject to the rules which govern the acting allowances of milly. officers acting in milly. appts., to which staff allowances are attached.

IV. If a milly. officer acting in a civil appt. hold a substantive appt. the salary of which is consolidated, the difference between the Indian pay and allowance of his rank, and the full salary of his substantive appt., shall, for the purposes of Rule III., be held to be his staff allowance.

EXTENSION OF FURLOUGH.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 13.—No. 723.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 684, dated July 14, the following military letter from the Right. Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published for general information:—

Military, No. 215.

India Office, London, June 25, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—Your letter dated March 23, No. 123, recommends that officers who may be at home on furlough or on leave on sick certificate may be allowed the full benefit of any extended leave, with retention of staff appointment, which can be granted them under the provisions of the contemplated new furlough rules.

With the view of carrying out this proposal, those officers who are now on furlough on private affairs with retention of appointment, will be in all cases informed, on being granted an extension of the six months given them in India, that they can retain their appointments for the full period to which they may be entitled under the proposed new rules. As regards those on leave on sick certificate, it will rest with the various Governments to keep open their appointments for the full period to be allowed under these rules.—I have, &c., (Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

COMPENSATIONS FOR PURCHASE.

July 29.—No. 726.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 214, dated June 25, is published for general information:—

Para. 1.—Having considered in council your telegram dated Simla, May 30, inquiring whether an officer of cavalry or infantry may receive compensation, under despatch No. 160 of Aug. 8, 1866, for sums paid for line steps, I have resolved that such sums may be taken into consideration in estimating the claims of officers to compensation.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ADDERLEY, F., to be a lay trustee of the church at Tuticorin.
 BREEKS, J. W., acting civil and sess. judge of Chittoor, delivered over charge of the court to the Sheristadar on July 27.
 CADELL, W. M., to act as civil and sess. judge of zillah of Trichinopoly, dur. abs. of Davidson. [July 31.
 DEANE, Rev. B. O'Meara, B.A., to act as chaplain of South Black Town.
 GOODHEART, Rev. E. S., B.A., to act as jt. chap. of St. George's Cathedral.
 HODGSON, W., to act as civil and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddalore, dur. employment of Ellis on other duty. Aug. 4.
 HORSLEY, W. D., to act as civil and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddapah, dur. employment of Hodgson on other duty. Aug. 4.
 LINDSAY, Capt., R.E., assumed charge of office of dep. consulting engr. for railways on July 22.
 LEMAN, G. D., to act as coll. of sea customs at Madras, dur. abs. of Blair; dated Aug. 4. Mr. Lemman to act also as protector of emigrants, Madras, dur. abs. of Blair.
 MAJORIBANKS, J. A., dep. coll. and mag. in dist. of North Arcot, is authorised to perform the duties and exercise the powers which by the Act are assigned to and conferred on mag. of dist.
 SHAW-STEWART, Major, consulting engr. for railways, delivered over ch. of his office to Major Prendergast on July 22.
 TOUCH, Lieut. col. J. C., to perform the duties of Lieut. col. T. Gillilan, military acct., during leave of abs. of the latter.

MILITARY.

BAILLIE, Major J. E., S.C., to do gen. duty at Mangalore under orders of officer com. Malabar and Canara.
 BRADFORD, Capt. (major), transf. from No. 7 batty. 20th brig. to B batty. 20th brig. To proc. to join his batty. at St. Thomas' Mount on duty.
 BUTLER, Ens. J., 19th foot, is app. 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I. July 9.
 COOKE, Major A. H., posted and to be offic. wing officer 20th N.I.
 DAWSON, Major, S.C., is app. to act as dep. judge adv. gen., Ceded dists., during abs. of McCallum, on leave—to join.
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. W. C., having completed 12 years' serv., to be capt. in staff corps from Aug. 4.
 DYER, Capt. T., officg. dep. asst. adj. gen., will offic. as brig. major of Fort St. George and centre div., from date of embarkation to England of Lieut. col. A. K. C. Kennedy, staff corps.
 FENWICK, Brig. gen. W., C.B., from Malabar and Canara to Nagpore force, but to continue in temp. com. of the centre div.
 FULLER, Capt., 26th N.I., is appd. officg. wing officer 3rd L.I. [July 9.
 GODFREY, Major, officg. wing officer 3rd L.I., to offic. wing officer 35th N.I.
 GOLDIE, Capt., 16th lancers, to offic. as dep. asst. adj. gen., during abs. of Capt. Nepean, on m.c. July 9.
 GRANT, Lieut. col., royal horse art., appd. to com. the royal art., ceded districts, to joint at Bellary. July 15.
 GREME, Capt., 102nd foot, is provisionally appd. A.D.C. to Major gen. Shubrick, comdg. ceded districts.
 HARKNESS, Col., comdt. 31st L.I., to assume com. of the garrison of Vizagapatam and Waltair, from Feb. 29, v. Brig. gen. De Sausmarez, proc. to take up his appt. at Secunderabad, confd. Dated July 11.
 HODSON, Brig. gen., from recent prom., posted to Malabar and Canara.
 HUDLESTON, Major, staff corps, to do gen. duty at Madras.
 HUNTER, Lieut. R., act. adjt. of 37th N.I., v. Armstrong, perm. to rejoin the 33rd N.I. as wing sub. Confirmed, dated July 11.
 KENNEY, Capt., att. 16th Lancers, is appd. act. interp. to that corps, dur. abs. of Goldie.
 KERRICH, Capt., from B batty. 20th brig., transf. to No. 7 baty. 20th brig.
 LAURIE, Lieut. col., R.A., to join at Bangalore, and do duty under the officer comdg. R.A., Mysore div., on the expiry of his leave.
 LAWDER, Lieut. col. E. J., 2nd in com. 24th N.I., to offic. as comdt.
 LINDSAY, Capt. Royal Eng., exec. eng. 3rd grade, to act as dep. cnstg. eng. for railways, v. Major Prendergast. [Major Morton. July 21.
 MACLAVERTY, Lieut., to act as comsy. of ord., Bangalore, dur. abs. of MACNEILL, Lieut., attached to 19th N.I., to be attached to 41st N.I.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. col. S., staff corps, is appt. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 10th N.I., but to continue to offic. as comdt. 22nd N.I.
 MILMAN—So much of G.O., dated Dec. 19, 1867, as directs Capt. E. S. Milman to join B baty. 20th brig. R.A., is cancl.
 MOORE, Capt., officg. qrmr. as station staff officer, Cuttack, v. Armstrong, relieved, confd. Dated July 11.
 MORTON, Major R., royal (Madras) art., acting comsy. of ordnance, 1st class, to act as comsy. of ordnance, 2nd class, during leave, in Europe, of Capt. Childers. July 31. [July 9.
 NEILD, Major, from wing officer 35th N.I., to offic. 2nd in comd. 35th N.I.
 PIERSON, Lieut. J. F., 20th brig. R.A., doing duty C baty. 14th brig. R.A., is posted for duty to F baty. 20th brig., to comd. the same on the departure of Major Bradford.
 PIRRIE, Lieut. G., cadre 17th N.I., from attached 29th N.I., to 2nd wing subaltern 29th N.I., v. Baber.
 POLLARD, Col., transf. from 2nd in com. 10th N.I., to comdt. 35th N.I.
 RAMMELL, Maj., transf. from wing officer 20th N.I., to officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer 24th N.I.
 SHAW, Lieut., att. officer, to offic. as qrmr. 3rd L.I., v. Lieut. Skinner, removed to 31st L.I. Confirmed, dated July 11.
 STURROCK, Col. G. (Europe), from comdt. 35th N.I., to comdt. 22nd N.I.
 SMITH, Maj. C., having completed 26 yrs.' service, to be lieut. col. in staff corps, from Aug. 2. [at Madras. July 16.
 TYTLER, Capt., att. 17th N.I., to do duty with 3rd L.I., till arrival of 17th WEBB, Col. E. A. H., staff corps, will do gen. duty at Waltair, under the orders of the officer comdg. northern dist.

MEDICAL.

HOSKINS, Asst. surg., to assume med. charge of 10th Madras N.I., Doodrunda, v. Hyatt, relieved. (Confirmed.)
 LOUGHEED, Staff Asst. surg. W., from doing duty under ords. of dep. insp. gen., British med. serv., Pres. circle, to do duty under ords. of dep. insp. gen., British med. serv., Mysore circle.
 MCGANN, Asst. surg., on his arrival at Bellary, to assume med. charge of 2nd L.C., dur. Stewart's abs. on m.c. Dated July 9.
 MCLEOD, Surg. major, 2nd N.I., to afford med. aid to northern dist. staff, v. Adams, relieved. Confirmed, dated July 11.
 PEARL, Surg. W., from Abyssinia, att. to head qrs. sappers and miners, dur. employment of Surg. major Young on other duty. July 9.
 PEPPIN, Staff Asst. surg., to do duty under ords. of dep. insp. gen. British med. serv., Mysore circle, at expiration of leave.
 RATTON, Asst. surg. J. J. L., from late arrival, posted to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Pres. div., doing duty Gen. Hospital.
 WOODS, Asst. surg. J. J., to assume med. charge of 10th Madras N.I., v. Hoskins, relieved. Confirmed.
 YOUNG, Surg. major, sappers and miners, to act as garrison surg., Bangalore, dur. abs. of Dr. Johnstone.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE.

Fort St. George, Aug. 4.—With reference to G.O.G.G. No. 685, dated July 14, authorising a third distribution of the above prize, at Rs. 120 a share, the G. in C. is pleased to direct that the requisite instructions be issued by the Accountant General and Controller of Military Accounts for the provision of funds, and for paymasters passing all prize abstracts signed by the Deputy Military Secretary to Government.

The instructions contained in G.O.G. Oct. 11, 1867, No. 531, in respect to the submission of documents for the second distribution of the prize, will equally apply to the third distribution.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BIRKBECK, F., to be actg. 3rd asst. to coll. of Surat. Aug. 5.
 BROWN, Capt., to act as asst. dist. superint. of police in Surat dist., v. La Touche, but in the first instance to act as dist. superint. of police, Kaira dist., for Lieut. Daniell, on leave.
 DANIELL, Lieut., to be (temp.) a 2nd grade dist. supt. of police, v. Mr. G. T. Gierzen, with effect from June 8, the date on which Major Scott proc. to Europe.
 EBDEN, E. J., to be supernum. asst. to coll. of Dharwar. Aug. 5.
 GRIFFITH, Capt., R.E., resu. ch. of office of exec. engr., Ahmednuggur, fr. Cruickshank, on July 16. [dist. Aug. 1.
 HENDERSON, Major J. H., to be conf. as dist. superint. of police in Poona.
 LA TOUCHE, Capt., to be asst. dist. supt. of police in Surat dist., v. Wilson, but to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in that dist. during absence of Bonnor. Aug. 1. [Johnstone.
 MCGILLIVRAY, Capt., to be (temp.) a 2nd grade dist. supt. of police, v. PHILLIPOTS, S. H., to act as sen. asst. judge and session judge of Surat for detached station of Broach, v. Sandwith. Aug. 1.
 PRIE, Lieut. col., to be dist. supt. of police in Hyderabad dist. v. Henderson. Aug. 5.
 POLLEN, A. D., to be acting 3rd asst. to coll. of Khandeish. Aug. 5.
 SEGRAVE, Capt., to act as dist. supt. of police in Ahmedabad dist. during absence of Scott, on m.c. Aug. 1.
 STARKEY, E. G., to be acting 3rd asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad. Aug. 5.
 SHORTT, Major, to be dist. supt. of police in Kulladghee dist. Aug. 1.
 SPRING, H. S., sup. asst. sett. officer in Sind, is attached to the Indus Right Bank Survey. Aug. 5.
 VIDAL, G. W., to be act. 3rd asst. to the coll. of Sattara. Aug. 1.
 WATSON, H. E., to act as 3rd class dep. coll. of Shikarpoor dur. Crawford's abs. Aug. 1. [in Ahmedabad dist. Aug. 3.
 WESTROPP, Major, cant. mag. at Ahmedabad, is inv. with civil jurisdiction.
 WILSON, Lieut., to be asst. dist. superin. of police in the Punch Mahal dist. v. La Touche, and to act as dist. superin. of police in that dist., v. Segrave.

MILITARY.

BRIDGE, Capt. W. A., 2nd batt. 21st foot, having passed the prescribed exam. for the appt. of A.D.C., is confd. in the appt. of A.D.C. to Major gen. Tapp, C.B., comdg. the northern div. of the army. July 30.
 DANIELL, Lieut., 105th foot, being no longer required with the transport train, is att. to the gen. depot for duty until the opening of the season, when he will proc. to rejoin his regt. July 30.
 GRANT, Ens., 46th foot, is appd. a prob. in the staff corps, and will join the 2nd N.I. as wing subalt. July 30. [to 29th N.I. July 33.
 NICOLSON, Lieut., wing subalt. 27th N.I., is appd. adj., v. Browne transfd.
 TATES, Lieut., 3rd N.I., for 30 days from date of depart., to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

THE LATE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Bombay Castle, July 22.—No. 494.—The following G.O. by H.E. Sir R. Napier, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., C. in C. late Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, are republished:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, June 7.—The under-mentioned officer is perm. to proceed to England for 3 mo. on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the approval of H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C., pending an application for regular leave, which must be made through his regimental commanding officer:—Major Bray, 96th foot.

Under instructions from H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C., Cornet Lord C. Hamilton, 11th hussars, has been granted 3 mo. leave to England.

A staff allowance of Rs. 2 per diem is sanctioned for Lieut. C. S. Lechmere, 18th regt. N.I., for the period during which he was in charge of the stores on board the *Indian Chief*.

June 8.—Lieut. col. Lucas, deputy comy. gen., having left the A.E. Force, on sick leave to England, Major Mignon, the next senior departmental officer, will act as deputy comy. gen. until further orders, pending confirmation of the app. by the Govt. of Bombay.

Lieut. F. W. M. Spring, R.A., comy. of ordnance with this force, will, when his services can be spared from Zoulla, proceed to Aden to take charge of the arsenal at that station.

Lieuts. Carter, Dummmler, and Holdich, R.E., attached to the survey party, A.E. Force, will proceed to England for 6 mo., on full Indian pay and allowances, on conditions which will be communicated to those officers by the deputy adj. gen. A.E. Force.

At the recommendation of medical boards, and subject to confirmation, the undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence as follows:—

To proceed to England to appear before a medical board:—

Brevet major F. S. Roberts, v.c., R.A.; Capt. T. Hodges, 76th foot; Lieut. A. E. Pearse, 76th foot; Lieut. A. E. Dummmler, R.E.; Lieut. R. Warburton, R.A.

To England for 20 mo., on m.c.:—

Surg. major D. Wyllie, Bombay med. estab.; Asst. surg. R. Bonstead, Bombay med. estab.; Lieut. F. M. Onslow, 3rd Madras cav.; Surg. H. O. Thorold, Bombay med. estab.

Dr. Jackson, of the hospital ship *Queen of the South*, was app. to med. charge of invalids proceeding to Bombay in the str. *John Bright* in March last. Dr. Jackson was entitled to a free passage and table to Bombay, in addition to an allowance at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem for the time he was in charge.

Lieut. P. H. M. Mowbray, R.A., is perm. to proceed to England for 3 mo. from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the approval of H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C., pending an application for regular leave, which must be made through his commanding officer. This cancels G.O.C. No. 417 of 4th inst.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian service are allowed to proceed to England on leave for 6 mo. from date of embarkation, without pay, on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the adjustment of their leave with their respective Governments:—

Lieut. H. Lee, royal (Bombay) engr.; Capt. J. G. Watts, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. A. P. Palmer, adj., 10th Bengal L.C. (lancers); Lieut. E. W. Flint, Madras staff corps.

June 9.—Vet. surg. G. Blake, R.A., is reported to have arrived at Suez, en route to Abyssinia, on Jan. 28.

Capt. A. R. Macdonnell, comdg. Bombay sappers and miners, performed the duties of field engr. during the late expedition.

Capt. Blakeney having passed a medical board for leave, Lieut. Rennick will take command of the army works corps.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated May 25, by Major gen. Russell, comdg. at Zoulla, directing Lieut. A. P. Palmer, 10th Bengal L.C., to remain at Zoulla as a member of the permanent Remount Committee, pending a reference regarding his proceeding on leave to England.

The undermentioned officers have, at the recommendation of a medical board, and subject to confirmation, been granted leave of absence as follows:—

To England for 20 mo.:—

Major R. Baigrie, Bombay staff corps; Capt. W. Blakeney, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. Rowlandson, Bombay gen. list; Lieut. C. B. Smith, Madras gen. list.

To appear before a medical board in England:—

Major A. Gammell, 46th foot; Lieut. Saxton, R.A.

Lieut. Rivett-Carnac, 19th hussars, was perm. to proceed to England overland, instead of via the Cape.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 124, dated Feb. 14, Major Nuttall was app. sub-director of the lowland train from the date of the G.O.C. above quoted.

Capt. H. Moore, Bombay staff corps, intelligence dept., A.E.F., will place himself in communication with the director land transport train, with a view to receiving charge of muleteers, whom he is to accompany to Egypt. Capt. Moore will be considered as belonging to the intelligence dept., A.E.F., while employed as above and until the date of his arrival at whatever port of debarkation he may proceed to after the completion of this duty.

Mr. G. Reade was app. to the transport train on Feb. 5 last, as personal asst. and interpreter to the director, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

At the recommendation of a medical board, and subject to confirmation, the undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence as follows:—

To proceed to England on m.c. for 20 mo.:—

Capt. T. J. Holland, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. G. F. Bryant.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 9th inst., by the Brigdr. gen. comdg. at Zoulla, directing Lieut. J. G. McRae, A.D.C. to Brigdr. gen. Schneider, to offic. as brigade major at Zoulla, in addition to his own duties, on the departure of Capt. Beville for Bombay.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, on board s.s. "*Feroze*," June 18.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated June 14, by the Brigdr. gen. comdg. at Zoulla, app. Lieut. Rowlandson, sub asst. comy. gen., to the charge of the Bombay and Madras dooley bearers and Bengal kahars, from 12th idem, v. Lieut. C. B. Smith.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 1.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. A. W. Brodhurst to be capt., v. G. C. Ross, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Cornet M. Armstrong to be lieut., v. Brodhurst; May 30. Gent. cadet H. A. Wetherall, from Royal Military College, to be cornet, v. Armstrong; Sept. 2.

21st Hussars.—Cornet R. C. Andrew to be lieut., v. G. D. Pitcher, a probationer for the staff corps in India; June 30.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Asst. surg. R. J. W. Orton to be asst. surg., v. A. K. Rickards, prom. on staff; Staff Asst. surg. C. S. Close to be asst. surg., v. S. H. Halahan, m.d., prom. on staff; Sept. 2.

1st Foot.—Lieut. C. K. C. Rooke to be capt., by purch., v. Heywood, app. adj. of a depot batt.; Lieut. Deane, who exchanged from 2nd drag. guards, has been perm. to receive the former difference between cav. and inf. commissions; Ensign J. W. Hughes to be lieut., by purch., v. Rooke; Ensign H. C. Hogg, from 89th foot, to be ensign, v. Hughes; Sept. 2.

3rd Foot.—H. D. P. Okeden, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. J. H. Parker, who retires.

4th Foot.—Ensign M. C. Gahan to be lieut., without purch., v. H. A. G. Todd, dec.; Lieut. C. M. Davidson to be adj., v. Lieut. H. A. G. Todd, dec.; July 24.

10th Foot.—Ensign W. H. J. M. Hodder to be lieut., by purch., v. W. E. Rendle, who retires; Gent. cadet C. M. Short, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Hodder; Sept. 2.

11th Foot.—Ensign T. S. Coppinger to be lieut., by purch., v. J. P. Tighe, who retires; J. R. Walker, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Coppinger; Sept. 2.

12th Foot.—Capt. E. Chinn, from 4th foot, to be capt., v. M. C. Saunders, who retires on temp. h.p.; Sept. 2.

21st Foot.—Capt. T. E. Stuart, from 97th foot, to be capt.; Sept. 2.

60th Foot.—Ensign R. C. Davies to be lieut., without purch., v. C. Gosling, dec.; June 30. Ensign H. P. D. Okeden, from 3rd foot, to be ensign, v. Davies; Sept. 2.

77th Foot.—Ensign G. H. C. Dyce to be lieut., without purch., v. V. P. Byrne, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Ensign J. F. Hornby to be lieut., without purch., v. G. H. C. Dyce, a probationer for the staff corps in India; May 7. Ensign G. Campbell to be lieut., by purch., v. Hornby, whose prom., by purch., June 13, has been cancelled; Colour sergt. G. Verner, from 36th foot, to be ensign, without purch., v. Campbell; Sept. 2.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. J. J. Heywood, from 1st foot, to be adj., v. Clarkson; Sept. 2.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. A. K. Rickards, from R.A., to be staff surg., v. T. M'Sheehy, m.d., dec.; Asst. surg. S. H. Halahan, m.d., from R.A., to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major P. S. Laing, who retires on h.p.; Staff Asst. surg. A. A. Gore, m.d., to be staff surg.; Sept. 2.

HALF PAY.

Lieut. W. J. Holt, from 4th foot, to be capt., without purch.; Lieut. G. A. Sweny, from 4th foot, to be capt., without purch.; Sept. 2.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. Tower, c.b., 3rd drag. guards, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Aug. 4.

Staff Surg. major P. A. S. Laing, who retires on h.p., to have the hon. rank of deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; Sept. 2.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

- BAKER—At Victoria-square, Aug. 4, wife of Capt. A. Baker, son.
BALDWIN—At Kala Bagh, July 27, wife of Capt. Godfrey Baldwin, 1-19th Regt., daughter.
BRUCE—At Bangalore, Aug. 2, wife of Lieut. E. A. Bruce, M.S.C., Sub Asst. Comsy. gen., daughter.
BULKLEY—At Poona, Aug. 3, wife of T. A. Bulkley, C.E., daughter.
BULMAN—At Sheffield, Simla, Aug. 1, wife of A. Bulman, C.S., son.
CHALON—At Cuttack, Camp Tanghy, July 14, wife of J. B. Chalon, son.
CLARKE—At Peshawur, July 27, wife of Dr. J. J. Clarke, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, daughter.
CLEWORTH—At Jamalpore, Aug. 3, wife of C. Cleworth, E.I. Railway, son.
FELLOWS—At Ahmedabad, Aug. 5, wife of Capt. Stewart Fellows, B.S.C., daughter, still-born.
FERNANDO—At Ootacamund, July 27, wife of A. M. Fernando, son.
GARRETT—At Cawnpore, July 24, wife of Capt. N. D. Garrett, R.A., of twins—a boy and girl, the latter since dead.
HILL—At Simla, July 27, wife of W. Hill, son.
JONES—At Serampore, July 31, Mrs. F. Weston Jones, daughter.
LINDQUIST—At Madras, Aug. 4, wife of W. H. Lindquist, son.
MACKENZIE—At Chickulda, Berar, Aug. 3, wife of Kenneth MacKenzie, Asst. Comsy., son.
MOORE—At Agra, Aug. 2, wife of F. Moore, Dep. Controller Public Works Accounts, Bengal, daughter.
MORAES—At Madras, July 29, wife of Arthur G. Moraes, son.
PLUNKETT—At Nellore, July 27, wife of C. E. Plunkett, Dep. Coll., Salt Dept., daughter.
ROBERTS—At Parell, Aug. 9, wife of R. Roberts, daughter. [prematurely.
SCONCE—At Hazarcebaugh, July 26, wife of Capt. J. Sconce, R.A., son,

SPENS—At Kaira, Goozerat, Aug. 6, wife of A. L. Spens, C.S., daughter.
WALTON—At Dharwar, Aug. 2, wife of W. Walton, son.
WOOD—At Bara, Bunkce, Oude, June 30, wife of W. C. Wood, Offg. Dep. Comr., daughter.
VERNIEUX—July 30, Mrs. C. Vernieux, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—**FORD**.—At Colaba, Bombay, Aug. 4, Capt. Clark, R.N.R., to Isabella L., daughter of John Ford, of Middlesex.
HUNT—**STUDDERT**.—At Calcutta, July 31, W. G. Hunt, general contractor, to Jane C., daughter of the late M. Studdert, indigo planter.
JOHNSTON—**OVERTON**.—At Fort William, Aug. 3, Walter Mowbray, son of the Hon. T. F. Johnston, late of the West Indies, to Rose Ada, daughter of the late Thomas Overton. [Garet E. Fox.
LAMBERT—**FOX**.—At Bombay, July 29, Edwin Lambert, to Miss Mar-
LEIGH-HUNT—**TURNER**.—At Point de Galle, July 27, Shelley Leigh-Hunt, Lieut. M.N.I., eldest son of Henry Silvan Leigh-Hunt, to Charlotte S., daughter of the late John J. Turner.
MEYER—**DE BRETTON-BRETON**.—At Allahabad, July 30, John Henry Meyer, to Ellen M., daughter of the late G. F. A. De Bretton-Breton.
TOLLEMACHE—**MONTRIOU**.—At Belgium, Aug. 3, Algernon S. Tollemache, Adj. 108th Regt., to Caroline Marianne, daughter of Lieut. col. Montriau, Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

ARRAKIEL.—At Calcutta, July 25, wife of late Rev. J. C. Arrakiel, aged 83.
BEAMAN.—At Bangalore, July 28, Ellen E. Harrington, infant of A. H. Beaman, aged 6 months.
BELL.—At Allahabad, July 22, Florence Grace, daughter of H. C. Bell, of Monghyr, aged 9 years 9 months.
BLUNT.—At Ahmednuggur, Aug. 4, Frances Mary, daughter of Major Blunt, R.H.A., aged 3 years 9 months.
BUTCHER.—At Mussawud, Khandeish, Aug. 4, Agnes Young, wife of L. H. Butcher, C.E., aged 22.
CRICHTON.—At Calcutta, July 30, Leila Mabel, daughter of Lieut. Crichton.
ERRINGTON.—At Calcutta, July 28, son of Mr. Errington, aged 3 months.
EWING.—At Madras, July 29, Robert J. Ewing, aged 53 years 9 months.
GADSDEN.—At Secunderabad, July 26, Frances Lucy, child of Capt. F. Gadsden, aged 1 year 6 months.
GOFF.—At Jullunder, July 24, J. B. Goff, aged 42.
HEARN.—At Dharwar, July 25, William Michael Hearn, aged 38.
HILL.—At Simla, July 27, Frank, son of W. Hill.
HODGSON.—At Surat, Aug. 4, Kate Mildred, child of G. R. Hodgson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged 3. [8 months.
LENNON.—At Bombay, Aug. 9, James John, son of James Lennon, aged
MARSHALL.—At the Fort, Aug. 9, Maria, wife of G. Marshall, aged 20.
MILLER.—At Dacca, July 30, Arthur Miller, Dep. Mag. and Dep. Coll.
POPE.—At Byculla, Aug. 3, A. R. Pope, Commander of the ship *Red Jacket*, of Liverpool, aged 44.
TWEEDIE.—At Lucknow, Aug. 3, infant son of Lieut. Tweedie, aged 8 mos.
TYRWHITT.—At Murree, July 20, Lieut. Thomas E. P. Tyrwhitt, 36th Regt., aged 27.
VAUGHAN.—At Calcutta, July 26, Napoleon William Vaughan, H.M.'s B.P.S., aged 38.
VAN GERPEN.—At Buxar, July 29, Rev. J. Van Gerpen, Lutheran Missionary, aged 49.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 25th, August 6th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE 18TH AUGUST.—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his staff, was to proceed to Beejapoor on the 14th August, to witness the eclipse on the 18th. The four German gentlemen who were deputed to watch the eclipse on the 18th August arrived at Poonah on the 9th, accompanied by Mr. Gumpert, and were accommodated by the Bombay Government at the Council Hall. They would leave Poonah for the Southern Maratha country in a day or two.—*Poonah Observer*.

Home.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

In a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* Colonel Goldsmid thus expresses himself regarding a paragraph quoted in our last issue:—"Sir,—I have only this morning seen a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Friday last quoting some remarks made by me at the recent Telegraphic Conference of Vienna. As you have noticed one point in the published proceedings, I think it fair to call your attention to the general results of the meeting, so far as regards British India and telegraphic communication with the East. A little further on than the passage quoted will be found recorded the unanimous adoption by the Conference of a declaration drawn up by the French delegate expressive of the interests and sympathy of the European States in securing an efficient means of communication. In the Appendix to the Table of Rates may be observed the practical use of the above declaration. The question was one on which much attention and care were bestowed by the Congress generally, and in a remarkable manner by certain members. Passing over, however, the discussions held, and the expressions of welcome in the inaugural address of M. de Beust, on account of the adhesion to the European Congress of British India, I will come to something more than words and promises. There are to be eight distinct and defined routes for telegrams between London and Calcutta, through the Continent of Europe—five 'Indo-Ottoman,' passing into the Government cable at its extremity in Turkish Arabia, and three 'Russo-Persian,' meeting the cable lower down the Persian Gulf at Bushire. From January 1, 1869, the cost of a single message by any of these will not exceed £2. 17s. One of the five Indo-Ottoman lines will be worked under a special convention (which I have seen) between France, Austria, Switzerland, Servia, and Turkey; and one of the three 'Russo-Persian' lines will be that of Messrs. Siemens Brothers. As regards the lateness of the invitation to British India to take part in the Congress, it was to the existence rather than the cause of the delay that my remarks referred. On the latter head explanation had been given in the earlier part of the proceedings, and appears on the record."

Miscellaneous.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TELEGRAPH, which will traverse Russia, will certainly be completed in the course of next year. The material has already arrived at St. Petersburg. A number of skilled workmen are already on their way to Persia, and in the month of May the Persian portion of the line will be at work.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.—*India Office, August 29th.*—Addresses of congratulation to the Queen from the inhabitants of Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow, Dacca, and of the Province of Oude, on the escape of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from assassination in Australia, have been laid before her Majesty, and have been graciously received.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were: To Calcutta, £188,900; and to Madras, £11,100. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on both Presidencies, and tenders at 1s. 11d. will receive about 56 per cent. No tenders on Bombay were invited. The result shows a slight increase in the demand for remittances.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS, &c.—**PORTSMOUTH, September 1.**—The *Golden Fleece*, steam transport, arrived at Spithead this morning, with the remnant of the Abyssinian expedition, in the shape of naval and military invalids. The naval invalids were brought into harbour and forwarded to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, and the military sick were taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley in the *Florence Nightingale*, in tow of the paddle-wheel tug vessel *Camel*.

ACCIDENT TO THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP "MASSILIA."—**SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 5.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Massilia*, Captain Almond, with the heavy portion of the Bombay mail, in coming up the river in a dense fog, went ashore on a mud bank off Cadlands, three miles inside Calshot Castle. The *Massilia* went ashore at high water, and steamers were sent to receive her cargo. After discharging 1,806 bales raw silk and the greater portion of the other cargo, hawsers were made fast to the steam-tugs *Phoenix* and *Aid*, and the steamers *Medina* and *Alliance*. At first it was doubtful whether these efforts would be successful, but ultimately, and at high tide, the *Massilia* gradually came off, and was towed into the docks. It is not thought she has sustained any damage whatever.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—**PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 7.**—The *Corona*, hired transport ship, of 1,200 tons, Captain William S. Crondie, arrived at Spithead from Bombay this morning. She left that place on June 2, rounded the Cape of Good Hope on July 19, and crossed the Equator in long. 22.30 W. on the 5th ult. The *Corona* also touched at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay. She brings home about 320 of all ranks from Bombay, viz. :—13 officers, 173 men, 82

women, and 44 children of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and 30 men, 12 women, and 22 children, from several other regiments in the Presidency—the whole being under the command of Major Frederick J. S. Sandys, of the 3rd (Prince of Wales') Dragoon Guards. The *Corona* came into harbour about four o'clock, and was berthed alongside the dockyard. The Dragoons proceed to Winchester, to join those brought home about three months since in the *Crocodile*, and who formed part of the force employed in the Abyssinian Expedition.

India Office.

Sept. 7, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. W. Babington, 9th Cav.; Lieut. J. A. Little, Staff Corps; Capt. J. P. Harris, Staff Corps; Surg. A. J. Dale, Med. Estab.; Col. H. E. Abbott, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. Gostling, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. D. Faulkner, Inf.; Capt. H. E. Mottet, Staff Corps; Capt. C. J. Rose, Staff Corps; Col. G. Dobbie, Inf.; Lieut. J. N. Mainwaring, Engrs.; Lieut. F. A. Wetherall, Inf.; Lieut. H. M. Vibart, Engrs.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. B. Wilson, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Fagan, Inf.; Surg. H. Cook, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. A. Sergeant, R.E.; Surg. R. C. McConnell, Med. Estab.; Lieut. P. Henslowe, 27th N.I.; Lieut. col. E. Campbell, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. G. A. Macconachie, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. B. Kerlan, Med. Estab.; Capt. C. Glasford, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Sir A. P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major F. C. Innes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major J. C. Bonamy, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. E. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Barber, Inf., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Major E. W. Lyons, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Surg. major J. M. Knapp, Med. Estab., 3 mo.; Surg. major J. R. Miller, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. F. Blair, Engrs.; Surg. W. J. Palmer, Med. Estab.
Madras Estab.—Surg. T. Lowe, Med. Estab.
Bombay Estab.—Major A. P. Davis, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. M. Macgregor, Cav.; Capt. G. R. Goodfellow, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. U. Price, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CARGILL—The wife of Thomas Cargill, Esq., of a daughter, at Clapham, Sept. 5.
CONSTABLE—The wife of Captain Constable, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a son, Aug. 29.
FRANKS—The wife of Charles Franks, Esq., of a daughter, at Victoria-road, Clapham-common, Sept. 4.
MALDEN—The wife of Percival Dawnton Malden, Esq., Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, stillborn, at Aspinleigh, Sandown Bay, I.W., Aug. 30.
RENNIE—The wife of Captain Rennie, I.N., C.B., of a daughter, at 17, Wrighton-road, Norwood, Sept. 1.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—LUCAS-CALCRAFT—Colonel Thomas A. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, to Frances Mary Jane, daughter of the late Charles Yorke Lucas-Calcraft, Esq., of Ancaster Hall, in the county of Lincoln, at the Town Church, St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Sept. 2.
COLVIN—MORRIS—James Colquhoun Colvin, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Camilla F. M., daughter of the late Rev. Edward Morris, at Aber-gwilly, Carmarthenshire, Sept. 3.
DAVIES—GREEN—James Acworth Davies, Esq., H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, to Catherine Mabel, daughter of G. C. Green, Esq., of Fernside, Penalt, Monmouth, at Treleck, Sept. 3.
FIELD—ELDERTON—Charles Frederick Field, Esq., to Flora Helen, daughter of the late Charles Augustus Elderton, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Staff, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Sept. 3.
FRANKS—CATTERMOLLE—Edward, third son of W. A. Franks, Esq., of Clapham-common, to Jane Grace, eldest daughter of the late George Cattermole, Esq., of the Cedars-road, Clapham-common, at the Parish Church, Clapham, Sept. 1.
GODFREY—RADCLIFFE—Robert Seppings, eldest son of D. Godfrey, Esq., of Abington, Berks, to Emily Frances, daughter of the late Captain Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, Esq., of the 7th Bengal Lt. Cavalry, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Sept. 3.
MAKGILL—LITTLEDALE—George E. Makgill, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Henrietta Julia, daughter of Arthur Littledale, Esq., late B.C.S., of The Hayes, Prestbury, at St. Mary's Church, Prestbury, Sept. 1.
PRENDERGAST—DRUMMOND—Thomas Prendergast, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, to Theresa C., daughter of the late Charles and the Hon. Mary D. Drummond, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Sept. 2.

ROGERS—PLOWDEN—Adam M. Rogers, Esq., Surgeon H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Annette A.C., only daughter of James Chickley Plowden, late Bengal Army, at the Parish Church, Lymington, Hants, Sept. 1.

DEATHS.

BANKS—Frederick J. Banks, Esq., late of Bombay, at 24, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, aged 57, Aug. 12. Also Mary Ann, sister of the above, aged 64, Aug. 24.
DAVEY—William J. O., son of Surgeon-Major William Davey, Bombay Army, at Heidelberg, aged 8 years, Aug. 17.
DROZ—Matilda, widow of Benjamin Droz, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, at 27, Dawson-place, Bayswater, Aug. 29.
GOLDINGHAM—Frances I., the wife of J. Goldingham, Esq., Madras Civil Service, retired, at Brunswick-square, Brighton, Sept. 2.
HOPE—Helen, daughter of the late Hugh Hope, Esq., of the East India Company's Civil Service, at Torquay, aged 46, Aug. 29.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2. Dora, Manilla; Leebra, Rangoon; Granton, Bombay; De Courcy, Akyab.—3. Hugh Fortesque, Colombo; Carlisle, Bombay; Florence Nightingale, Bombay; J. C. Bottle, Bombay; Lloyd Rayner, Calcutta; Edward Percy, Bombay; Crusade, Calcutta.—4. City of Glasgow, Calcutta.—6. Espiegle, Colombo; City of Athens, Calcutta; Wanderer, Calcutt; Mary Edy, Cochin.—7. Medora, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2. Jeypoor, Calcutta; Kearsage, Calcutta; E. Von Hoorne, Galle; Black Watch, Calcutta; Lincoln, Calcutta.—3. Roodee, Calcutta; Magara, Bombay.—4. Revenue, Rangoon; Stirling Castle, Calcutta; Rosalie, Bombay; Bristol, Singapore.—6. British Envoy, Bombay; Magdala, Bombay; Gitania, Calcutta.—7. B. B. Green, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Sept. 5.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Mr. R. Pearce, Mrs. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Raban and two children, Miss Drull, Mr. Walton, Mr. G. F. Bradbury, Mr. E. A. Bradbury, Col. W. S. Row, Mr. G. D. Otley, Mr. E. G. Moore, Mr. T. E. Robertson, Mr. R. N. Uncles, Mr. W. Lynan, Mr. H. Groves, Mr. E. H. Bayley, Mr. J. Barron, Mr. T. J. Brown, Mr. A. R. Beecher, Mr. H. Richard, Mrs. Hackett. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. M. Claverty, Colonel and Mrs. Elphinstone and infant, Mr. G. L. Turner, Mr. J. D. Grant, Mr. W. Hughes. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bonnerjee, Messrs. Lyell (two), Mr. White, Misses Sowerby (two), Mr. E. H. Reinhold, Mr. J. R. Hatherley, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. C. L. Burke, Mr. W. C. Hughes. For Ceylon.—Mr. J. W. Simpson, Rev. D. Shrader, Mrs. John and child, Mr. A. Morrison, Mr. C. E. Walker. For Hong Kong.—Lieut. H. F. Gye, R.N. For SINGAPORE.—Miss Petrie, Mr. E. N. Rose, Mrs. C. Ross.

From Marseilles.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beverley and infant, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. R. F. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Donald, Mr. C. Cooke, Mr. G. L. Berkeley, Mr. J. Berkeley. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Dr. C. Cooper. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, Mr. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. R. Drake, Mr. Lewis Balfour, Mr. E. H. Hallum, and Mr. Monckton. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, Mr. T. Fraser. For Hong Kong.—Mr. B. B. Mayer.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. A. Constable, Mr. W. Hunt, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. C. V. Harrison, Mr. W. Hood, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. J. G. H. Colliester, Mr. F. Fisher, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. J. E. Eslinger, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, and H. Baker.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Hutchins, Col. Salisbury, Mr. Kraus, Major Y. Dods, Major Shortt, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Steinthal, and Mr. E. Thornhill.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant, and Lieut. col. and Mrs. Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Moss, and Mr. and Mrs. Sterling.

Marseilles to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Braes and infant, and two Misses Braes.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Sir Jas. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, and Major and Mrs. Irbey.

SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Denham, Mrs. D. Carnuff, Mr. and Mrs. Groaves, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Wyman and child, Mr. J. Cornack, Mr. Coghill, Mrs. Carrick, Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Mrs. Millett, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Bruntton, Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridges, Mr. Gough, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. Leonard, Mr. C. Skene, Mrs. A. F. Millett, Mr. S. N. Slater, Mr. John Reid, Miss Needham, Mr. W. R. C. Wright, and Mr. Clark.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Lieut. col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Rose, Mr. Dufenbach, Dr. Fuchs, Mr. C. Farman, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Warren, Mr. Walker, Mr. Barlow, and Asst. surg. and Mrs. Harvey.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Fenwick and infant, Miss Eagar, Miss Morris, and Hon. W. Napier.

Marseilles to MADRAS.—Capt. B. L. and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Gordon, Mr. Macdonald Stephenson, and Mrs. Grove.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. George, two Messrs. King, Misses Menesse, and Mr. Bain.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Bytne, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Mrs. Powlett, Capt. Dowden, Mr. Brace, and Miss Smith.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth.

SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Mr. Clark, Miss Baker, Master H. Baker, Miss Marshall, and Miss Townsend.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Price, Mr. Smith, Mr. Von Glehn, and Mrs. Barton.

Marseilles to HONG KONG.—Mr. O. Reimers.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Beckles, Mrs. Caldbeck, Mr. Caldbeck, and Dr. J. D. Treacher.

Marseilles to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Weinhold.

SOUTHAMPTON to BATAVIA.—Mrs. Blake.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Dangerfield, Capt. H. K. Burke, Mr. J. C. Lord, Mr. Beckett, Major and Mrs. Fenton and infant, Mrs. Caldecott and Mr. Alexander.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Halsey, Mr. T. Halsey, Mr. J. A. Charriol, Mr. J. Squire, Major and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Lambo, Mr. Boyce, and Mr. H. J. Crosswell.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Woolcott, Miss Livermore, and Mrs. Raghib and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Sir J. and Lady Robinson and two children, Mrs. Knox, and Mr. Knox.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Freeing and two children, Col., Mrs., and Miss Ogle, and Mrs. Bellairs and three children.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Capt. and Mrs. McNeile, Lieut. C. and Mrs. McNeile, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Mr. Waterhouse, Miss Swinhoe, Mr. A. Watt, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Raban, Mr. Smythe, Miss Glasse, Miss Hammond,

Spirit of the Home Journals.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

The *Times* observes that what is called the question of Russia in the East, plainly stated, comes to this—Shall we, some day or other, have to fight with Russia for the possession of India? If so, would it be for our advantage to select the time and place for ourselves, to choose our own battle-field and, perhaps, precipitate the contest before our enemy's preparations are matured? It is thought in India, we are told, that a day may really come when it may be necessary to warn the Russians off Afghanistan—in other words, to inform the Russian Government that the Affghans would receive the support of the British Government against any invaders. But this communication, if it ever were made, would be pretty well superfluous. The Russians must already know that our present policy consists in leaving to them, if they are bent upon aggression, the costly work of crossing Afghanistan, and it would be well understood, without our saying it, that the Affghans would not be left unassisted in their resistance to the enemy. Under these circumstances, if they ever occurred, the battle for India would indeed be fought in Afghanistan, but not in Afghanistan as a province of our Indian Empire. The country would be an independent country attacked from without, and we should be supporting the mass of the nation against a declared foe. The *Times* is not disposed to make light of the danger of Russian aggression, and is not overcredulous on the subject of Russian forbearance, but come what will we can gain nothing by precipitating the collision, while we should be almost certain to lose by making further advances to meet the enemy. If the great fight is to be fought out in Afghanistan, we had better have the Affghans as friends than foes, and we should infallibly make them our foes by invading their country. Our true policy lies in vigilance and preparation. At the present moment it may be taken as certain that our own real danger would consist in our rushing to meet an anticipated danger half-way.

THE PROPER LINE OF TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* asks if we are really going to sit down quietly, contented with a state of things in which we are absolutely in the power of one or other European Power or Turkey for our direct intercourse with our chief dependency? There can be no serious doubt as to the answer. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better in order that we may at least do all that we can not to lose India, a direct telegraphic line to Bombay, worked exclusively by ourselves, along the whole route, we assuredly must have, and, if this be so, what excuse is there for delay? The line by the Cape of Good Hope is scarcely less important. There is no difference of opinion that we know of as to the possibility of laying down these lines amongst scientific men, or as to the vast and immediate benefits which they would confer amongst any of the rest of the community who have given the matter a moment's serious thought. We cannot, therefore, think we are over-sanguine in believing that before long the business may be taken in hand in earnest. If this is to be done, however, at once, it must be done by the Government. It is true the Government has refused to guarantee a minimum interest on the necessary outlay, notwithstanding the precedent of the Indian railways. Competent judges think that but for the railways the struggle of nine years since might have ended differently, would certainly have lasted longer, and cost far more than it did in men and money; but had it not been for Lord Dalhousie's strenuous persistence we should have had no Indian railways in 1859. The safety of our Eastern empire may yet depend more on telegraphic communication than on railways, but our rulers would still seem to be in the same mind as in 1854, and unluckily there is no Lord Dalhousie at hand just now to carry things his own way with a high hand. Is there any reason, then, why the Government should not undertake, and successfully accomplish, this work? We cannot suggest any, unless it be that it, in common with the nation, has utterly lost nerve in the panic of the last two years. On the other hand, we can suggest many reasons why it should be done, and done at once. It will give more security to our commerce and our empire than a dozen extra ironclads, and will not only be self-supporting, but a great source of revenue to the country, for no merchant in his senses will do his business through Turkish or Russian overland lines when he may use an English deep-sea line at the same or less cost. One would suppose that in the Telegraphs Act of last session there is encouragement enough to induce even timid rulers to make the venture. The nation has made up its mind that the English telegraphs must become national property, and has with some demur agreed to a price which will double the capital of the lucky shareholders in the present companies. Why should not the Government get the profit in the first instance? A direct line of telegraph with our Indian empire and Australian colonies must sooner or later "crown the edifice." And as to the economical question, such a line is certain to be at least as remunerative as that of the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français (Limited), and we cannot but hope that the example of Mr. Lowe and his coadjutors, French and English, will inspire the Minister to undertake this great and most pressing work for the honour and advantage of England.

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AND

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 18; Agra, August 13; Calcutta, August 12; Madras, August 11.

No detailed news has yet come to hand regarding the eclipse from any part of India, although the Bombay mail left that very day. All we know at present is that the Governor of Bombay had gone off to Beejapore, where the four German astronomers were waiting for the critical moment to take their observations; that another party of astronomers, under Mr. Pogson, were making ready to see what they could from Madras, Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Davercondah; and that the 18th of August was to be observed as a holiday in the Law Courts and some Public Offices of Bombay. At Madras and Calcutta steamers had been advertised to carry sightseers to some favourable standpoint; but it seems that no one in the former place cared enough for science to bespeak a berth, and so the intended trip was likely to end in nothing. The weather in Bombay was inauspiciously overcast, as the telegrams have already told us. A letter in Monday's *Times*, from the captain of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Carnatic*, details what he saw of the eclipse on his way to Suez, in lat. 16 N. long. 54°15' E. There, too, the effect was spoiled at first by clouds, through which only hasty glimpses could be caught of what was going on, until the clouds finally dispersing left the view clear. Two-thirds of the sun's disc was then obscured, leaving a bright crescent visible, which sent forth a light at once remarkably pale and very brilliant. "The high sea running appeared like huge waves of liquid lead, and the ghastly paleness of the light thrown upon it and all around revealed a scene which, for its weirdlike effect, it would be as impossible to depict as it is to describe." The spectroscope revealed first several dark lines across the sun's disc, and next "a roughness on the concave edge of the crescent of sunlight left visible." Of the prismatic rays "those between red and green predominated over those between green and violet." A small black spot was seen in the upper right limb of the sun's disc. The temperature of the day before the eclipse was unusually low, but no change took place in the force or direction of

the monsoon wind. There was a thick haze on the horizon, with a clear sky, and at night the sea was "highly luminous."

A RAID of hill-men into Upper Hazara has led to the movement of a pretty strong force in that direction. It seems that on the 30th July a body of marauders several hundred strong came down on the police-station of Agroah, about thirty miles north of Abbotabad, and after a sharp fight with the policemen, who behaved well and had several of their number badly wounded, made off with all the plunder they could pick up, leaving six of their own body dead on the ground. It is supposed that they were abetted in their movements by a neighbouring Khan whose loyalty had long been more than doubtful, and who gave no timely warning to the police. Be that as it may, he and another Khan have since been put into confinement, and a force of several regiments has been got together under Major-general Wilde for some purpose not yet revealed. Colonel Rothney's Ghoorkahs and Hughes's mountain guns were the first to reach Agroah, under the guidance of Captain Ommanney, the Deputy-Commissioner. The Commissioner himself, Major Pollock, soon followed, to reward the brave Thannadar who had commanded the defence, and to order the arrest of the suspected Khans. The 2nd Ghoorkahs, a wing of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, a squadron of Guides, the 20th and 23rd Punjabies, the 6th Foot armed with Sniders, a troop of Horse Artillery from Rawul-Pindi, and several hundred of the 19th and 77th Foot, were all moving or about to move towards the scene of danger. Things looked so serious, from the known temper of the hill tribes in that direction and the supposed complicity of some of our subject chiefs, that one correspondent foresees another Umbeylah campaign. It is to be hoped that the next mail will belie the forebodings suggested by the last. Agroah, the scene of outrage, is the furthest outpost on the Salt Customs line, and before last year had remained unvisited by a European. It is said that affairs are not looking too peaceful on the side of Kohat also.

SOME of our Indian contemporaries are never tired of denouncing the yearly flight of the Supreme Government from Calcutta to Simla. Differing to any extent on other questions, they agree on this. Whatever objections some of them may urge against Calcutta as the seat of government, the waste of time and public money involved in the journey to the hills and the atmosphere of idleness in which Indian rulers lounge up there are the constant theme of their complaints. The *Englishman* cries aloud at the extravagant outlay on journeys which deprive Calcutta for six months in the year of the light of the viceregal countenance. The *Friend of India* thinks that if Sir Charles Jackson should succeed the present law-member of the Indian Government, "he will be too conscientious to sacrifice his duty for Simla every year." The *Times of India*, which laughs at the notion of retaining Calcutta for the capital of India, laughs still more scornfully at Sir W. Mansfield's attempts to justify the yearly trip to Simla. And yet we should have thought that by this time the advantages of a hot weather retreat from such a place as Calcutta had passed beyond discussion. It may be a mistake for the viceroy to "vibrate like a mere pendulum between Calcutta and the Capua of the Hills;" but until some healthier place than the former be made the seat of government, what better can he do than refresh his jaded powers by a yearly sojourn in a more genial clime? There are other hills indeed than those north of Deyrah, and he might as

well visit each in turn. But against the principle which takes him yearly to Simla we cannot see what any unprejudiced person has to say. Even in this country our statesmen take their holiday, and the Queen exchanges Windsor for Balmoral. And in India the change of air brings with it very little rest from work. Sir John Lawrence and his colleagues take the cares of office with them into the Himalayas. Legislation goes on at Simla pretty much as it did in Calcutta. Every mail brings fresh proof that the Government holiday is no time of rest from public work. As for the expenses of the journey to and fro, and the time consumed in it, we can only answer the complainants on that score by Mr. Burchell's favourite word, "Fudge."

TOUCHING Captain Cameron's court-martial, the nearer we look at it, the less does it take our fancy. Captain Cameron, being out as officer of the day in his forage-cap on one of the hottest days of an Indian April, got upset by the heat, lay down in his tent, where he drank a bottle of soda-water; went by-and-by to the mess, which he left quite sober, having drunk nothing at dinner but some beer and lemonade. Still feeling a pain in his head, he looked in at the Club-house to consult the doctor, who was staying there, and has since died. The doctor pressed him to take "a peg" of gin and soda. Somebody, when the captain's back was turned, stiffened the "peg" with a double allowance of spirit, and Captain Cameron, drinking the mixture down at a draught, soon betrayed evidence of its strength. He grew somewhat noisy, dropped his glass, and aroused the displeasure of some whist-players in the verandah. Next day he refused to apologise to the latter, who reported him as drunk and disorderly in a club of which he was not a member. Hence the trial, which ended in his dismissal from the service. He had done all his duty for the day, forgetting only to visit one guard, an oversight which he forgot to mention in his report. The Court's verdict however frees him from the blame of wilful falsehood on that score; so that he has really been cashiered for taking too much drink unawares at a private club, after his round of duty had been virtually completed. This may be strict military justice, although a sergeant, who being in liquor had beaten his wife to death, had just before got off unscathed. But might not the justice have been tempered with a little of that mercy of which the greater culprit received so plentiful a dose?

ONE of the subjects which the holiday-makers of Simlah have lately been discussing is the Oudh Rent Bill. In bringing the Report of the Select Committee before the Legislative Council, Mr. Strachey alluded to a curious judgment of the High Court of Agra on a question of tenant-right in the North-West Provinces. According to that judgment, a tenant who dug even a *kuchcha* well without his landlord's leave made himself liable to ejectment. Grossly unjust as such a decision seems, and conscious as the Court were of such injustice, they were bound to administer the law as they found it. And a harder one against the tenant does not exist even in Great Britain. The *kuchcha* wells are generally mere holes a few feet deep and three or four feet across, the digging of which for purposes of irrigation is known to be as necessary as ploughing itself for the raising of any crops at all. And the injustice is greatly sharpened by the fact that so many tenants in the North-west have a hereditary right to the land they occupy, a kind of part-ownership which is thus made liable to forfeiture on so absurd a pretence. The Government should see that this wrong gets righted without delay. Under the new Bill for Oudh no such law can possibly be enforced in that province.

LIEUTENANT GOOLD has been convicted in the Criminal Sessions Court of Calcutta of having fraudulently uttered three forged cheques for £200, £90, and £60. For these trifling offences he has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, although the judge who tried him owned that he had power to punish him with transportation for life, or with ten years' penal servitude and a fine to boot. Such punishments, especially the former, his lordship is wont to inflict in a country where forgery is so rife. But Lieutenant Goold's crime being "that kind of forgery which was induced by the reckless enjoyment of the present moment," the judge awards him a sentence "as light as is consistent with the serious nature of the offence." We recommend this plea of "reckless enjoyment" to the next criminal of a grade lower than that of officer and gen-

tleman. According to the new doctrine however, the plea might not avail him much, for it seems that the excuses for crime are to carry weight in direct proportion to the rank of the criminal.

MADRAS is actually going to get her long-needed breakwater. At least the local Government have directed the Public Works Department to prepare plans and estimates, which in course of time will be laid before the Supreme Government and the India Office for final consideration. This first step to a most desirable consummation seems to have been inspired by the urgent entreaties of the Madras Chamber of Commerce in behalf of a scheme whose necessity, in view of the growing trade of that city and of the wretched anchorage along that part of the coast, it seems absurd to question.

OF other Madras news there is little enough. The troubles in Keonghur are not, for any reference made to them in the overland summaries. The Governor was to return from the Pulneys in another week, and the Bishop of Madras was on the eve of starting on his visitation-tour through most of his diocese. The heat in Madras was once more very great, but heavy rains were still falling in various directions. Sixty miles of the Madras Irrigation Company's canal were full, and the works stood well.

MYSORE is over-burdened with soldiery; of the 10,000 troops within its humble limits more than 5,000 are local horse and foot. Thinking this too much of a good thing, the Commissioner has at length gained leave from the Indian Government to cut down the Mysore Horse from 2,500 to 1,500 sabres, and devote the consequent savings to the improvement of the police. It is said that a reduction in the strength of the European Cavalry will shortly follow.

THE rains in India are pretty sure to touch some of the railway and road works. Heavy floods have done much damage to several sections of the Bombay and Central India Railway, carrying away four spans of the Nerbudda viaduct, two of the Meshwa bridge, breaking down several hundred yards of embankment, and destroying a number of smaller bridges. In Tirhoot the Gunduck river has burst its banks and bunds, swept away bridges, and overwhelmed some twenty or thirty square miles of country, causing no apparent loss of life, but doing untold damage to crops. The rest of the province however seems to have escaped disaster, for the general outturn is reported "very good."

ACCORDING to the Bombay papers the Ameer of Bokhara has engaged to pay the Russians a yearly tribute, and to let them build cantonments at Kermineh, Charjui, and Karshi, of which places the first commands the road from Samarkand to Herat, the third lies on the road from Samarkand to Bokhara, and the second helps to command the khanate of Bokhara from the south of the Oxus. The treaty further contemplates the erection of a strong post on the Zerefshan, and the building of a road at the Ameer's cost from Samarkand to Bokhara. Later news from St. Petersburg however forces us to conclude that the treaty has not been confirmed.

SIR HENRY DURAND is coming home for three months on account of ill-health, with the intention of returning in December. Colonel Norman acts in his place.

The opening of the new line of railway from Alexandria to Suez will deprive many travellers of a glimpse at Cairo, the most eastern of all Eastern cities; but will reduce the journey to Suez to ten hours at most. Those who wish to see Cairo however can run thither by rail from Benha. The new line has easier gradients than the other, and can be kept more easily in good repair.

THE Very Rev. Henry Douglas, Dean of Capetown, has accepted the Bishoprick of Bombay, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. John Harding.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, Mr. L. H. Boul, Mr. L. C. Butcher, Mr. L. Ryves.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bangalore, Sept. 18.—From BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Cornet M. Watts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE.

THE official report on the Indian Post-office for the year 1866-7 contains some interesting tokens of the progress recently made in the department over which Mr. Riddell held efficient sway, from its reorganisation in 1854 till his retirement in March of last year.

In the year under review a separate postal circle was established in the Central Provinces, whose Post-office work had hitherto been divided among the Postmasters-general of the three Presidencies and the North-West. The result has proved a clear gain both for the province and the officers, who were thus relieved of work outside their proper domain. In May of this year a new Act increased the weight allowed for newspapers to ten tolas, and reduced that for books to ten tolas the single rate. It removed the old restrictions as to the class of articles that might be sent by book-post, and in the scale of letter-postage it altered the old charge on every additional tola to a reduced one on each half tola.

Another wise reform carried out by Mr. Riddell has already reduced the charges on official postage from fifty lakhs in 1865-6 to about twenty-nine lakhs in the year following. Under the old system there was no limit to the numbers or the bulk of service-letters. Anything could be sent under a service-cover to anybody. The new arrangement limits the wholly free correspondence to a much smaller number of offices, and enforces payment of all other service-letters by means of a separate service stamp. How many abuses have thus been checked, may be gathered from the fact that the daily average of service-letters passing through the Bombay Post-office in a certain week of last year was less than half that of the same week in the year before. The establishment of branch-offices was also conceded; and a scheme for improving the pay of postmen and postmasters in the Central, North-Western, and Bengal circles, on the principles already applied to Bombay and Madras, was commended by Mr. Riddell to the favourable notice of the Government.

One incident connected with the working of the Post-office is worth mentioning by-the-way. An epidemic broke out in the autumn of 1866 among the horses along two of the main lines where horsed mail-carts were still running. Nine hundred and twenty-one horses died in about a month. Their owners, who contracted to carry the mails at their own risk, were not strictly entitled to any compensation for the loss, but the Government,

"deeming it proper" to compensate them "to a limited extent," divided among them Rs. 30,758, or about Rs. 33-6-4, for each animal.

Four hundred and eighty-eight new post-offices and letter-boxes were opened during the year, making an increase of 1,137 in the last two years, and of 1,574 in the last five. The mileage of the year was 47,929 miles, or 931½ above that of the year before. Of this increase the railways claim about 382 miles, chiefly in the Madras and Central circles. In British Burmah the whole mileage is still traversed by runners or boats, and the same primitive methods still largely predominate in the returns for all the other provinces. The Punjab has proportionally fewer miles of runner and more of horse dawk than the rest; while Bombay shows about 400 more miles of railway than either Madras or Bengal.

In the carriage of letters, newspapers, books, and parcels, the last year's returns show a marked increase on any former year. The Indian Post-office like our own is steadily developing its powers of production. In letters alone the increase amounts to 4,173,987. Even in newspapers, of which more are now sent in one cover, it is set down at 129,466. The stamps sold in 1866-7 realised 83¼ per cent. above the profits of the year preceding, in spite of the lower rates of postage on letters weighing more than one tola. After all deductions the nett receipts of the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 21,56,607, or 39 per cent. above the total expenditure, which for various reasons was heavier than usual, while the revenue of the year from letters was naturally affected by the same cause which kept down the profits from stamps. If we deduct the charges on franked and service letters, we find that the postage on private correspondence alone covers 83 per cent. of the whole outlay. In view of results so cheering to the believers in the principles first enforced by Rowland Hill, the present Director-general deems it "a matter of true policy to place the Establishments on a footing in respect of pay, which will make the Department not the resource of the ill-educated and dishonest, but a sphere in which those able and willing to do good service may look forward to obtain the reasonable emoluments and rewards of their service."

Whatever grounds there are for the complaint thus obliquely uttered, the instances of dishonesty punished legally or departmentally during the year do not seem alarmingly numerous. They amount to sixty-two and twenty-five. With all allowance for crimes undiscovered or unproven, these figures speak well for the honesty of the 20,800 persons in the service, as measured at least by our English experiences. The largest number of sinners pertains to Bengal, while not one case is entered against British Burmah, and only six against Madras. And the 87 offences recorded show a decrease of nine on the former year. Equally encouraging was the decrease in the number of mail robberies on the highway; 43 being recorded against 51 of the year before. Here again British Burmah has a clean sheet to show, and the Punjab is nearly innocent, while Bombay and the North-West Provinces take the lead in crime. The returns for these last however include crimes done on non-British ground; and these again have sensibly diminished since the Act of July, 1866, which compels the native States to pay the full value of all property plundered within their limits.

More than 607,000 letters were returned to the senders during the year, while over a million more were left on the hands of the Post-office. Of the 1,746 complaints made to the authorities by the public, more than a third proved to be groundless, and 554 were followed up by vain inquiries.

The last two tables appended to the Report offer in themselves a brief history of Postal progress since the first introduction of a low uniform postage. Between 1854 and 1866 the number of letters posted rose steadily from 28,797,600 to 64,235,357. The receipts on private correspondence, which in 1853-4 under the old system were Rs. 20,48,454, fell two years later to Rs. 15,90,524. From that time however they began to rise, overtopping their old level in 1858-9, and all but doubling themselves in 1866-7. Nor is it likely that the rate of increase

will diminish for many years to come, so wonderful is the elasticity of a system that appeals to the convenience of the greatest number. Its results cannot so far be compared with those of our own Post-office, where the rate of increase has of course been much greater. But after all a nett surplus of more than £200,000 a-year is something to boast of, as the fruit of an experiment only twelve years old, when we remember that the normal expenditure during that time had risen from 24 to nearly 44 lakhs of rupees, and that no returns from money-order offices figure in the balance-sheet of the years under review.

INDIA'S TRUE WORTH TO ENGLAND.

IN a comprehensive article, published in the last number of *Colburn's New Monthly*, on "England and her Eastern Question," Captain Venner discusses the moral and material value of our Indian Empire to the nation under whose auspices it has grown to its present size and imposing appearance. After showing by a series of carefully collected facts and figures that India is not only likely to pay, but will ere long be paying handsomely as an investment for British capital and enterprise, he proceeds to point out the political advantages of such an empire with regard to our own political greatness in the future.

The two questions indeed run so closely together that it is difficult to consider them entirely apart. It is India's paying capacity that more or less underlies all our reasoning as to the question of her political value. So rich and many are the sources of her actual and prospective growth in trade and general industry, that every year sees fresh links and stronger ties added to those which already bind the interests of England to those of her vast dependency in the East. The more capital we sink in Indian investments, the more deeply do we pledge ourselves to maintain the rule under which alone our outgoings are likely to realise a large and sure return. Every penny laid out in that direction, every Englishman added to the army of industrial pioneers on Indian ground, tends insensibly to simplify the question whether it is worth our while to labour for the continuance of our political sway over some two hundred millions of conquered Asiatics. Mr. Disraeli's bold paradox that Great Britain will henceforth be more of an Eastern than an European Power has just enough of truth in it to check the ridicule it seemed at first sight to justify. We cannot give up India without a struggle, if we would, either to the natives or to some foreign invader. It is too precious a conquest to be lightly thrown away. Do not our very fears of Russian ambition imply our sense of India's real value to ourselves? Grant that the Russians hanker after so great a prize, is it not pretty clear that what they deem worth the winning must on our part be more or less worth the keeping? It may be said indeed that pride alone would make us fight to the last for such a prize against any armed invader; but that would not be the whole or even the main reason for our resistance. Were India not worth the keeping on political and material grounds, we should find some convenient excuses for pocketing our pride.

Keeping these points in view, we need not pay much heed to the assumption that India is to us a source of weakness, because we have to keep up a large British garrison there, besides a fleet sufficient to guard the Indian seaboard and the lines of communication between the two countries. As Captain Venner justly maintains, these sources of apparent weakness may from another point of view be regarded as elements of actual strength; India being an excellent training-ground for our soldiers and a useful outlet for the energies of a great many Englishmen of our upper and middle classes. Moreover, the demand for recruits for Indian service has hitherto been met, "not only without inconvenience, but with positive benefit to the community at large." It withdraws so many hands from the English labour-market and gives in its turn a fresh impetus to our Indian trade.

As for the notion that we are morally bound to surrender the government of India in due time to the natives themselves, we had better let the discussion of it stand over to the next cen-

tury or the Greek Kalends; for it cannot possibly affect our mode of dealing with any emergent question of the day. It is one thing to govern India in such a way as to develop the native capacity for political work, and to admit as many of the natives as we safely can to a share in the government of their own country. But the talk about surrendering India entirely into native hands seems to spring from sheer forgetfulness of the strange destiny that brought her into our own, and of the processes which are daily working more and more urgently to keep her there. The country is ours, won by the strength of our right arms and held by the greatness of our prestige, and we cannot lightly rid ourselves of the burden which for India's weal or woe has thus fallen to our share. If we import pure morality at all into the question, we are bound to strike a fair balance between the justice due to our own countrymen and the justice due to the Indian people; and any frank attempt to do so must either involve us in a maze of contradictions, or land us pretty much where we stood before. Would it be right for instance to abandon India to her own devices, with the almost certainty that such a step would cause her no end of immediate suffering, to be followed by her subjection to some foreign rule as much worse than our own, as Jeroboam's scorpions were worse than his father's whips? All Pharisaic cant apart, is it not evident that our duty to India forbids our surrendering that post of perilous honour, if also of practical profit, which self-interest, pride, and prudent statesmanship call upon us to defend?

That the severance of our connection with India would involve, among other things, "a terrible loss of prestige," we see no grounds for disputing. But that consideration, taken by itself, need not count for much in the general reckoning. The lost prestige might soon be recovered, and a good deal of our Indian trade might still flow along the accustomed channels. At worst the talent and enterprise that now seek fit careers in India would turn aside to more accessible fields in the Pacific or the Atlantic Ocean. The mere dread of losing prestige in Europe need not deter us from abandoning India, if any valid pleas of justice or sound policy could be adduced in favour of such a course. As one however of many good reasons for staying where we are, the argument about prestige should not be overlooked.

With regard to our prestige in India itself, we are inclined to think that the author has made much too little of so important a safeguard for the continuance of our rule. We hold India, he argues, by the sword alone; an assertion which seems to put out of view a whole body of evidence pointing to a conclusion wider and less brutally simple than his own. At best the assertion is only half a truth. Our moral influence, our prestige in short, founded may be on the success of our arms, but indefinitely strengthened by our mode of governing the peoples whom our arms subdued, must surely be taken into account in analysing the sources of our past progress and present supremacy. A thousand resolute British soldiers might have walked through India during the troubles of 1857; but how many myriads would it need to ensure our hold upon the vast Peninsula for a twelvemonth, if once the great body of the people rose up in arms against their present masters? Our Indian prestige never perhaps stood higher than it has done since the great mutiny, which was also, let us own, a partial rebellion; but let anything happen to upset that moral bulwark of our rule, and we should find our swords but weak instruments against the uprising of a united people, aided as they would be by some powerful foreign ally.

All this however is of course no argument for setting too much trust in native loyalty, or for neglecting to keep up that show of armed strength, the want of which helped to bring about the crisis of 1857. It would be madness not to make the most of the warnings forced upon us in that terrible year. Nothing should ever tempt us again to reduce our Indian garrisons to a number inadequate for ordinary needs, or to leave any important fort or arsenal once more in native hands. At the same time there is no use in burdening the Indian exchequer with

too many British troops, in view of the evergrowing facilities for despatching more from home. With the Euphrates Valley Railway and the line from Kurrachee to Peshawar once completed, our Indian garrisons might safely be weakened by a third or so of their present numbers. On parts of the latter line engineers are already working; but the other, which is equally necessary to strengthen the chain that binds the two countries, still waits for the guarantee which English statesmen are still perversely unwilling to give.

Looking at the late turn of events in Turkistan and at the clouds on Europe's political horizon, we should like to see both these undertakings pressed forward without further delay. A line that would bring Kurrachee within twelve and Lahore within fifteen days' journey of England ought to recommend itself, whether for political or commercial uses. It is with the political we have now to deal. Such a line is wanted against the not wholly improbable event of a war with France, and the rather more probable event of a war with Russia. On the latter question indeed our author's views are perhaps too deeply tinged with the hues which Mr. Vambéry would make as popular in England as they are in France and Germany. Nevertheless, under the conditions of our Indian rule, it is well for us to stand forearmed against the chances of an inroad on our North-Western frontier. Russia has plenty of work cut out for her on the Oxus for many years to come, and will certainly think very long before trying to force her way over the Hindu-Khoosh or the Suleiman. Still, by way of mere precaution, it may well behove us to keep our rifles handy and the powder dry. Captain Venner rightly deprecates the notion of occupying Quettah, Herat, or Cabul, as tending "to embroil us with the Afghan people;" but his own idea of building, within Afghan and Cashmeerie borders, forts commanding the passes into India seems to our thinking hardly more practicable. All such measures would only breed ill-will among our immediate neighbours, and provoke suspicious countermoves on the part of our Northern rival. Nor do we like the notion of entangling India in an offensive alliance with Afghanistan. A wiser policy would rather lead us to complete our lines of railways and strong posts from the sea to Peshawar, and to cultivate the goodwill of frontier tribes and princes by means of subsidies, missions, and commercial treaties. It will be time enough to talk of more active measures when a Russian army begins its march on Herat or Cashmere.

Correspondence.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Being the counsel who drew the memorial of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, which is printed in the Blue-book, I should be glad if you would kindly allow me space for a few remarks on the article in your last issue on the subject.

A great legal authority in Scotland has no doubt given an opinion that sufficient stress was not laid in the memorial on the Government's admitting the clause regarding the loan on shares of public companies into the altered Bank Act, and that this will suffice to render it legally liable for all losses to the shareholders; but I am sure he never would have expressed such an opinion if he had been as well acquainted with the circumstances as I am. For what are the circumstances? Why, that in 1862, long before the gambling mania had set in at Bombay, a proposal was made by the directors of the Bank to extend the Bank's lending powers, with a view to an increase of its business; six of those directors being the shareholders' own nominees, and three the nominees of the Government. To this request of the shareholders themselves, the Government, after some delay, seems to have assented, and the necessary Act was introduced in 1863 for the purpose. It was duly passed through all its stages and became law; and it was then published in the *Gazette*, and in all the Indian almanacs and calendars, without, be it observed, a single word of objection on the part of anyone. As soon as it became law, the shareholders were called together in general meeting by the directors, and asked to double their

capital, to meet the intended business opened up under the Act, and they did so. They were afterwards invited to double the doubled capital, and they assented. Shares went up, everything seemed to be going on swimmingly, when some five years and a-half after its being first proposed to alter the Act, and some four years and a-half after its being actually altered, the Bank was found to be ruined.

This being so, no ingenuity (as I from the first told the shareholders) can get over the legal presumption of acquiescence on the part of the shareholders then established; and I will venture to say that the eminent legal authority in question, as well as every other legal authority in England and Scotland, will quite agree with me.

As to the endeavour now being made to establish the theory that the insertion of the clause in question was procured by the fraud of some of the mercantile members of the then direction, I can only repeat here what I have said over and over again before, that in nothing put before me when the memorial was being prepared, or that has come to my knowledge since, can I see the slightest warrant for it. If I had done so, I should have thrown up the case as a hopeless one; and if it now be proved to have been so, there is an end of it. If the ruin of the bank was attributable to this clause, and if this clause was inserted through the fraud of the nominees of the shareholders, it is as clear as daylight that their claim on the Government is gone; and there is a complete end to the case set up by the memorial.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

LEX.

Temple, September 12, 1868.

[Lawyers like doctors are apt to differ, but we cannot see that "Lex" has here proved himself the better lawyer of the two. Is it true that the shareholders were fully acquainted with the changes actually made in the Bank Charter? If so, how could the Bombay Government have remained ignorant of what was done with their own sanction? If they were not ignorant, are they not liable for the results?—ED. A. I. M.]

Spirit of the Indian Press.

MR. MAINE'S BILL AGAINST LOAFERS.

The *Friend of India* thinks that Mr. Maine's new Bill promises to put down loafing and protect society with the minimum of interference and expense on the part of the State. Following the recommendations of the Madras Government, which are based on the analogies of the English law of pauper removal, he would establish workhouses under governors, or license those already in existence; would commit to such places all vagrants of European extraction; and would force them to work, or, failing that, would deport them to England with a month's subsistence allowance in their pocket on landing. He would stop the source of supply by preventing ship-masters from bringing to India persons of so well-defined a class as time-expired convicts and ticket-of-leave men. He would associate benevolent persons with the proposed workhouses—which should rather be termed "houses of industry" to prevent prejudices arising—as a committee, and would place the governor under that body. Thus institutions like those in the three Presidency cities for such vagrants would be improved and strengthened without being interfered with. The whole cost of the houses of industry and of deportation, so far as not provided by charitable persons, would be met by the State except in the case of vagrants who have not been in India a year. The private employers of labour, who imported such persons, would be required to pay the expense of their deportation, which would not probably exceed £30. When committed to a house of industry vagrants who are European British subjects would not be allowed to plead their privilege. The Bill is not likely to meet with opposition in this country from any of the classes interested. Such large importers of European labour as the railways generally make three years' contracts with their servants, we believe, under which the latter are entitled to return passages on medical certificate. Other importers cannot object to a provision which makes them pay so little for the error of selecting servants who break down physically or morally within so short a period as twelve months. Alluding to the extraordinary views expressed by Sir W. Mansfield when in Bombay, Mr. Maine very justly remarks in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the one year's provision "is not open to the objections which might be taken to an extreme view, and indeed is so manifestly fair as to preclude the necessity of going into the abstract question." The loafer himself may object to be deprived of his privilege as a European British subject, of being committed only by a European justice of the peace and tried by a High, or Chief, or Recorder's Court Judge. None can be more jealous than we are of the slightest attempt to introduce whatever

savours of the Black Act. The justification of opposition to such an Act as this, that the more it is resisted the sooner the native tribunals will be raised to the level of those to which the Englishman has a right in whatever part of her Majesty's dominions he may be. But in so small a question as a charge of vagrancy, involving no worse sentence than work for daily bread or a free passage to England and a month's subsistence allowance, any talk of the Black Act would be out of place. At any rate European vagrancy will not be effectually remedied in India, unless the Englishman who is so degraded as to choose a vagrant's life is treated like the American, German or Frenchman who does the same. The almost shadowy risk of seeming to favour a Black Act may be incurred rather than that the burden of vagrancy should be longer endured. We are not so sure of the assent of England and the Colonies to this measure. Objections have been made more than once in Parliament to the shipment of lunatics from India to England, a humane duty on our part which cost India £7,762 last year. Vagrants are in a very different position from lunatics; their number is comparatively small, they belong to a class which is fed by the army, the mercantile marine and the jails of England, and they cause serious political evil in India. The Australian Colonies have no ground of objection.

A RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

The *Times of India* does not think that India is at all likely to be lost to England for want of a Red Sea Telegraph; but it can imagine many cases in which a swift and sure means of communication entirely in English hands would be of great political value. Sir Stafford Northcote's arguments in defence of the present lines were applicable only to the immediate situation of affairs. But neither did he deny that there might come a time when, through some European conflagration, the sole existing means of communication between the two countries should be in the hands of our enemies, and all the value of the lines would be lost to us in a political point of view, if not in a commercial one also. The fact is he was fettered by his two-fold position in the House. As Secretary for India he owned himself without any means applicable to such a purpose, and as a Cabinet Minister he could not impugn the decision which the Government had come to with regard to guarantees in general. If Government co-operation is desired, it will be necessary to go to the fountain-head and boldly impugn before Parliament the State policy of refusing to admit any exceptions to the rule laid down. Let this, then, be the course pursued; and though we cannot augur success, at least we shall have the satisfaction of hearing something like an explanation of the advantage to be derived from subordinating political expediency to stubborn adherence to a general principle arbitrarily adopted. On the other hand, it is for the commercial community to consider whether they, too, are not cutting their own throats by waiting for an Imperial guarantee, because they conceive that as a matter of justice the State should co-operate, as being partaker to a large extent of the expected benefits of the line. If the line will pay as a speculation—and all the estimates seem to agree on this point—why pause because others will be profited who have borne no share of the expense? Am I not to improve the staple of my cotton, and, sending it to the market in the most perfect state of cleanliness, secure an extra price for it, because the English consignee will also, at no additional expense, secure an extra farthing profit? Am I not to plant trees on my estate, if it will pay me to do so, because somebody else passing by will enjoy their shade? Fortunately for the world there are numberless cases in which a man in profiting himself cannot help benefiting others at the same time, and when the other party benefited is our own country, are we not in a sort of way doubly advantaging ourselves? Therefore, although we might fairly have expected the State to lend a helping hand, when we see that it absolutely refuses to co-operate, and there is no probability of any change being wrought in the official heart, it becomes a question whether an independent course of action should not be at once adopted. It has been argued, indeed, that the existing line through Persia, being worked by the Government, would operate as a bar to the success of another undertaking. But we believe that this would prove a fallacy. The most efficient line would be sure to monopolise the traffic, let it be in whose hands it might. Of all things in the world, a dilatory system of telegraphy is about the most useless, and a line which could guarantee the delivery of a message in Bombay, say twelve hours after it left London, would have no cause to fear the rivalry of a line which is subject to all the changes and chances which a passage through divers nations and tongues entails. Something to this effect was owned by the Secretary of State when he hinted that it would be suicidal for the Government to try to cut out the Persian line by another through Egypt, and so render useless all the heavy expenditure of the past. The argument is not a good one, and of course would be indefensible if seriously propounded as reason for refusing to promote the new scheme; but it conveys a certain amount of assurance to those for whose benefit it was not intended. The scheme in its entirety is no doubt a large one, and would require a very considerable amount of capital. But even if the cis-Egyptian portion alone were worked out, an immense gain would be effected, and tolerable accuracy, pace, and security ensured, and this would probably satisfy all the require-

ments of the commercial world, which would be the principal customer, and doubtless the Government itself would soon follow suit in making use of it.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

The *Friend of India* remarks that some time ago the High Court of Madras, upsetting a conviction by the Judge of Guntur, decided that an apostate from Christianity, who has married a Christian wife, may on his return to Hindooism marry as many wives as are allowed by Hindoo law without being guilty of bigamy. The judgment has excited the indignation of the Bishop of Madras and the missionaries of Southern India against the Court, as if the Christian marriage had been annulled. Practically it may be so, but legally the Christian wife is entitled to all her rights, whatever they may be worth in the case of an apostate husband with a second and Hindoo wife. Where the judgment is to blame, it seems to us, is in the levity with which the question of reversion to Hindooism is treated. It is not enough to look upon it as a matter of religious equality. Obviously the bribe which Hindooism can hold out, of power to live in polygamy, has no counterpart in the inverse case. Many of the best legal authorities believe that no sufficient authority can be given for the position that a Hindoo convert to Christianity can be readmitted to caste. But it is a curious proof of the way in which Hindooism, in spite of its pretended immobility, does accommodate itself to circumstances, that the Southern Brahmins have invented their doctrine of reconversion, the ceremonial of readmission with them consisting, we are told, in branding with a hot iron the tongue which has confessed Christ. We fear we are not politically strong enough to disaffirm legislatively the doctrine of the Court and declare the second marriage invalid. Indeed it is not to be thought of as practicable. The necessity is all the greater that relief be given by the legislature to the injured Christian wife. How this is to be done without recognising the legality of the return of a so-called Christian to Hindooism we leave it to Mr. Maine to discover. The most intolerant Hindoo will allow the wrong done to the Christian wife and the justice of giving her relief. The question is both most curious in the history of marriage laws and customs and is of vital importance to the infant Native Church, not only in Madras but all over India.

THE DUTIES OF A PARAMOUNT POWER.

The *Times of India* holds that we dare not, we cannot, shake off our responsibility as the Paramount Power. Our true policy is to look that responsibility fairly and full in the face, and to fulfil it. What then is it? The duty, now and again, of deposing a Nawab, for some flagitious crime? A good deal more than that, if we understand it aright. Protecting the native princes, alike from foreign aggression and internal rebellion; we are responsible for the good government of their territories as much as of our own, and until we look that responsibility in the face and fulfil it, we shall be justly open to the charge of the annexation party, that we sacrifice the people of India for the sake of their princes. The truth is, the political system of the empire has yet to be created. We are waiting for a statesman to arrive, and do the work. A well-digested code of the empire is wanted; and a tribunal before which such cases as that of Tonk should be carried for solemn judgment. It is essential that we should elicit political life out of the native States, and that we should weld the whole of India into an empire. A code, which should define the rights and responsibilities of all the princes of the empire, and the sovereign prerogatives of the Paramount Power, is a first necessity of our circumstances, where we are content with treaties and agreements, which while carefully to be respected in their spirit are not to be tolerated when pleaded in bar of the prior rights of the people. Our own belief is, that twice at least in the course of every Viceroyalty an Imperial Diet of all the Governors and princes of India should be assembled in one of the metropolitan cities of the empire. The influence which such a Diet might exert, if made a High Court of Justice to try offenders like him of Tonk, and to investigate charges of misrule and oppression made against other native princes, would be very great. The power of such a tribunal to educate the native princes of the country would simply be incalculable; while their dread of being arraigned before it, and deposed by fiat of the Diet for persistent misrule, would give the residents a weight in every native Court which they now too often want. Thus the Gackwar, who is charged at once with cruelly oppressing his subjects, and squandering the resources of his treasury, would have to appear and clear himself before the Diet, or suffer deposition in favour of another prince of his lineage. Instead of presiding over the fortunes of Calcutta, the Supreme Government of India, now only so in name, would charge itself with the presidentship of the whole empire; the presidencies, and provinces, and native princes, all assisting by their representatives in assembled Diet. Instead of isolating ourselves from the native princes, our true policy is to associate them with us, and to beget a general rivalry amongst the provinces in the art of good government. The maintenance of an Imperial army for external defence; the strength of native contingents; the amount of native subsidies; the establishment of universities and popular education; the pressure of the land revenue; the salt excise; the railway system, would all form questions, the discussion of which, if not their final settlement, in such

a Diet would have an extraordinary effect upon the native States. The personal attendance of the princes of these States might be dispensed with, at all events until they chose to come of themselves, then the mere excitement of such an assembly would form sufficient attraction to gather them together ever afterwards. They could be represented at first by their Ministers; and who can estimate the effects which the personal contact of the Viceroy with these men would have upon them? Our present selfish isolation from the native States is productive of nothing but harm both to ourselves and to them; while the Supreme Government of India, instead of bending all its energies to the exercise of paramount influence and oversight of all the governors and princes of India, buries itself in the detail of administrative work which ought to be left exclusively to the local Governments. Queen Victoria will never be Empress of India until some such step is taken, nor shall we ever fulfil our responsibility to the people of the native States while we isolate ourselves from them as we do now.

INDIAN VISITORS TO ENGLAND.

Indian Public Opinion, commenting on the new scheme for sending native students to England at the public cost, thinks the suggestion of the Viceroy might be carried a little further without any danger. It is well to send youths to England for education, who may or may not ever enter the Government service, and not one out of ten of whom will ever be able to pass the Civil Service Examination, but it is undoubtedly wise to send to England native officials of family, of intelligence and proved loyalty, who would, on their return, be a strength to Government, whose ideas would have become cosmopolitan, and whose influence would naturally be exerted on the side of progress. There are many men in the Punjab such as we have described who would be delighted to visit England, and who would start at once, if they only received some necessary assistance. Among others we might mention Agha Kalbabad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amin Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Muhammad Haiyat Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Risaldar Anup Singh, Man, of Probyn's Horse. All that the Government would be required to do would be what is now proposed by Sir John Lawrence—viz., the payment of their passage money; a reasonable allowance while in England, and the term of their absence to count towards pension. The details of the scheme could be easily arranged later if the general idea were approved. Gentlemen like these we have mentioned would not be required to study like school boys, but they might be expected to attend lectures at the London University or elsewhere, on the subjects in which they were most interested, or which would be more closely connected with their official life. The military men would have to visit the arsenals, dockyards, and manufactories of arms and warlike stores; while civil officials might make themselves acquainted with the practice of our law courts, our constitution, the system of our jails and police and municipal government, and a thousand other things, the knowledge of which would be eminently useful on their return to India. This is all we wish directly to advocate, yet we hope that the time may come when all minors in the court of wards will be sent, as a matter of course, to England for their education. The State would be put to no expense, and the advantage to the children themselves would be incalculable. The last two wards who have escaped from the protection of the Court, which seems without remonstrance to allow them to be debauched or swindled, are Raja Harbans Singh and Sirdar Dyal Singh Majithia. Does any one who knows the history of these young men, both of great amiability of disposition, not believe that it would have been a thousand times better if they could have been removed, ten years ago, to England, and have returned well educated gentlemen, able to take an active and intelligent interest in the progress of their country and a real share in its administration?

UNCOVENANTED LEAVE RULES.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that if the rumours abroad be but true, we shall find that the authorities who are drawing up the new Leave Rules are fully alive to the fact which medical men are, strange to say, all agreed on, namely, that English gentlemen who belong to both branches of the Civil Service are formed of the same flesh and blood, and consequently require the same climatic changes to retain their health. This is a point gained, and shows the great increase of scientific knowledge which distinguishes our day. We have frequently heard it stated that the great difficulty of Government in the matter of forming furlough rules for the Uncovenanted Service is that the majority of its members are natives of this country, and that regulations which would be suitable to them would not satisfy the European requirements. This is undoubtedly true, but we cannot see where the difficulty arises. We agree that there should be but one set of rules, regardless of race, and so let it be. As it appears to us no native of India can require any lengthened period of leave unless he proposes travelling in other countries. For a similar reason, members of the Civil Service in England are not granted leave for long periods. If, however, the European, after a certain number of years' service, desires to revisit his native country, let him be granted leave as is the Covenanted civilian. Let the rules, however, be open to all, and

if the native likes to take leave out of India, give him the same privilege. By visiting England he would strengthen his mind just as the European does his body, and in both cases the State gains by the increased ability of its servants. Finally, let both races enjoy their usual privilege leave in India, which, as regards the native, would ensure him quite as much leave in India as an English civil servant gets every year from his office in London.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY LINE.

The *Mudras Times* thinks that such a line would divert an enormous portion of traffic from the sea to the rail, while, like the telegraph and all rapid modes of communication with London, the heart of the British empire, it would sensibly lessen the influences of Indian magnates. A route that offers communication with London in ten or fourteen days, and which would be more economical than the present overland or long sea transit, is emphatically the route upon which mails, passengers, light merchandise, and even troops would be despatched to and from India, and the completion of the Euphrates Valley line would open a new era for the East hitherto but dreamt of by our sagacious statesmen. There are objections to the route we readily admit; but they are objections of such trifling proportions as not to be worth taking into account in a work offering such extraordinary benefits to the East, and to, we may say, the whole British empire. Transshipping goods where seas intervene is doubtless the great difficulty of a railroad to England; but this difficulty has been surmounted in the present overland transit to a degree that renders it almost infinitesimal. It is true that the transshipments would be more frequent; but then time is gained, and that to the extent of one half of that expended at present between India and England. They are difficulties, we repeat, of but trifling consequence, so long as London is brought within the easy distance of ten days from Bombay or Kurrachee—the ever desirable consummation. "What would be the expense of a 'through ticket' first class, from Bombay to London by the Euphrates Valley route?" is a question we often hear in connection with this railway. We will roughly endeavour to illustrate it by comparison, and as the route from London to Dublin, via the London and North-Western line, combines land and sea transit, it will serve our purpose. For £3 a first class traveller is transmitted "through" from Kingstown to Euston-square. We will roughly state the distance to be 400 miles, the greater portion of it over the most costly railroad in the world. Admit the distance per rail from Kurrachee to London to be in round numbers 4,000 miles, the fare, according to the London and Dublin route, for a first class passenger, would be just £42; but as we have only made the roughest calculation, and have not allowed for extra expenses, let us liberally double it, and say that a first class passenger can be conveyed to London from Bombay by rail in ten days at a cost of £82! What other route can be compared to this? None. It is the route of the future, and we can only heartily regret that it is not the route of the present. We hope, although it is almost against hope, that the English and Indian Governments will wake out of their intolerable apathy, and start the line. They might guarantee it, we think, without danger of subsequent loss, for in a commercial and political view it should be the most important line in the world. Let our double Government actively urge its speedy accomplishment, and millions will quickly be found for its construction.

BOKHARA NEWS.—The following news was received at Cabul from Bokhara. The accounts are from a letter dated Khilm, 12th Rahecoolawal (4th July), quoting from Bokhara letters:—"General Kaufmann, the Russian Governor-general in Turkistan, subsequently to the capture of Samarkand at the end of May last concluded a treaty with the Shah of Bokhara, to which his Majesty and his principal councillors have attached their seals. The Shah, according to the terms which the Russian General had so long insisted upon, was, first, to pay to the Russians a lac and a-half tillahs of gold annually as tribute; second, he was to allow the Russians full authority to raise three cantonments at three different places—viz., at Karshi, Charjui, on the banks of the Oxus, and Krimineh. The Shah was allowed the undisturbed possession of Bokhara, and it was even the wish of the General that should he prove faithful to the Russians in fulfilling the engagements now entered into, Samarkand might be restored to him. First of all the Russians contemplate erecting a strong military post on the banks of the River Zerafshan to the north of Samarkand. From the last-named station to Bokhara a royal road shall be constructed for the convenience of travellers, at the expense of the Bokhara Government, as already decided. The Russians are to deliver to the Shah the Beks and others captured by them in the late siege of Samarkand and the engagement at Nooratta, and to receive as ransom one thousand tillahs of gold per head. The Shah was further to take special care of the safety of the caravans and kafilahs of merchandise that pass between Orenburgh and the River Amoo, as far as his own territory was concerned. The Russian General, after the conclusion of the peace, ordered the army at Samarkand to return to its head-quarters—Tashkund and Jazuk—a small number of troops only remaining at the first-mentioned place sufficient to hold it."—*Bombay Gazette*.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

DALHOUSIE, July 26.—The new road to the Chumba valley is now under construction, and is expected to be finished and open for traffic in two or three months. It promises to be a very good one, though in some places near this it is not so broad as it might be; then, on the other hand, the soil through which the road lies is a remarkably rocky one, and has involved a great deal of blasting. The scenery through which the road passes is very grand and beautiful, affording, as it does, nearly the whole way a continuous view of the snowy range. The working parties of the 38th Regiment are busy constructing roads, which reflect the greatest credit on them, the breadth of the roads being fourteen feet. The men appear very robust and healthy, and are evidently well cared for, and the only cause of regret is that Government does not employ many more, instead of keeping them in the plains wasting their time and undermining their constitutions. There is ample space and employment for a far greater number than there are at present here, and huts are erected with the greatest ease. A new post-office is being erected, where the road from the plains leads into the station, and close to the church. The present one is no better than a *jampanni's* hut, and I can assure you I don't exaggerate in describing it as such, and is not to be compared to my cook-house. The church is a temporary one, I believe, the building being entirely of wood, reminding one of the many wee kirks in Scotland. The noise caused by heavy rain beating on the planking almost prevents our hearing the clergyman during Divine service, and had he not a strong voice we might as well be in our houses.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

HAZARA, Aug. 9.—We are threatened with another Umbeyla business, and the frontier is so disturbed now that nothing short of a campaign of Abyssinian dimensions is expected. About the end of last month intelligence was brought to Abbottabad that some tribes from the "Black Mountain" (which lies between this and the Indus), about five hundred strong, had advanced into the Agroah valley and attacked a thannah which is being built at a place called Oghee, about forty miles from here, in a north-westerly direction. A force of about twenty police held out against the enemy in an enclosed place with great resolution, and drove off their assailants with a loss of at least half a dozen of their number. The police themselves appear to have escaped without a single casualty. They were speedily reinforced from the Abbottabad garrison by Colonel Rothney, who immediately marched to their relief with the 5th Goorkhas and one of the two Mountain Train mule batteries of artillery which are quartered at Abbottabad. The enemy assuming a threatening attitude and mustering stronger daily, a wing of the 2nd Punjab Infantry had to be sent for, leaving the other wing and one mountain train battery to garrison Abbottabad. These will probably soon follow, and be relieved by a regiment or two from Rawul Pindee. A company of Europeans are coming in from the working party on the Murree and Abbottabad road as I write. Major Pollock, commissioner, and Captain Ommanney, deputy-commissioner, were soon to the front; and one of the results of their presence has been the arrival *en route* to Rawul Pindee, under arrest, of some influential natives from the interior, who, it seems, are to be held responsible, as living in our territory, for the attack upon the thannah. But these are political mysteries, which I do not pretend to know anything about. Anyhow, our politicals are in favour of war, and if they can only persuade the powers-that-be to try a policy of masterly activity, instead of putting off the evil and expensive work *sine die*, war there will be. The weather is more favourable for military operations than anything else at present. The rains are gone nobody knows whither.

AGRA, August 11.—We have had a novelty here in the shape of a specimen of the Hindoo drama. The company is a Bombay company, and I should think their performance must be highly popular with the natives, who naturally enter into the plot and feel more sympathy with it than Englishmen can do. Unfortunately they have no scenery. The Hindoo theatre at Agra in 1868 is in the same condition as was the Greek theatre in the days of Thespis, and the English in the days of Elizabeth, for even the immortal Shakespeare was acted without scenery. Of course where there is no scenery the imagination of the audience must supply it. I must, however, do the Hindoo artists the justice to say that so far as extravagance in dress, gesture, gesticulation, and shouting can do so, they endeavour to make up for the want of scenery. Like the early drama among the Greeks and the "mysteries" of the middle ages in England, the Hindoo drama is exclusively devoted to the illustration of religious subjects; the feelings are excited by the aspect of virtue, that is, religion suffering for awhile and eventually triumphant over the powers of evil. One does not of course know much about the habits of demons and deotas in their private life, but natives themselves are remarkably impassive; they exhibit much less than we do the influence of emotional feelings by outward gesture, their acting therefore is a much more simple piece of business than it is with us. If demons indeed wear the frightfully hot dresses that the demons on the stage wore last

night, are always jumping about and gesticulating and yelling as they were the whole night, then if I were a demon I should much prefer belonging to the polar than the tropical regions. Such incessant exercise may not be unpleasant in an ice-bound country where jumping about keeps the blood circulating, but jumping about for three or four hours with the thermometer at 94 and a muggy atmosphere is very terrible if it be not demoniacal. It is time I gave the reader the outline of the plot, which in the shape of a programme is printed and given to the European portion of the audience, so that they may be able to follow the action though they may not understand or not be able to catch the dialogue. You must know a language very well to catch every word said upon the stage. I thought I had a tolerable acquaintance with Hindee, but I found I could understand much less of the dialogue than I expected. After some conversation between Vidhooshuts, the clown, Gunaish and Suroosotee, the God and Goddess of Sciences and Arts will be invoked and blessings obtained for the actors. Birth of Hirunkushub the demon; his durbar; Narid's appearance in his Court informing him of the death of his brother by the hand of Barahjee the Third; incarnation of the Hindoo deity and advising him to revenge the death. Hearing this, Hirunkushub goes to the hills and worships the Brihmma; Brihmma accepts his devotions and blesses him with the promise that his death will not be caused either during the day or night by man or beast, on the earth or in heaven, or by any weapon. Encouraged by this promise he returns to his kingdom, kills and troubles the Brahmins and ascetics. Birth of Pehladi, as Hirunkushub's son. Pehladi was sent to school, and there he takes God's name and calls Him his creator; teacher's astonishment and fear, and requesting Pehladi not to mention again the name of his father's enemy; Pehladi's repeating it and the teacher's reporting the matter to Hirunkushub; his abhorrence and anger, and ordering his ministers to kill Pehladi. In pursuance of the order, Pehladi was thrown from a hill, afterwards in boiling oil, then tied up to an elephant's leg, and after all caused his own mother to give him a cup of deadly poison, but he escaped without injury by the hands of Him whose name he first took and did not cease to take, despite all these trials. His entreaties reach heaven, and Nursingjee the fourth incarnation of the Hindoo deity, appears in the world with the face of a lion and the body of a man. Battle between Hirunkushub and Nursingjee; the latter is victorious, and kills the demon by the nails of his hands, and thus fulfils the promise of Brihmma. The play will terminate with native music, prayers for our Queen, and for the health of the officers of the station.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

DELHI, August 9.—The great and almost the only topic of interest is the want of rain. The heat is terribly trying, more so perhaps than it has been all through the season; and apparently there is no chance of rain at present; we have not had a drop for more than a fortnight. General S. Abbott, the newly appointed agent of the Punjab Railway, has been here, and has visited the line between Delhi and Meerut. I believe some definite arrangements were made for opening the line beyond Meerut, and running the trains into Delhi independent of the East India Railway line. I do not know what these arrangements are.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

KEONGHUR.—A curious incident in the "little war" going on in the State of Keonghur, in Bengal, is the temporary extension of the Whipping Act (VI. of 1864) to that part of that country.

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut.-colonel J. P. Briggs, of Infantry, date of arrival at Bombay 10th July last.

ILL-HEALTH OF SIR H. DURAND.—The *Pioneer* learns with regret that the country will lose for a time the services of Sir Henry Durand. His health is said to be much shaken, and he goes home, we believe, in the course of September.

MORE ARMSTRONG BATTERIES.—The Secretary of State has given orders for the increase in the number of batteries of Armstrong guns in India. Commanding officers of divisions have been called on to send in reports on their requirements in this direction.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The Hon. Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor-general for the purpose of making laws and regulations only. This nomination will take effect from the 28th August, 1868.

MUNICIPAL, PUNJAB.—The following gentlemen have been elected to serve as the municipal committee of Dhurmsala for the year 1868-69:—Colonel Prior, Major White, Dr. Craddock, Balak Ram, Muhammad Bukhsh, Dugra, Lumberdar.

DISMISSAL FROM THE SERVICE.—In conformity with the sentence of a district court-martial, Assistant Apothecary Thomas Preston, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the service, with effect from 30th June.

MEDICAL PENSION.—Hon. Assistant-surgeon G. Law, Civil, Bhundara district, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

LUCKIMPORE.—Some fears are again entertained in Luckimpore, we hear, of Abor raids. The Abors, it is said, have directed their attention chiefly in their more recent expeditions to the capture of children, for whose release they demand a heavy ransom.—*Englishman*.

A REVISED STAMP ACT.—There is some talk of a revision of the Stamp Act. The Government has called on the local administrations to submit a statement, showing the number of cases instituted in each zillah during the last three years, and the amount of stamp fees levied thereon.—*Englishman*.

THE REMOVAL OF THE HIGH COURT.—We learn on good authority that the High Court officials will come to Allahabad from Agra in the beginning of November. One Divisional Bench, with the Chief Justice, will remain behind for three or four months, until everything is thoroughly prepared and settled here.—*Pioneer*.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten has been appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. His Excellency at the same time ruled that the sum granted to Mr. Batten should be taken as the pay of all Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

PROMOTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO COMMISSIONS.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that, in the event of a non-commissioned officer of a British regiment being promoted to a commissioned grade, the latter shall be considered a first appointment, and as such he will be entitled to proceed at the public expense to join the corps to which he may be appointed.

REGIMENTAL MOONSHEES.—It recently happened in a British regiment that the schoolmaster was appointed by the regimental authorities to act as Moonshee. This was irregular; and, to prevent mistakes in future, commanding officers are informed that a schoolmaster cannot be nominated to act as regimental Moonshee under G.G.O. 755 of August 3rd, 1865. Pay can only be drawn for a person regularly entertained as Moonshee in the ordinary sense of the term.

RUMOURS FROM THE N.W.—The *Delhi Gazette* hears from the north-west that the Bazootees beyond Kohat are still unsettled and turbulent, and that the blockade of the tribes beyond Hoti Murdan cannot yet be withdrawn, their attitude being still anything but conciliatory and peaceable. This, combined with the information given above, indicates the existence of the elements of disturbance upon the frontier. Can Feroze Shah have anything to say to it?

3RD PUNJAB CAVALRY.—APPOINTMENTS.—The Regimental Order, dated Kohat, July 14 last, making the following appointments, to officiate during the absence of Major Jones, is confirmed (July 29):—Lieuts. Anderson, 2nd Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd in Command, as Commandant; Macpherson, Adjutant, as 2nd in Command; Davidson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

REDUCTION OF ARTILLERY BATTERIES.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, and with the sanction of Government, one garrison battery of the 20th Brigade, and two garrison batteries of the 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, will be reduced on the withdrawal of the batteries from the Straits. The non-commissioned officers and men will be absorbed in the remaining batteries of Royal Artillery in the Madras Presidency in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief of that presidency may deem best for the service.

FURLONGHS.—The following civil service furloughs have been granted:—Mr. W. E. Bryan, an assistant in 5th class of the Financial Department, two years, in addition to the usual preparatory leave. Mr. Bryan availed himself of the preparatory leave on the 1st August. Captain H. E. Mottet, 2nd class assistant superintendent, Mysore Commission, reported his departure on the 7th July for Europe. Mr. R. King, of the Bengal Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per steam ship *Simla*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 20th July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Under instructions from the Government of India, a new executive division will be formed for carrying out the remodelling of the Barce Doab Canal. The division will be called the "Barce Doab Canal Special Works Division," and will be constituted with effect from the 15th July, 1868. The following appointments are made to the new division:—Lieutenant Palmer, S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, on special duty, in executive charge; Mr. Glasgow, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from 1st division Barce Doab Canal; Mr. Higham, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from 1st division Barce Doab Canal, Madhopore workshops.

A ROYAL VISITOR EXPECTED.—The Duke of Edinburgh will visit India in the cold weather. His welcome will be a hearty one from all classes, both on personal as well as public grounds. It would be but right that the Prince, who may hereafter be called to reign over the millions of India, and who has visited America and the Holy Land, should extend his travels so as to see for himself the vastness and importance of England's great dependency. But if for reasons which we need not discuss, this cannot be, then England could send us no more welcome representative of the Royal family than the Sailor Prince, whose misadventure in Australia has stirred every corner of India with sympathy.—*Englishman*.

H.S.H. PRINCE FREDERIC OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN was well, at Barnsowlay, in Cashmere, on the 23rd July. His Highness may be expected through Delhi early in November next; where he will remain for a few days to enable him to visit the Kootub and other sights of Delhi.—*Mofussilite*.

THOMASON COLLEGE.—The following officers are permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Oct. 1 next:—Capt. Buller, late 5th European Light Cavalry, officiating second in command and squadron officer, 11th Bengal Cavalry; Ensign Rudman, 38th Foot; Capt. Illingworth, 85th Foot; Lieut. Harden, General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern 22nd Native Infantry.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery:—Captain Abbott, of the R.A., 1st Subaltern, Huzara Mountain Battery and Officiating Commandant No 2 Horse Light Field Battery, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Major Salt, or until further orders, but to continue to officiate as Commandant of No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery until the return to duty of Capt. Gillespie; Lieut. James, of the R.A., Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant during the time Capt. Abbott may remain with No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, or until further orders.

OFFICIAL.—The following, dated the 9th of July last, is from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General in Council:—"When an officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension, in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a military officer resigning the service, after he has been appointed to a civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

PROMOTIONS TO RANK OF COLONEL.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of colonel in the army from the dates specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Under the terms of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India No. 180, dated May 25, 1865, Lieut.-cols. A. C. Silver, Madras Infantry, D. Hamilton, Madras Infantry, and David Brown, Madras Infantry, January 1, 1868. Under Government G.O. No. 632, August 4, 1864:—Lieut.-col. H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, February 9, 1867. The promotions of the above officers, as also that of Lieut.-col. Henry Stanley, Bombay Infantry, to the rank of colonel, published in Government General Order No. 179, of 1867, are hereby cancelled.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The Great Southern of India Railway is susceptible of vast improvements in its locomotive and traffic departments. For trains to arrive at and depart from the stations true to the Way Bill forms the exception to the rule; delays form the rule, and punctuality the exception. The platforms appear too short by half for the trains, and passengers are forced to scramble out of the carriages as best they can, to the hazard of their lives and limbs. Goods sheds are so scanty of accommodation that passengers' platforms are occupied with bags of rice and other commodity, and to add to the inconvenience and risk of this, the platforms are never lighted in the nights, except when the Rajah of Vencatagherry comes, or the Government Engineer is in the neighbourhood.—*Trichinopoly Chronicle*.

WARRANT GRADE APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 730 of July 29, notifying the admission to pension of Sub-Conductor Adams, of the Army Commissariat Department, the following alterations of rank and promotion are made in the Warrant grade of that department.—Alterations of rank: Sub-Conductors Simpson, from March 1, 1867, vice Sub-Conductor Adams, pensioned; O'Brien, from March 9, vice Sub-Conductor Gibney, promoted; Powell, from July 7, 1867, vice Sub-Conductor S. Jackson, pensioned; Mitchell, from March 28, 1867, vice Sub-Conductor Colmer, deceased; Vallally, from Aug. 5, 1867, vice Robinson, deceased; Dwyer, from Jan. 5, 1868, vice Gibson, deceased; and Donlea, from Feb. 11, 1868, vice Sub-Conductor Dawson, promoted. Promotions: Serg. and Acting Sub-Conductor Sheehy, to be Sub-Conductor from June 17, 1868, vice Sub-Conductor Tear, promoted.

TIRHOOT.—A friend, writing from Tirhoot, under date 8th August, informs the *Englishman* that the embankments of the Gunduck river burst in several places between Rewah Ghat and a place called Lalgunge. Through these gaps the waters of the river poured with great fury, and in a short time some twenty or thirty square miles of country, with all the villages and crops spread over that extent, were destroyed. The road between these two places was also carried away or rendered impassable. All the bridges have been carried away, and two days after the bursting of the bunds the inundation was said to be rapidly increasing. The loss to the ryots will be, it is feared, total, and the planters in the neighbourhood will also suffer to some extent. Fortunately no lives are reported to have been lost. Taking the crops of the province as a whole, this inundation will not materially affect the general outturn. The crops in Tirhoot are spoken of on the whole as "very good." The weather, too, is represented as being very seasonable.

THE LATE FLOODS IN CUTTACK.—The Government of Bengal has addressed the Board of Revenue, acknowledging the receipt of reports on the effects of the late floods in the Cuttack division. In reply to these letters the Governor-general remarks that it is very gratifying to note the warm interest which was evinced by all the public officers of the province, in obtaining full information as to the state of the crops, and the prospects which the people had before them. With regard to the question discussed in one of the reports as to the prices to be put on the stocks of Government rice, Mr. Grey agrees with the Commissioner and the Board, that it would be very undesirable to lower the rates, so as to run the risk of the stocks being exhausted, before it was known exactly what amount of relief might be required during the rains.—*Englishman*.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed, in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified:—July 6, 1868.—Lieutenant Evans, Royal Horse Artillery; Ensign Wallerstein, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot; Ensign Hawkes, 1st Battalion 7th Foot; Lieutenant S. Acklon, 88th Foot; Captain Garlick, 106th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Palmer, M.D., Indian Medical Department; Hospital Steward Russell, Subordinate Medical Department; Assistant Apothecary J. Barker, Subordinate Medical Department; Sergeant Reilly, 21st Hussars; Color Sergeant Shields, 1st Battalion 6th Foot; Private J. Collins, 36th Foot; Private Weir, 36th Foot; Sergeant Noble, 106th Foot; Private J. Holmes, 106th Foot. July 13, 1868.—Ensign Neville, 37th Foot. July 15, 1868.—Ensign Barr, 58th Foot; Ensign M. Dela Voye, 90th Foot; Lieutenant Sir C. H. Leslie, Bt., 107th Foot. Lieut. Ferris, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, is reported to have passed the prescribed test, according to the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 16th ult.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.—The following shows the strength of the army in India in 1866:—

	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Staff and Staff Corps ...	1,366	—	1,366
Engineers ...	373	2,794	3,167
Artillery ...	12,299	1,891	14,190
Cavalry ...	6,050	18,779	24,829
Infantry ...	45,916	93,631	139,547
Invalids, veterans, and war- rant officers ...	810	—	810
	66,814	117,095	183,909

Taken by Presidencies it stood thus:—

	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Bengal, including the N.W.P. and Punjab ...	38,992	43,394	82,386
Madras ...	14,184	46,435	60,619
Bombay ...	13,638	27,266	40,904
	66,814	117,095	183,909

The medical establishment is included in each arm of the service.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence, on m.c., in July and August:—Major-general Beecher, C.B., Staff Corps (Commanding Sirhind Division), to remain at Simla, on m.c., from June 30 to November 1; Captain Fairlie, 19th Hussars, to Nynee Tal, on m.c., from June 29 to October 15, in extension; Lieut. Trotter, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, to Simla, on m.c., from May 5 to August 16—in cancellation of the previous leave; Lieut. Currie, 1st Foot, to Calcutta, for one month, from July 1; Captain Hawkins, Punjab Cavalry, for three months, in extension, from July 29 to October 29, to remain at Simla and hills north of Dehra; Ensign Vonsden, 5th Punjab Infantry, on urgent private affairs, in extension, from August 1 to December 1, to proceed to Calcutta to qualify in the native languages; Brevet Major DeKantzow, Staff Corps, to Agra, Delhi, and the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15; Captain Moseley, 60th Foot, to remain at Nynee Tal, in extension, from July 15 to October 14; Captain Aislabie, 60th Foot, to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, in extension, from August 10 to October 10; Captain Wood, 93rd Foot, to remain at Mussoorie until November 1; Lieutenant Welchman, 19th Bengal Cavalry, to Murree, from June 12 to October 15, in extension; Veterinary-surgeon Farrell, to sea, from July 13 to August 13.

HORSE BREEDING.—The attention of the Chief Commissioner of Oude has been directed towards the improvement of the local breed of horses. At the requisition of Mr. Davis several stallions have been sent from the nearest studs to Lucknow. This is decidedly a move in the right direction. There is no reason whatever why a country like India, abounding as it does in fine open plains, should not possess as fine a breed of horses as any country in Asia. Of course if the matter is left to the people the breed will soon deteriorate, because it will be nobody's interest to improve it, or to keep up the best strains. In Arabia and Turkestan breeding is quite as much attended to as it is in England. In India, however, it is a matter of chance and opportunity. The result is seen in that wonderful little animal—the Indian tat—the poorest specimen, perhaps, of the equine race to be found in the world. The movement should not, however, be confined to Lucknow. The Government might very easily pick out a few decidedly horsey localities as a beginning, and place at their disposal some well bred, strong, and serviceable stal-

lions. A little tact, or the superintendence of an English jockey accustomed to breeding, or able to pick out good mares, would in a few years result in rendering India independent, in an emergency, of the breeding establishments at Australia and the Cape. As we have said, the experiment initiated by Mr. Davis cannot be too highly commended, and might be followed with advantage in some parts of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and in Rajpootana.—*Englishman*.

FURLONGS TO EUROPE.—The following furloughs to England on m.c. have been granted (in July and August):—Lieut. Currie, overland, from date of embarkation; Major Bray, 96th Foot, on private affairs, from June 15, 1868, to September 14, 1869; Lieut. Wynter, 104th Foot, to remain in England on private affairs from September 28, 1868, to January 28, 1869, in extension; Lieut. Abbott, 109th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; 2nd Captain Callandar, A Battery, 15th Brigade, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Pearce, No. 5 Battery, 23rd Brigade, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Jesselyn, D Battery, 16th Brigade, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Salt, commanding No. 3 Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, overland, from date of embarkation; 2nd Captain Wynch, 20 Brigade, from date of embarkation; Staff Assistant Surgeon Paliologus, via Egypt; Brevet Major Bogle, commanding No. 5 Battery, 25th Brigade, on urgent private affairs, from July 21, 1868, to January 21, 1869; 2nd Capt. Ellis, C Battery, 14th Brigade, by either route, from date of embarkation; Quartermaster Holburn, 16th Brigade, overland, from date of embarkation; Capt. Stewart, 18th Hussars, via Egypt; Paymaster the Hon. M. Mostyn, 2nd Battalion, 21st Foot, via Egypt, from date of embarkation; Lieut. and Adj. Clayton, 1st Battalion, 23rd Foot, via Egypt, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Bethune, 37th Foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from July 25 to Dec. 31, in extension; Maj. Pond, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868; Surgeon Hayes, Commissioner of Singbhoon, leave for 30 days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough; Surg. Maj. Tucker is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 2 years, under the old regulations; Major Mocatta, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is allowed 30 days' leave from Aug. 4, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to visit Bombay, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe under the Regulations of 1868; Asst. Surg. Colles, in medical charge Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawur, is granted 1 month's preparatory leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay and applying for furlough to Europe.

BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The third quarterly meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association was held in Mr. Justice Phear's house at Ballygunge on the 24th ultimo. Mr. Souttar, one of the secretaries, read portions of a paper on Agriculture in India compiled from replies made by thirty gentlemen of experience in different parts of Bengal under such heads as—Nature and extent of the crops—Agency employed in cultivation—Regulation of rents—Extent of the ryots' resources—Employment of hired or borrowed labour—Functions of the Mahajun—Extent to which the ryot can discharge his obligations—Disposal of the crop—Population and marriage—Education. The paper called forth the very just remarks from Mr. Phear that it was clear that the holdings of the occupants of the soil averaged some ten to fifteen beegahs, and even if the cultivator were not a pauper, he possessed no capital beyond that which was barely necessary for tilling the ground. The beneficial interest in the land—viz., the reception of the rents and profits—instead of residing in a single person, belonged to a most complex body, possessing both vertical and lateral extension. How could it be expected that such a recipient of rent should ever discharge a landlord's duties? Mr. Phear said Bengal must be taxed for schools and roads, but the tax would either fall on the ryot in his poverty, or it would be difficult to make the intricate co-tenures of the country contribute their share. "The knot would have to be cut if it could not be effectively untied." A paper on "Bribery: its Extent, Causes, and Remedy," by Lieutenant D. J. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, was also read. He proposed that when bribery was proved to have been made use of in any stage of a case the whole proceedings should be cancelled and a new trial take place *ab initio*; and that the salary of court subordinates should be raised. He suggested that the priesthood should be called on to denounce bribery, forgetting that silversmiths will never cry down idolatry. Mr. C. D. Field thought that raising the pay of native officials would not remove their inclination to receive bribes. A very intelligent and plain-speaking Zemindar had said to him that the pay and the perquisites bore a relative proportion to each other, that whereas a darogah on fifty rupees a month would be content with a present of five rupees, the same individual drawing one hundred rupees would consider it dishonouring his position to take less than ten. Mr. Long's "Peeps into Social Life in Calcutta a Century Ago" was most inexcusably hurried over.

RETIREMENT OF FIELD OFFICERS.—"A Field Officer" thus writes to the *Friend of India*:—"In your issue of the 23rd of July you review a scheme believed to be before Government for encouraging the retirement of field officers. With due deference I think the scheme too elaborate in detail, and far too extravagant for Government to adopt. Permit me to suggest a method; it is far more

simple; it would be I believe equally efficacious; it would put Government to very little extra expense; it would catch quite enough fish; though of course it would not be so popular. It is this: Allow every field officer to retire on the rate of pension next above that for which he has actually served. I do not pretend to originality, for I have heard such a scheme discussed, though I have never seen it in print." On the same subject "An Old Indian" addresses the same journal:—"I see in a recent issue of your paper an able *resumé* of the difficulties looming upon the Government, consequent upon an excess of field officers. Allow me to suggest a simple remedy. At present Staff Corps officers become lieutenant-colonels after twenty-six years' service; twelve years more give them their off-reckonings, or in other words entitle them at the end of thirty-eight years' service to a pension of £1,124. 17s. 5d. Now the present regulations of the army entitle officers to the following pensions:—After thirty-eight years' service, to £750; after thirty-five years, £600; thirty-two years, £456; twenty-eight years, £365; twenty-four years, £282; twenty years, £191. The highest of these pensions is quite inoperative, coinciding as it does with the ordinary period of off-reckonings. But by the simple process of redistributing these pensions thus:—After thirty-five years, £750; thirty-two years, £600; twenty-nine years, £456; twenty-six years, £365; twenty-three years, £282; twenty years, £191, a material inducement would be afforded to earlier retirement and the temptation to hold on for the off-reckonings would be thereby reduced. No new scale or scheme is involved. The pensions proposed are merely those now existing, only more equitably distributed."

DISTURBANCES IN HAZARA.—A large military force has been sent off to a troublesome part of the North-West frontier. The immediate cause of the movement appears to have been an attack which was made on the morning of the 30th ult., by a numerous body of men belonging to an independent tribe, on a village called Oghce, situated in the Agror valley in the district of Hazara, lying north-east from Peshawur. According to one account two or three natives were killed by the assailants; it is certain, at all events, that a few were severely wounded, that some half a dozen of the assailants themselves were killed, besides others who were disabled. The thana (or village) appears to have been bravely defended by the small body of police stationed there; and the tribemen after securing some booty retreated. The Khan of Agror, who holds a jagheer bestowed by Government, and another Khan whose name is not mentioned, have been so much suspected of complicity in the affair that Major Pollock, the Commissioner of the district, who arrived at the spot on the 1st inst., caused them to be arrested and sent off to Rawul Pindie. The first body of troops that was sent to the place consisted of the 5th Goorkhas and Hughes' Mountain Battery, which both arrived on the 31st July. It appears, however, to have been determined to send a much larger force, as "matters in Upper Hazara wear a threatening aspect." The troops said to have been ordered to that part of the frontier are as follows:—700 men of the 19th and 77th regiments, the 2nd Goorkhas, a wing of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, a squadron corps of guides, H.M.'s 6th Foot (with Sniders); a battery of horse artillery from Pindee, the 3rd Sikhs, and the 20th Punjabees. Here is a force of no inconsiderable size. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that the raid of the Chigurzie tribe (as it is called), even if instigated by the two Khans who are now in custody, can of itself have occasioned the despatch of such an army. In addition to the troops already named, Anderson's battery has marched from Mean Meer. Five hundred of the 35th regiment, armed with Sniders, arrived at Lahore and marched immediately. A troop of horse artillery and 1st Goorkhas were under orders. General Wilde commands the whole expeditionary force with the rank of Major-General. Majors A. Bright, of the 19th, and Vaughan, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, are Brigadiers; Major C. C. Johnson, from Simla is Quarter-Master General; Major Dickens, Assistant Commissary General; and Major Morland, Brigade Major, Delhi, Assistant Adjutant-General. A field telegraph was to be established.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civilians obtained leave of absence in July and the early part of August:—Mr. Lackersteene, Special Chemical Examiner, for sixty days; Mr. Pollock, Magistrate of Mirzapore, two months, from August 26; Mr. McConaghey, Officiating Collector of Mynpoory, three months, from August 23; Lieut. Campbell, R.E., Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for two months, from September 1; Colonel Dhanraj, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, for three months; Captain Middleton, Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, thirty days to Madras, for m.c.; Mr. King, Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, for three months; Mr. Nuthall, Supervisor, 1st Grade, 3rd Division Lahore and Peshawur road, one month, from August 10; Rev. A. W. Irwin, Chaplain of Rawulpindi, one month, from July 28; Captain Saunders, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on m.c., in extension, from June 21 to October 31, to remain at Abbottabad; Mr. Roberts, Assistant Commissioner, Ludianah, for one month, from September 13; Mr. Boswell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attached to the office of the Resident, Hyderabad, one month, from July 20; Captain Sandeman, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, from Sept. 1; Mr. Carberry, Head Master of the Gujranwalla Zillah School, Punjab, on duty at Umritsur, for six months; Mr. Blackall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hoshiapore, for two months, with effect from 13th July; Mr. Smyth, Officiating Deputy

Commissioner of Lahore, for two months; two months' leave is granted to Mr. Low, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Banda, with effect from the 14th July, under the new rules of June last; three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Hall, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra, with effect from 15th August, under the last new rules; Mr. McGowan, Postmaster of Calcutta, privilege leave for two months, from the 15th August to 15th October, 1868, inclusive; two months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Mulock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ghazee-pore, with effect from 25th August, new C.S. rules; three months' privilege leave to Mr. Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, from the 6th August, 1868; the privilege leave for three months granted to D. Moir, Superintendent of the Central Prison at Agra, dated the 27th June, will have effect from the 4th August; Mr. White, S.C., Executive Engineer, Rohilcund Trunk road, availed himself on the 11th July of leave granted him previously; privilege leave for two months to Captain Branfill, surveyor, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from 1st of September next; Lieutenant Gibson, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, sixty days' privilege leave, from 25th July.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT GOOLD.—The Calcutta Criminal Sessions opened on the 10th August, before Mr. Justice Norman, and (as we learn from the *Englishman*) the first case called on was the above, the prisoner pleading "guilty" to the whole of the counts in the indictment, six in number. The following were the separate counts in the indictment:—In the first place that the said Francis H. Goold, on or about the 22nd April, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Calcutta, dishonestly made a false document, purporting to bear the name and signature of one H. L. Pester, which it was not, upon a certain bill of exchange, for the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, drawn and directed to one Thomas Harwood, of London, with the intention that the said false document should be used for the purpose of cheating, and thereby the said Francis H. Goold committed the offence of forgery, for the purpose of cheating, and became punishable under section 468 of the Indian Penal Code. The second count charged the prisoner with having, on the 23rd of April, at Calcutta, fraudulently used as genuine the aforesaid forged document, he knowing the same to be forged, by which he became punishable under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code. The third count, in similar terms to the first, charged the prisoner with having on the 5th May, at Calcutta, forged a bill of exchange, in the name of H. L. Pester, for ninety pounds sterling, also directed to Thomas Harwood. The fourth count charged the prisoner with using the last-named document fraudulently. The fifth count charged the prisoner with having, on the 29th of May, forged the name of H. L. Pester to a bill of exchange for sixty pounds sterling on Thomas Harwood. The sixth count charged the prisoner with using the last-mentioned document knowing it to be forged. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Branson, addressed the Court at some length. His Lordship in passing sentence told the prisoner that he had pleaded guilty to three distinct offences of forging the name of Colonel Pester to three bills of exchange respectively for £200, £90, and £60. Before proceeding to pass sentence his Lordship observed that he felt it his duty to point out to the prisoner the penalty the Court was empowered by the Legislature to inflict for the crime of forgery. His Lordship pointed out to the prisoner that the Court had power, under the 67th Section of the Indian Penal Code, to transport him for life, or inflict a term of penal servitude for ten years, with the addition of a fine. His Lordship went on to say that, sitting as he did in an Indian court of justice, and in a country where forgery was a crime particularly rife, he was in the habit, in almost every instance, of passing a severe sentence, and it was very rare that he did not inflict the highest penalty, viz., transportation. The learned counsel, his Lordship went on to say, had laid before the Court everything that could be advanced in favour of the prisoner. He was not himself, the learned Judge went on to say, under the impression that the present was a case of systematic forgery, but of that kind of forgery which was induced by the reckless enjoyment of the present moment, without reference to the future. His Lordship said he could not treat the prisoner as one of that class of criminals who so often came before the Court, and in whose instances transportation, as a punishment, had been awarded. Therefore he (the learned Judge) would pass a sentence as light as was consistent with the serious nature of the offence. He would not be doing his duty, however, if he passed a less sentence than two years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner then left the dock.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7. Str. Reiver, Bolton, Hong Kong.—8. Str. Arratoon Apcar, De Smidt, Hong Kong.—9. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Annesley Bay.—10. Saint Mungo, Watson, Mauritius.—11. Eastern Belle, McBride, Bombay.—12. Chryseis.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8. Str. Cheduba.—9. Strs. Orissa, Maharratta; Lord Canning, William Lindsay, Earl Russell.—10. Czarewitch, Nimrod, Berkshire, Challenge, North-East, Hindostan, River Eden.—11. Punjab, Codabux, Congress, Portia.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 12, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Ra. 95 0 to 95 2
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	95 6 to 95 8
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108	105 12 to 106 0
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	115 0 to 115 2
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 12 to 110 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 5-16
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 7-16	to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	105 to 108
Assam Tea Company ...	200	220 to 230
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1740 ex div.
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	6 to 8 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	600 to 605
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	623 to —
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	190 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	226 to 228
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	190 to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	112 to 115
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	370 to 380
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	410 to 420
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	134 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	11	11 to 11½ exdiv.
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	41 to 43
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	308 to 310
Punjab Bank ...	100	80 to 85
Screw Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	585 to 595 exdiv.
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	100 to 110
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	10	42 to 45

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 10 0 to £0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 17 6 to 1 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.

Last April the Madras Government found it necessary to issue orders for the temporary suspension of the emigration of coolies from the Madras Presidency to Mauritius; but the Government of Mauritius, having reported that in face of the favourable evidence as to the sanitary condition of the estates for which labourers are wanted, and considering the serious injury which will result to Mauritius from a complete cessation of all arrivals of emigrants from Madras, the withdrawal of the embargo placed on the natives who are desirous of emigrating hither is expedient, the order suspending emigration from Madras has been cancelled. It appears from a report of the Mauritius Emigration Committee, which sat on the 17th July, that the number of immigrants indentured from Madras amounts to 1,651, and that the first of the requisitions addressed to their agent at that port was subscribed and sent to him as long ago as 6th January, 1868. Regarding the estates for which those requisitions have been framed, it has been found that the reinforcements of labour which their proprietors have applied for are not only anxiously awaited by all but urgently needed by most of them. Some, in fact, relying upon the promises held forth by the communications from the agent, which preceded his last letter, have been depending on the fulfilment of those promises for the realisation of the approaching crop. With reference to the Government of Madras apprehending that the revival of epidemic fever in Mauritius would prove as fatal to the population of the island as it did during its first visitation; the committee "state such, happily, has not been the result. The progress of the disease has been far less rapid, and its effects have been much less disastrous. Whereas the total number of deaths in the colony during the first five months of last year amounted to 29,665; the mortality during the corresponding period of this year has not exceeded 11,124, and the rate of deaths on the estates which employ immigrants has also been far below what it was last year; the numbers of deaths on sugar estates from 1st January to 31st May inclusive, being in 1867, 4,613, rate per cent. 4.1; and in 1868, 2,833,

rate per cent. 2.4. What is peculiarly striking is the favourable contrast in which the ratio of deaths stands on the sugar estates, when compared with the death-rate amongst Indians who are not employed on the sugar estates, or even with that of the whole population. The Protector's last annual report shows that whereas the death-rate on sugar estates, including women and children, was 6.1 per cent. during the year 1867, the ratio of deaths amongst Indians not on sugar estates was 12.9 per cent.; and from the statistical data we have examined we find that in the general population it amounted to 11.3 per cent. It may be asked how the influences which have been so unfavourable to the general population, and especially so to the Indians not employed on sugar estates, have been less so to those who were labouring on those estates. The question is easily answered by any one who is acquainted with the condition of labourers in Mauritius. They enjoy on the sugar estates considerable advantages in regard to the maintenance of health, compared to the other lower classes of our population. The good lodgings, sufficient food, and regular medical care which are ensured to them by their contracts, and the laws which have been enacted for their protection, no doubt place them in a far more favourable position, not merely during the prevalence of epidemic diseases, but at all times. Considering that the ratio of deaths, both on the sugar estates specially, and in the total population, has declined so as to show an undeniable subsidence of the epidemic fever which has afflicted this colony, and every sign that the disease is fast progressing towards its total disappearance; that the particular estates for which requisitions have been sent to Madras are besides, as we have been assured by the magistrates of the district in which they are situated, well supplied with hospitals and medical appliances; and that the present sanitary condition of those estates is not such as to expose arriving immigrants who may be sent to them to the least risk in regard to their health, and considering also the serious injury and loss which would be inflicted on the agriculture of the island if the requisite labour were withheld from it for a lengthened period, we deem it right to recommend that his Excellency the Governor be moved to address the Government of Madras at once, applying for the rescission of the order by which emigration to this island has been interrupted."

Miscellaneous.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.—The *Madras Times* understands that the subject of the claims of officers of the Local Service and of the Staff Corps to regimental commands is now under the consideration of the Home Government.

ANOTHER MILITARY SCANDAL.—According to the *Deccan Herald*, an officer in the subaltern ranks of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, at Poona, is in arrest for a breach of etiquette towards an officer of the regiment at the mess-table. The case has been referred for the decision to the general officer commanding the division.

HYDERABAD.—We are told (says the *Englishman*) that the Nizam of Hyderabad has of late given orders for the reconstruction of the rest-houses in his territories. A large sum has been placed at the disposal of the Engineer Department by the Durbar for this purpose. The new scrafs, it is said, are to be constructed on a large and princely scale.

SITE GRANTED FOR A SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—We learn that on the application of the executors of the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, Government have sanctioned the grant of a site on the Esplanade, opposite to the Elphinstone High School, for the erection of a building for a Sanskrit College and a Hindoo Boarding Institution, founded by Mr. Goculdass.

A NOTIFICATION.—Major-general Gordon, according to a general order, "is sorry to notify that, in consequence of the many regimental changes which have taken place in meeting the requirements of the recent expedition to Abyssinia and to the overland transport service, by which the workshops of British regiments have been partially disorganised, the annual exhibition at Poona cannot be held during the present year."

A BREAKWATER FOR MADRAS.—Our local Government have directed the Public Works Department to prepare plans and estimates for a breakwater at Madras with a view to the submission of the project for the orders of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. This most important order has been given in consequence of a representation made by the Chamber of Commerce on the necessity of our having a harbour for Madras. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in carrying out the measure.—*Athenæum*.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the South-west line for the week ending August 1, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 27,277-2 8; for goods, &c., to Rs. 41,862-7-3, making together, Rs. 72,139-9-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 146-10-0. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 76,574-13 3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 155-10-3. The receipts of the North-west line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 5,828-7-10; for goods, &c., to Rs. 25,941-15-7; making together, Rs. 34,770-7-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 207-10-5. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 27,026-4-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 176-10-3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in August: Lieut. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave under the Civil Rules; Captain Ryves, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division, six weeks' leave on private affairs, from date of quitting his division.

MEDICAL.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as assistant-surgeons on the Madras Establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Home Government, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—Mr. Ratton, M.D., from April 16, 1868, the date of his arrival at Annesley Bay; Mr. Harvey, from April 16, 1868, the date of his arrival at Annesley Bay; Mr. Hanks, from April 16, 1868, the date of his arrival at Annesley Bay; Mr. Trimmell, from July 24, 1868, the date of his arrival at Madras.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following civilians have obtained furloughs on m.c.:—Mr. Cook, Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, with preparatory leave under Section 11 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868; Mr. Rice, Assistant Collector of South Arcot, one year, to Europe, on m.c.; Captain Caulfield, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, is permitted to proceed to sea on furlough for three months.

CHOLERA ON BOARD THE "CANDIA."—As the *Candia* (s.), bound for Suez, was coming down the Hooghly the week before last she experienced a blast of a peculiarly hot wind blowing across the Sunderbunds, and the Lascars at once declared that cholera would break out on board. And before many hours their prediction was verified, the third officer falling a victim within two hours of seizure, and the gunner, an English quartermaster, and English seaman, an English steward, and a native barber almost as rapidly. As soon, however, as the vessel had got well out to sea, the other persons who had been attacked rapidly mended, and were nearly convalescent on their arrival off Madras.—*Madras Times*, August 12.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustanee language:—Capt. Lennox, attached to the 23rd Native Infantry; Lieut. Talbot, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Johnston, general list, attached to the 40th Native Infantry; Lieut. James, Staff Corps, attached to the 13th Native Infantry. The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustanee language:—Lieut. Watson, Staff Corps, attached to the 21st Native Infantry; Lieut. Morison, 1st Royal Regiment. Capt. West, Staff Corps, Bangalore, has passed the elementary test in the Teloo-goo language.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The undermentioned officers are nominated to institute prosecutions under the Act for offences committed in the districts noted opposite their respective names:—Lieutenant Jenkins, Probationary Superintendent of Police, South Canara; Major Galbraith, Probationary Superintendent of Police, Nellore; Captain C. Gordon, Probationary Superintendent of Police, North Arcot; Captain Cunliffe, Probationary Superintendent of Police, Madras District; Lieutenant Hole, Acting Superintendent of Police, North Malabar; Lieutenant Kilgour, Acting Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah; Lieutenant Ogilvie, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, Coimbatore; Captain Caulfield, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, South Malabar; Lieutenant Eastall, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, South Arcot; Mr. Powell, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, Cuddapah; Mr. MacGregor, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, Madura. The undermentioned gentlemen to be Town Commissioners for carrying out in the Town of Bellary the purposes of the Act, during the year beginning the 1st of May, 1868, and ending the 30th of April, 1869:—Mr. Herbert Frederick Clogstoun, Assistant Collector; Mr. E. Johnstone, Engineer, Madras Railway.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

August 5. Noworth Castle, Linklater, Gallic.—8. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta; Backia Lutchmy, Gahan, Colombo; Ayrshire, Proctor, Coconada; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*, —, Calcutta.—8. Str. Catharine Apar, Swanson, Bombay; str. Gloucester, —, London.—9. Cornwallis, Valle, London.—10. General Caulfield, Moon, Gopulpore; Imogen, Mills, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*.—From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Mr. Brooke, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Steele. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Clarke. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Learmouth. For SYDNEY.—Dr. W. St. George Tucker. For SUEZ.—Mr. M. E. Lockwood, Messrs. R. D. H. A., and C. Mangles. For MARSHALLS.—Capt. Milne, Mr. J. A. Alexander, Major general Dunford, Mr. G. Lockie, Mr. J. McCall, Mr. Beckworth, Mr. W. E. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Brooke and child, Mr. F. C. Fowle. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Tennant and child, Mr. J. Brown, Capt. Wells, Mr. H. Hamilton, Mr. W. Davis, Mr. J. Gott, Mr. G. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. A. V. Jones, Mr. H. Henderson. For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. major Cox, Mrs. Keighly and two children, Mr. Wanchope, Mr. Hutchison.

Per str. Labourdonnais.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Major J. B. Gomes, Mr. Sutarum, Mr. C. A. Frimlie, Mr. Suiche.

Per Cornwallis.—Capt. and Mrs. Morris and three children, Dr. Croudace, Major Ingram, Mrs. Pickford, Mr. C. Hubbard, Mr. W. Hubbard.

DEPARTURES.

August 5.—Astracana, —, Rangoon; Lightning, —, Coconada; Cheviot, —, London.—7. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Gallic; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*,

—, Suez.—8. Gloucester, —, Calingapatam.—11. Str. Catharine Apar, Swanson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Rhenius, Mrs. Morton and two children, Mr. Rice, Mr. W. H. Ringrove, Major A. E. Bowen, Mr. E. T. Chessman, Capt. J. O. Middleton and child, Mr. W. Morris. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Mackenzie.

Per Labourdonnais.—For PONDICHERY.—Capt. Shaw, Mr. Darbon, Mrs. Lefoucheur, Mr. and Mrs. Gallois Montbrun. For SUEZ.—Mr. Jones. For MARSHALLS.—Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Bennet and two children, Mr. Duvorge Ledetie, Sister Maria de la Visitation, Mr. Courtamy.

Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 11, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0½
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1869	14 to 14½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1866-67	8½ pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	13½
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-8-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

Bombay.

COAL IN INDIA.

One special and most important advantage that the Bengal Presidency possesses over Bombay is the great assistance it has at command in its mineral resources, and more especially coal. To such an extent is coal-mining carried on there that the consumption of English coal is comparatively small, and then only by the mail steamers, and for occasional smithy work. The various lines of railway, and the whole of the steamers employed by the inland navigation companies, are supplied with Indian coal, and when it is considered that there are now upwards of 1,400 miles of railway, in full working order in the Bengal Presidency, and that there are upwards of 100 steamers employed in inland navigation, and by tug companies, all dependent on "country coal" for their fuel, and that it is much more economical than English, the gain must be evident without much comment. Raneegunge coal of the best quality can be laid down in Calcutta at ten rupees per ton, while English coal cannot be had for less than from twenty-five to thirty rupees. The difference in the consumption of English coal as compared with Raneegunge is about as twelve is to sixteen.

There are samples of Indian coals fully equal to the very best Newcastle or Welsh, but the ordinary class of Raneegunge coals is inferior to English, though it is still sufficiently valuable to answer for purposes of steam; and as the mines are within a distance of 100 miles of Calcutta, and coal is easily conveyed by rail, Raneegunge coal is more readily used than the better sorts, which are not so easily procurable.

The Raneegunge mines were commenced as early as 1814, and the coals were then, and for some years, brought down by boats to Calcutta; but since the opening of the rail to Raneegunge and the Barrakur river, the greater part is conveyed by that route. For some time Raneegunge station was the terminus for the coal districts, but as collieries extended to a distance from the then working portion of the East Indian Railway, that company found it expedient to extend their line to a further distance of twenty-two miles, so as to afford facilities to the many mines opened for working along the route chosen. There are many companies working coal in these districts, the largest of which is the Bengal Coal Company, the first established and the best paying. There are also a good many extensive private mines; some belonging to natives are second only in magnitude to the Bengal Coal Company's. Govind Persaud Pundit was the owner of property nearly as extensive as the Bengal Coal Company. This native was originally a servant of the Bengal Coal Company, and he contrived to make such good use of his time during his stay with them that he was enabled to set up for himself, and work successfully in opposition. He has been dead now for some years, and the concern is carried on by other members of his family.

The depth of the Raneegunge seams of workable coal seldom exceed 100 feet. Steam power is generally used for pumping and hoisting. Firedamp is unknown, and ventilation is so easily arranged, owing to the shallowness of the mines, that no difficulty is ever experienced from the use of open light. In small pits worked by natives who cannot afford to go to the expense of steam-engines, the pumping is done by hand, and the coal is hoisted by "whims" or capstans, worked by women. These capstans are locally known as "gins" and the women as "gin women." It is a laborious and ill-paid employment; but when it is considered that the pay of an

able-bodied man in Bengal does not exceed two annas daily, and of a woman six pice, and that any amount of labour is available at those rates where the people are well treated, and that they earn the customary pay of the country thereabouts, where living is cheap, the wages, though very low as compared with the Bombay Presidency, do not strike one as so disproportionate.

The cost of coal at the pit mouth may vary from four to six rupees a ton, all expenses included; the actual expense of mining may be only two rupees in some instances. There are several methods of working the coal, depending of course on the locality and the depth of the seam. Where the coal lies near the surface, and the quantity of upper strata overlying or what is technically known as "off-bearing" is small, the coal is quarried; these quarries when they are worked out are still carried on by what is termed an "under cut," that is a series of workings in galleries are run in at right angles with the face of the quarry, and are then proceeded with as in an ordinary mine; or the coal may be met with in an elevated position, above the level of the country, and is then, if in a hill, easily got at either by open quarry or undercut. The height of the coal country about Raneegunge varies from 250 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. The seams in the mines of the Bengal Coal Company's first pit, which is now completely worked out, were two important beds of eight and nine feet respectively; the latter of these was only fifty-seven feet from the surface. This mine was easily worked, the dip being very slight, and the mine near the terminus at Raneegunge added very much to its value. The coal is wrought by natives who are paid by piece work, rates varying according to the situation. They are entirely the residents of the district, and outsiders seldom interfere.

Want of space obliges us to postpone further remarks on the various qualities and descriptions of coal to be met with in other parts of the Bengal Presidency, and we must reserve them for a separate article, as there are many very valuable coals far surpassing Raneegunge sort that in course of time there is no doubt will come into use. Raneegunge coal will stock and keep well. Instances of ignition from spontaneous combustion are very rare, and the coal that was found most addicted to that failing was unfit for steam purposes, and would not keep free from crumbling more than fifteen or twenty days if exposed. A heap of this description, of twenty tons; stocked ten feet high in the open air, would ignite in a week, but such instances are seldom met with.—*Times of India*.

Miscellaneous.

NEWS FROM SISTAN.—The fort at Sistan, which is now under construction by the Persians, is making rapid progress. Seven thousand forces, both cavalry and infantry, are encamped near the Fort. All the chiefs in the neighbourhood of Sistan have paid their allegiance to the Persian Commander, Meer Allum Khan.—*Indian Daily News*.

MEDICAL.—The undermentioned medical officers, having completed 12 years' service, to be surgeons, from the date specified, under the provisions of General Order by the Government of India, No. 1,060, dated December 23, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Assistant-surgeon McDowall, Aug. 4; Assistant-surgeon Kearney, Aug. 4.

SIR S. FITZGERALD.—His Excellency the Governor and suite left Poona for Sholapoor, en route for Berjapoor, by a special train at noon yesterday. The German astronomical party reached their destination safely, being forwarded from Sholapoor by the sub collector; but they must have had an extremely unpleasant journey in point of weather.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 15.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—The undermentioned officers are each invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the second class in his respective district:—Mr. Ebdon, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar; Mr. Pollen, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish; Mr. Sharkey, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—The following promotions are made amongst the officers of the Land Transport Train:—Subaltern Capt. L. A. M. Gracie, 102nd Foot, promoted to Captain of division, Dec. 15, 1867, vice Capt. Blakeney, transferred to Army Works Corps; Subaltern Capt. Beaumont, 102nd Foot, promoted to Captain of Division, Feb. 14, 1868, vice Capt. F. P. Bartholomew, proceeded to Suez on special duty; Subaltern Capt. G. Teevan, 94th Foot, promoted to Captain of Division, March 27, 1868, vice Capt. Yonge, proceeded to England on sick certificate.

RELIEFS.—The following list of reliefs for the ensuing season is given as trustworthy by the *Poona Observer*:—British regiments: 46th Regiment from Poona to England; 96th Regiment from Poona to Bengal Presidency, probably Fyzabad; 2nd (Queen's) Regiment from Aden to Poona; 39th Regiment from England to Poona; 93rd Highlanders from Bengal Presidency to Poona; 82nd Regiment from Kurrachee to Aden. Native regiments: 2nd Grenadiers from Sattara to Poona; 3rd Bombay N.I. from Poona to Kolapoor; 9th Bombay N.I. from Dhoolia to Poona; 23rd Bombay N.I. from Kattiwar to Dhoolia. From this it will be seen that the Royal Welch Fusiliers will remain at Colaba until they go home. The 93rd are kilted Highlanders, and will add an agreeable variety to the costumes of the Poona garrison.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following gentlemen have passed the departmental examination according to the First and Second Standard:—First Standard: Messrs. A. D. Pollen, G. W. Vidal, W. H. Crowe, H. J. Parsons, G. B. Reid, J. F. Muir, W. S. Foreman. Second Standard: Mr. J. K. Spence.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 716, dated 11th December, 1867, it has been intimated by the Government of India that free conveyance for officers' baggage on the scale fixed by the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865 is admissible only as far as the port of embarkation in India. For the remainder of the journey, when performed by rail, the quantity to be carried free is restricted to the scale laid down in G.G.O. No. 690, 17th December, 1867. The wife of an officer who has been provided with passage under the above warrant when completing her inland journey by rail with her husband, in continuation of the voyage by sea, is permitted carriage at the public expense for six cwt. of baggage.

MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Mr. Edwards, Supernumerary 2nd Officer of the hulk and vessels in ordinary, was lent to the steam-vessel *Earl Canning* from the 29th June, 1868; Mr. Day, 1st officer of the gunboat *Clyde*, performed the duties of stores accountant of that vessel from 1st August, 1867, to 31st March, 1868; Mr. Blair was appointed 3rd officer of H.M.'s steamer *Scind* from 1st June, 1868, vice Mr. Costa, discharged at his own request; Mr. Roberts, 2nd Officer of H.M.'s hulk *Semiramis*, was transferred to H.M.'s steamer *Earl Canning*, in the same capacity, from the 7th June, 1868, vice Mr. Kendrick, 2nd Officer, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

AFGHAN CAMEL DRIVERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The ship *Kohinoor* Captain Desborough, sailed for the Mauritius on August 6, from Kurrachee. She took a batch of nearly fifty Afghans to serve as camel-men in Australia. Among them was one who had been there before, and who gave most beautiful descriptions of the country. He spoke English as well almost as any educated native could have spoken the language, and stated that he was the cousin of the man who has now taken a European wife to Candahar, the same of whom the papers had so much to say. All the men now sent away to Australia by the firm of Messrs. Fleming and Co. as agents for J. Elder, Esq., of Adelaide, in Australia, are under engagements for three years on the monthly salary of Rs. 20.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—We lately announced the departure of H.M.S. *Vigilant* to the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of supporting any demands Colonel Pelly, resident in the Gulf, might have to make of the chief of Bahrein, whose piratical raids have so frequently disturbed the peace of those waters. The *Vigilant* arrived at Kurrachee on the 31st July, after having experienced six days of very bad weather. Strong westerly winds prevailed for five days, accompanied with an incessant deluge of rain. In accordance with a telegram received from Col. Pelly, Commander Brown intends to remain at Kurrachee, where the weather is agreeable, till the temperature of the Gulf shall have become somewhat more endurable for the crew. Steps have been taken by Government to have coal forwarded to Bushire by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers, as there was no supply of coal at that place.—*Times of India*.

THE "MISSING LINK."—We have received the reports of the directors of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1868, in which the only reference we find to the extension of the line occurs in the following paragraph:—

"The proposed Indus Valley Railway from Kotree to Mooltan, to connect the Scinde and Punjab lines, has not yet been authorised by the Government. Its importance has, however, been officially recognised by several of the highest authorities, including the Viceroy and Governor-general of India; and very recently, by order of the Government of Bombay, a committee has been appointed to report to Government on the subject. The committee consists of the Commissioner in Scinde; Major Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee; the Deputy-consulting Engineer for Railways in Scinde; and the company's agent, Mr. Rawlinson. The directors trust that the day is not far distant when the commencement of this long-delayed undertaking will be authorised. The early commencement of this extension is of even greater importance to the Punjab than to the Scinde Railway; as the isolated position of the former undertaking, and the dilatoriness and uncertainty of the present means of transit from Mooltan to the sea, at Kurrachee, retard, to a serious extent, the development of the traffic."

We learn, however, that the survey of the Rajpootana line to connect the Bombay, Broach and Baroda Railway with the Eastern India at Delhi or Agra has been suspended.—*Sindian*.

THE CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Serious floods occurred in the earlier part of last week at different parts of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, particularly at the Nerbudda, doing considerable damage to the line. Four spans of the Nerbudda viaduct have been carried away. There has been a slip of about one hundred feet long in the embankment, about four hundred feet south of the Nerbudda viaduct. At Keem, fifteen miles north of Surat, and at Etola (the next station south of Baroda) small iron bridges have been so injured as to be impassable at present for engines. Between Broach and Meagaum, also, the line has sustained damage. The latest report on the subject is as follows:—"The telegrams received from the B. B. and C. I. line up to yesterday afternoon (16th inst.) report that further injury from floods and heavy rain-fall had been

experienced by the line north of Broach. Several gaps have been made by the floods between Pallej and Meagaum (about twenty miles north of Broach), and two spans of the bridge over the Meshwa River near Moodabad have been carried away. Minor damages have also been sustained in other places. Every exertion is being made to restore communication, but the country is still much flooded. The break at the Nerbudda continues a most serious misfortune; the rest, including the Meshwa, will not take long to put right."—*Bombay Gazette*, Aug. 18.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 11. Str. Shaftesbury, Atkins, China; Falkland, Pender, Liverpool; Hydaspes, Baker, Calcutta.—12. Ellen Bates, Mackenzie, Liverpool.—13. Str. Scotia, Hamlin, Calcutta; Den Behandige, Schmidt, Sunderland.—14. Str. Salsette, Parish, Suez; Suez, Kallash, Kurrachee; Cardross, McIntosh, Moulmein; Wilberforce, Budelman, Newcastle; British Crown, McDonald, London; Eriminta, Shields, Liverpool.—15. Sierra Nevada, Pinkham, Glasgow; Thorndean, Japp, Shields.—16. Corsica, Hawner, Leith.—17. Jane Rowland, Hughes, Cardiff; str. Columbian, Curling, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. G. Cormack, Messrs. Aylmer, Balbi, S. Beeching, W. Bayford, S. A. Cartledge, J. Condran, J. Couleshaw, H. Davey, W. Hodgart, J. Jones, A. Miller, S. Petts, H. Pring, S. Taylor, J. Latham, A. Emery, A. Barnett. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Fendal Thompson, Mr. Allender, Mr. J. Richey, Madame de Gachez. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth, Lieut. Maryatt, Mr. H. Ott.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11. Str. Carnatic, Perins, Aden and Suez; Str. City of Dublin, Eynon, Moulmein and Liverpool.—14. Str. Norna, Jones, China; str. Armenian, Miller, Calcutta; Chanticleer, Dodds, Zanzibar; British Nation, Rowe, Calcutta; Sophie, Grauberg, Batavia; Altacar, Hamilton, Mauritius; Pegasus, Cornwall, Point de Galle; Advance, Taylor, Rangoon; Knighton, Stewart, Singapore.—15. John Bunyan, Stiche, Rangoon; Friga, Witch, Callao; Sunbeam, Jordan, Galle; Tyrol, Owens, Cochin; Treston, Donald, Liverpool; Royal Standard, Whimery, Colombo; Empire of Peace, Brown, Akyub; Bulwark, Kelly, Batavia; str. Punjab, Browne, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—17. Frances, Higgs, Colombo; Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, Calcutta; Abergeldie, Munro, Moulmein; Alsager, Thomas, Callao; Rowena, Bolton, Callao.—18. Mail str. Baroda, Haselwood, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Brown. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Parkes. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, Mr. L. H. Boulton, Mr. L. B. Butcher. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. McAdam, Mr. John Spinks, Cornet W. Watts. For SUEZ.—Gen. H. Rivers. For ADEN.—Mr. W. Benson, Mr. L. Alvarez.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 17, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 1-4d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	100 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	...	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	12 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	Rs. 1,400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 87-1-4)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...
Frere Land Company	...	...	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...	80 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	62 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	Rs. 1120 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	...	Rs. 1,500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,607)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (Rs. 20 paid up)	...	...	10 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 230 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	785 per share old

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. 96 1/4
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1852-33	...	...	" 93
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1845-36	...	...	...
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...
" " " " 1851-53	...	...	96 1/2
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	109 1/4
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	116 1/4

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10 11-16
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 20 1/4
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107 1/4
Sycee Silver	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	per Tolah. 16 1/4
Gold Bars, English	...	...	17 3-16
Ditto Peking	...	...	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, 15s. to £1. 12s. 6d.; Seeds, 15s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £1; Seeds, £1.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ATKINSON, E. F. T., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jounpore dur. leave of Daniell, commencing Sept. 10.
BENSON, W. R., is app. to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Allahabad, with effect from date of assu. charge. July 27. [Aug. 4.]
BRUCE, W. D., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Lucknow div., is transf. to Bengal.
BRUCE, E., asst. comr., in ch. of sub-div. of Rajanpur in Dera Ghazi Khan dist., is empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of sub mags. in the said sub div. Dated July 27.
CAMILIERI, F. P., asst. dist. superint. of police, Goruckpore, is transf. in the same capacity to Cawnpore. July 28.
COLVILL, Dr., acting civil surg. of Bagdad, having resu. ch. of his office on June 12, the unexpired portion of leave granted him is canc. Aug. 5.
DICKINSON, Col. R. E., rec. ch. of the office of comr. of paper currency, Bombay, from Gordon, on July 16.
FOWLER, H. C., will offic. for Mr. G. A. Boswell as extra asst. comr. att. to Resident's office, Hyderabad, dur. abs. on leave. Aug. 1.
FRIZELLE, J., asst. comr., to offic. as judge of Small Cause Court, Lahore, v. B. Powell.
GRANT, Lieut. F., asst. comr., will take ch. of the Bassim dist., West Berar, during leave of Mackenzie. July 31.
GRANT, H. N. P., inspecting postmaster, Tirhoot div., to offic. as postmr. of Calcutta dur. leave of M'Gowan. Aug. 1.
HAMILTON, R. E., to offic. as an asst. in the 5th class of the financial dept. fr. Aug. 1, date of Bryan availing himself of prep. leave to Europe.
HARKNESS, T. F., asst. mag., Moradabad, is invested with authority to hold preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, &c.
HASTINGS, Capt. E. G., asst. comr., is appd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Peshawur, dur. abs. of Capt. Waterfield on special duty; July 28. The Lieut. gov. is pleased to invest Capt. E. G. Hastings, offic. dep. comr. of Peshawur, with the powers described in sect. 1 of Act 15 of 1862.
HENNESSEY, Capt. G. R., appd. by Punjab order, dated June 4 last, to carry on the duties of cantonment mag. of Ferozepore, is invested with powers of a subord. mag., 1st class, to be exercised within said cantonment, and with powers of a judge of a court of small causes within the same local limits.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. J. B., asst. comr., is transf. from Gurdaspore to Hoshiarpore dist., as a temp. arrangement.
LILLINGSTON, Lieut. W. S., 7th (Queen's Own) hussars, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of Govt., is appd. private secretary and A.D.C. to Lieut. gov. of N.W.P., with effect from July 21.
LONGMORE, W. H., Central India, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd grade of asst. engrs., P.W. dept., with effect from July 9.
MACGREGOR, D., supervisor, 1st grade, Cent. Provs., has been perm. to resign his appt. in P.W. dept. from July 2.
MARCELL, J. A., asst. coll., is invested with powers of a dep. coll. for trial of suits, as a special case. July 28.
MARCHANT, J., probationary overseer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is removed from P.W. dept., with effect from July 14.
MOORE, F. E., asst. comr., is transf. to Jullundhur as an asst. comr., until such time as Mr. Elsmie, offic. dep. comr., may proceed on leave.
NUTHALL, Lieut. H. J., 102nd foot, is re-appd. to P.W. dept. as an exec. engr., 4th grade, and posted to Cent. Provs. Aug. 6.
PARKER, W. H., exec. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of Gwalior fortress div. on July 16.
PATTERSON, W. H., civil asst., 3rd grade, Revenue Survey dept., is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 1 last.
PEACOCK, Capt., 2nd in com. of H.E. the Viceroy's body guard, is appd., in addition to his other duties, to offic. as agent to the Gov. gen. with the King of Oude, and supt. of political pensions, v. Brooke. Capt. Peacock received charge of his duties on July 21.
POWELL, B., judge of Small Cause Court, Lahore, to offic. as dep. comr. of Lahore, v. Smyth. Dated Aug. 1.
SANDYS, Rev. J. S., has been app. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to be a junior chaplain on Bengal estab. Aug. 7.
SETON-KARR, W. S., assu. med. ch. of office of foreign sec. to the Govt. of India on July 27.
SMITH, H., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, Cawnpore, is transf. in the same capacity to Goruckpore. July 31.
STENDALE, R. A., made over ch. of the exchange dept. of paper currency to Bridgnell on July 25.
TUPP, A. C., asst. mag. and coll., Futtehpore, the two mos. priv. leave, dated March 28 last, is canc.
WHITE, J., app. to civil med. ch. of Tavoy in British Burmah. July 31.
WYNNE, Mr. H. Lep., under sec. to the Govt. of India in this dept. are temp. placed at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P. July 31.

MILITARY.

ATKINS.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 11, directing Lieut. Atkins, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt. 15th Bengal cav., v. Apperley, on leave.

BAILEY, Lieut. T. J., 88th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, on probation, v. Taylor. Aug. 3.

BRIGGS, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., recently returned from sick leave to Eur., is directed to do gen. duty at Jubbulpore with 1st N.I.

BRUCE, Major, staff corps, doing duty at Delhi, is appd. offic. 1st class barrackmtr. in room of Templar, on leave, and posted to Meerut circle.

CAMPBELL, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer to 2nd Bengal cav., v. Jackson.

CAREY.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 13 last, directing Lieut. H. R. LeM. Carey, 6th foot (1st batt.), to offic. as interpreter, v. Stafford, res.

CARR.—The 5th Punjab cav. regtl. order, dated July 3, giving effect from Feb. 27 last to the temp. appt. of Lieut. Carr, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, is confd.

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut., from qrmr. 10th N.I., to be qrmr. 29th N.I., v. Case. Dated July 24.

CONOLLY, Ens., 7th foot (1st batt.), to offic. as adjt., with effect from July 8, v. Barton, on leave, confd.

DAVISON.—The leave for 3 mo. and 15 days, in ext., granted to Lieut. Davison, 85th foot, is cancl.

DAVIDSON, Capt., staff corps, is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt. to 18th Bengal cav., on prom. to capt. Dated July 25.

FERGUSON, Lieut., 70th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Stepney, who has retired from the service. Dated July 7. [Dated June 13.]

FOX, Capt., att., to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. 1st N.I.; pres. order confd.

GRAHAM, Capt., gen. list, inf., 2nd wing subalt. 3rd Punjab inf., services placed at disposal of C. in C.

GREENAWAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 10, directing Lieut. Greenaway, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt. 10th Bengal cav., with effect from May 24 last, v. Palmer, on leave.

HALLETT, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing sub. 1st N.I.; pres. order confd. Dated June 13.

HALLETT, Ens., 101st foot, candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 1st N.I., on prob., v. Hallett. Dated July 28.

HAMILTON, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt. 4th Bengal cav., to offic. as adj., v. Jarrett, to England. Dated July 24.

HAWKINS, Capt., Bengal staff corps, recently employed with force in Abyssinia, in appd. to do duty with 6th Bengal cav. at Cawnpore, to join.

HOBDAY, Ens., 2nd. batt. 12th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. to 38th N.I., on prob., v. Larkins, ret. Dated July 24.

JENKINS, Major, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdnt. of 2nd Bengal cav. in room of Col. Jackson on leave. Dated July 15.

KNOWLES, Lieut. F., 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 2nd Bengal cav., v. Col. Jackson on leave.

LENNOX, P. De L., asst. engr., 1st grade, transfd. from the Dalhousie to the Jullundhur div., P.W. [batt. of the regt.]

MITCHELL-INNES, Lieut., 60th foot, recently prom., is posted to the 2nd Macgregor, Brevet Lieut. col., Bengal cav., doing gen. duty at Moradabad, to assume com. of Rohilkund station in room of Major Gordon. Dated July 17.

MCKEAL, Lieut. J. A., 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 8th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, during abs. of Major Ward, 2nd in com., and in room of Capt. Hill, transfd. to 1st Bengal cav., with effect from June 30.

MOLYNEUX.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 9, directing Lieut. Molyneux, qrmr., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 1st N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 19 last.

NUTHALL, Lieut. H. J., 102nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, serv. placed at disposal of P.W.D. Aug. 3.

PRINGLE, Lieut. J., 58th foot, to be capt., with local rank, from July 8.

PROUDFOOT, Ens., offic. wing subaltern 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to offic. in addition as adjt. of the corps, July 15, v. Capt. Way, transf. to 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent.

TAYLOR, Lieut., rifle brig., recently prom., is posted to 2nd batt., and directed to proceed to England, and join.

WARD, Capt., 1st wing subaltern, 3rd regt. Punjab inf., to offic. from June 21 as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, during absence of Capt. Saunders on m.c., is confirmed.

WELD, Major G., comdt., to perform the duties of fort adjt., in addition to his own (temp.), no qualified officer in the garrison being available. Chunar garrison order, dated June 15, confirmed.

WELLS, Capt., late 2nd Eur. L.C., doing duty 16th Bengal cav., to Calcutta, to study the native languages, leave granted in G.O.C.C., June 6, is cancl.

WEMYSS, Lieut. B., 1st wing subaltern 41st N.I., to be qrmr. 10th N.I., v. Clutterbuck, transf. to 29th N.I. Dated July 24.

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 758.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified: Temporary.—E. Gorman, sub conductor, to be offic. conductor, from Feb. 12 last, dur. abs. of Brannigan, on furlough.

Permanent.—Hon. Lieut. E. Postance, asst. comsy., to be dep. comsy., from March 18 last, v. Dep. comsy. hon. capt. W. Harris, transf. to pension establishment.

Hon. Lieut. R. Vaughan, supernum. dep. asst. comsy., to be supernum. asst. comsy., from ditto.

Ens. E. Quin, dep. asst. comsy., to be asst. comsy., from ditto, v. Postance, prom.

W. Carroll, conductor, to be dep. asst. comsy., from ditto, v. Quin, prom.

E. Gorman, sub conductor and offic. conductor, to be conductor, from ditto, v. Carroll, prom.

P. M. O'Loughlin, magazine serg., to be offic. sub conductor, from ditto, v. Gorman, prom.

Hon. Ens. J. Doyle, dep. asst. comsy., to be asst. comsy., from ditto, v. Newbold, transf. to pension estab.

T. Ryan, conductor, to be dep. asst. comsy., from ditto, v. Doyle, prom.

A. S. Sinclair, sub conductor and offic. conductor, to be conductor, from ditto, v. Ryan, prom.

J. H. Jelly, magazine serg., to be offic. sub conductor, from ditto, v. Sinclair, prom.

W. Nash, sub conductor, to be conductor, from ditto, v. Hand, transf. to pension estab.

J. P. Hill, magazine serg., to be offic. sub conductor, from ditto, v. Nash, prom.

Lieut. C. Sheridan (veteran estab.), supernum. asst. comsy., to be supernum. dep. comsy., from April 22 last.

Hon. Lieut. R. Vaughan, supernum. asst. comsy., to be supernum. dep. comsy., from ditto.

Hon. Ens. E. Quin, asst. comsy., to be dep. comsy., from ditto, v. Corcoran, transf. to pension estab.

Ens. J. Forbes, supernum. dep. asst. comsy., to be supernum. asst. comsy., from ditto.

Ens. J. C. Palphreyman, dep. asst. comsy., to be asst. comsy., from ditto, v. Quin, prom.

J. Tanner, conductor, to be dep. asst. comsy., from ditto, v. Palphreyman, prom.

T. Arnold, sub conductor and offic. conductor, to be conductor, from ditto, v. Tanner, prom.

A. Campbell, magazine serg., to be offic. sub conductor, from ditto, v. Arnold, prom.

Hon. Ens. J. Lynch, supernum. dep. asst. comsy., to be supernum. asst. comsy., from May 27 last.

Hon. Ens. M. McHatton, dep. asst. comsy., to be asst. comsy., from ditto, v. Faichnie, transf. to pension estab.

H. Telfer, conductor, to be dep. asst. comsy., from ditto, v. McHatton, prom.

W. Ware, sub conductor and offic. conductor, to be conductor, from ditto, v. Telfer, prom.

J. Betts, magazine serg., to be offic. sub conductor, from ditto, v. Ware, prom.

P. McDermott, conductor, to be dep. asst. comsy., from June 24 last, v. Byrne, transf. to pension estab.

N. Thornburn, sub conductor, to be conductor, from ditto, v. McDermott, prom.

P. Regan, magazine serg., to be offic. sub conductor, from ditto, v. Thornburn, prom.

MEDICAL.

AMESBURY.—The services of Surg. S. C., offic. civil surg., Fyzabad, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. Aug. 3.

DE RENZY, Surg., sanitary comr. for the Punjab and its dependencies, is appd. a member of municipal committee of Murree.

ETESON.—Roorkee station order confd., dated July 13, directing Surg. A. Eteson, att. to sappers and miners, to assume med. charge of station staff, in room of Surg. maj. Walker, on detached duty, with effect from April 14 last.

KEEGAN, Asst. surg. D. F., is appd. to med. charge of Meywar Bheel Corps, v. Asst. surg. F. L. Dickson, who has proceeded to England on m.c. Dr. Keegan assumed charge of his duties April 1.

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg. A. S., 15th N.I., to assume med. charge of brig. staff, in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 23, in room of Asst. surg. White. Ferozepore G.O. confirmed.

MC EWEN, Staff asst. surg., recently arrived from England, to proceed to Chinsurah, reporting himself for duty to the officer comdg., confd.

PARSONS, Asst. surg. F., in med. charge of a detach. 7th Bengal cav. stationed at Nagode, in add. to his other duties, in room of McLean. Nagode order, dated Feb. 4 last.

REED.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated June 16, directing Asst. surg. B., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to re-assume med. charge of the station staff, in room of Caird, with effect from June 15.

SAUNDERS, Dept. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, G., to have perm. rank from July 20, v. Dunbar, who vacates on expiration of his tour of service in that grade. [home dept. Aug. 4.]

SELONS.—The services of Asst. surg. E., med. dept., are pl. at disposal of Woods, 2nd class Vet. surg., is prom. to grade of vet. surg. 1st class, with effect from June 17.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL SALARIES.

Aug. 6.—No. 1,651.—Read the following despatch:—

Financial—No. 290.

India-office, London, July 9, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your military letter, dated March 9 last, No. 96, submitting a recommendation from the Bombay Government that Major Raitt, Superintendent of the House of Correction at Bombay, should be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires that military pensions shall merge in civil salaries, and you state that that officer's case affords a striking illustration of the hardship of the rule which you earnestly trust her Majesty's Government may see fit to rescind.

2. In compliance with your recommendation and that of the Government of Bombay, I will not object to Major Raitt's drawing his pension of £241. 12s. per annum, in addition to the salary of Rs. 30 per mensem attached to the appointment he is now holding.

3. I am also willing, in accordance with your strong recommendation, to authorise the following modification of the rule. When an officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public

capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension, in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a military officer resigning the service, after he has been appointed to a civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it for the benefit of the public service.—
(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

Aug. 7.—No. 1,653.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules regarding travelling allowances to chaplains. The rules will take effect from the 1st day of August, 1868:—

1. Travelling allowances at the rate of 8 annas a mile per road, and 3 annas a mile per rail, will be allowed to a chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed either substantially or officiating; also to a chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, and not at his own request; provided that, on return from furlough or any other leave, a chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any, between his old and new station from the Presidency at rates above-mentioned.

2. If, while absent on privilege leave, a chaplain is required to perform duty for an absentee at a station other than his own, he will draw travelling allowance at the rates in Rule 1 from his own station to that at which he is required to do duty.

3. Travelling allowance at 12 annas a mile by road, and 3 annas a mile by rail, will be given to a chaplain sent to officiate at other stations, or visiting out-stations, provided he proceeds farther than five miles, if in receipt at his own station of conveyance allowance, or farther than three miles if not in receipt of that allowance. This rule is applicable to chaplains of the Church of Scotland, clergymen of the Additional Clergy Society, missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic priests, when visiting out-stations.

4. If any chaplain, or other person to whom Rule 3 applies, obtains a free pass on any railway for visiting railway stations on the line, his travelling allowance by rail will be limited to 1½ anna per mile.

5. A chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached will draw that allowance during his stay at the station.

6. A chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible under Rule 3 for an allowance of Rs. 6 a day for the period of absence from his principal station, but should he do so he will not be entitled to any conveyance allowance under Rule 5.

7. A chaplain in receipt of conveyance allowance for a station will forfeit it when absent from his station on gazetted leave, but not when visiting another station and retaining substantive charge of his own.

ADMISSION TO STAFF CORPS ON PROBATION.

No. 748.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 228, dated June 30, 1868, is published for general information:—

Para. 5.—I shall not object, however, to an officer of the Indian army, who has practically passed a year's probation by service in a staff appointment, being admitted to the staff corps without further probation, on the understanding that he produces all the certificates required by the regulations for such appointment, including those respecting health and conduct, and that his admission dates from the G.O. appointing him, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Government.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ARBUTHNOT, J. R., to act as coll. and mag. of South Arcot, dur. abs. of Reade. Aug. 7.

BLAIR, J. H., coll. of sea customs, Madras, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. G. D. Leman on Aug. 5.

BOYLE, J. A., asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class. [the office on Aug. 6.]

BREKES, J. W., acting comr. of the Neilgherry Hills, assumed charge of BURTON, H., to be asst. to the master attendant, Madras, for landing and shipping Government consignments. Aug. 11.

CLARKE, R. G., civil and sess. judge of Ootacamund, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. J. W. Brekes on Aug. 6.

CUMMING, Lieut. G., R.E., to be exec. engr. of 4th grade, v. Lieut. Coningham, proceeding on furl. to Europe. Aug. 11.

DYER, Capt. T., acting brigade major, to be lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, v. Lieut. col. Kennedy. Aug. 7.

FOSTER, W. S., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary. Aug. 6.

HARDINGE, T. D., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, dur. employment of Roberts on other duty. Aug. 7.

HANNYNGTON, J. C., to act as civil and sess. judge of Tellicherry, dur. illness of Sullivan. Aug. 7.

HORSFALL, J. G., to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Godavery dist., but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of that dist., dur. employment of Master on other duty. Aug. 10.

HUTCHINS, A. R., to be sen. asst. to coll. and mag., and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, but to continue to act as principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, during employ of Boswell on other duty. Aug. 7.

LEMAN, G. D., having assumed charge of the office of coll. of sea customs, Madras, on Aug. 5, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him in the Gazette of May 5 last is cancelled.

MASTER, J. H., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Godavery dist., but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of that dist., during abs. of Fraser on leave. Aug. 7.

MONSARRAT, W., act. asst. engr., to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, on prob., v. Lieut. Manwaring proceeded on furl. to Europe. Aug. 11.

PICKFORD, J., professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College, Madras, reported his arrival at the presy. on Aug. 9.

PRINGLE, E. H., act. asst. engr., to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, on prob., v. Walch, prom. Aug. 11.

ROBERTS, P. L., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Cuddapah, during employment of Horsley on other duty. Aug. 7.

WALCH, G. T., asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, to be exec. engr. of the 4th grade, v. Lieut. Vibart, proceeded on furl. to Europe. Aug. 11.

WIGRAM, H., to be jun. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, but to continue to act as registrar to High Court of Judicature at Madras during abs. of Hutchins. Aug. 7.

MEDICAL.

BIDIE, Surg. G., M.B., to offic. as principal med. storekeeper, in the abs. of Surg. Day on special duty, to have effect from date of relieving Dr. Keess. Aug. 7.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

SHARPEN, Rev. G. W., appt. a junior chaplain on the Bombay estab., is admitted to the service from Aug. 24.

TREVOR, Lieut., dep. controller of P.W. accounts, has been appt. temp. to offic. as controller, Aug. 7. Received charge July 27 from Capt. Davidson.

MILITARY.

BERTHON, Major, is confirmed in appt. of supt. of the Alligaum Govt. cattle farm, from date of Lieut. col. Neale's decease.

CLARKE, Capt., actg. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to revert to the grade of actg. asst. dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, from June 18, consequent on the arrival of Capt. Willoughby from Zoulla.

DURAND, Lieut., cadre 10th N.I., to have the position of capt. from June 2, v. Richardes, dec. [to be col., from Aug. 2.]

HOUGHTON, Major W. R., staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, KEAYS, Lieut., actg. dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to revert to grade of sub. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, from July 7. To continue to act in that grade with effect from June 24, consequent on arrival of Lieut. Keays at Aden from Abyssinia.

MIGNON, Capt., actg. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, from June 18, consequent on arrival of Willoughby.

PHELPS, Capt., actg. dep. comr. gen. 1st class, to revert to the grade of actg. dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, from July 7.

SHEWELL, Lieut., dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, in Abyssinia, to revert to the grade of actg. sub. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, from July 7.

STROUT, Lieut. J. R. (capt. in staff corps), cadre 3rd regt. N.I., to have position of capt. from July 2, v. Neale, dec.

SWINHOE, Capt., actg. dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to revert to grade of actg. sub. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, from June 24, consequent on arrival of Keays at Aden from Abyssinia.

THACKER, Lieut. col., dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class in Abyssinia, to be actg. dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, from July 7, consequent on arrival of officers from Abyssinia.

WILLOUGHBY, Capt., to be actg. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, from June 18.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 8.

107th Foot.—Major gen. W. J. D'Urban to be col., v. Gen. Sir G. P. Wymer, K.C.B., dec.; Aug. 13.

INDIA OFFICE, September 1.

The names of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *Gazettes* named:—

Gazette, Dec. 2, 1862.—E. K. O. Gilbert, E. C. Impey, F. A. Dickens, and F. H. Smith; May 22, 1863. H. Michel; June 23, 1863. F. S. Taylor; March 28, 1865. W. G. Waterfield; Oct. 3, 1865. A. W. Owen; Feb. 13, 1866. H. E. Ryves; Aug. 3, 1866. J. C. Hood; Dec. 28, 1866. J. C. Scott; July 5, 1867. E. H. Paske; Dec. 31, 1867. H. Thompson; Jan. 21, 1868. D. G. Robinson; Feb. 24, 1863. W. G. F. A. Hutchinson, F. Applegath, E. H. Harington, G. P. B. Serard, and A. R. Thornhill; May 19, 1863. W. G. F. A. Hutchison; Sept. 5, 1865. C. G. H. Cooke; Oct. 24, 1865. C. G. Gunning; Jan. 13, 1863. J. R. G. G. Shortt; Aug. 21, 1866. P. K. McG. Skinner; Nov. 30, 1866. J. C. D. S. Moray, G. A. Laughton, and J. M. K. Taylor; Jan. 8, 1867. M. K. Kennedy; March 1, 1867. F. G. Steuart and H. Philipps; June 21, 1867. P. D. Malden; July 5, 1867. E. L'Estrange; Nov. 16, 1866. Ensign E. Allmark should be described as of the Madras ordnance dept.; June 21, 1867. The admission of Lieut. J. A. Woods to the Madras staff corps is hereby cancelled.

The dates of the undermentioned officers' commissions should be as follows, and not as mentioned in the *Gazettes* named:—

Gazette, Dec. 2, 1862.—Lieut. F. Gellie; dated Nov. 6, 1857.

Feb. 3, 1864.—Major S. C. D. Ryder; Sept. 4, 1863.
 Feb. 5, 1864.—Major E. G. Langmore; July 28, 1862.
 March 4, 1864.—Lieut. H. F. Bunbury; Nov. 4, 1860.
 Dec. 20, 1864.—Capt. F. J. Ripley; July 27, 1864.
 March 28, 1865.—Capt. W. H. Garton; Sept. 20, 1864. Major A. E. Osborn; Dec. 30, 1863. Major R. F. Webster; Dec. 30, 1863.
 June 30, 1865.—Lieut. J. M. Sym; July 15, 1859. Lieut. W. S. Brooke, June 12, 1859; Lieut. B. J. Parsons; April 26, 1853. Lieut. H. G. Waterfield; May 18, 1858.
 Oct. 3, 1865.—Capt. B. R. Chambers; March 19, 1865.
 Oct. 24, 1866.—Major E. H. C. Wintle; Dec. 30, 1864. Capt. G. B. C. Simpson; Jan. 3, 1865.
 Dec. 1, 1865.—Capt. H. D. Metcalfe; Jan. 4, 1866.
 Feb. 13, 1866.—Lieut. E. W. Samuels; Sept. 13, 1865. Lieut. J. Hay, Nov. 22, 1860. Capt. F. P. Luard; Feb. 13, 1862.
 Aug. 3, 1866.—Capt. E. H. Woodcock; June 13, 1865. Capt. C. E. Stewart; April 14, 1866.
 Nov. 13, 1866.—Lieut. G. R. J. Shakespear; April 17, 1865.
 Nov. 30, 1866.—Lieut. C. E. Armstrong; May 26, 1858.
 March 1, 1867.—Major R. C. Whiting; Sept. 12, 1866.
 Dec. 10, 1867.—Lieut. H. Howell; July 30, 1862.
 Dec. 31, 1867.—Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt; June 8, 1867.
 March 10, 1868.—Major W. T. Fagan; July 28, 1867.
 July 21, 1863.—Lieut. R. F. Taylor; Jan. 1, 1862.
 Sept. 5, 1865.—Lieut. R. J. Mc'Ghee; Jan. 1, 1862. Lieut. E. W. C. H. Miller; Jan. 1, 1862. Lieut. H. S. Stewart; Oct. 1, 1861. Lieut. A. S. Grove; Oct. 1, 1861. Lieut. A. Y. Brooking; Sept. 2, 1861. Lieut. E. H. Eyre; Jan. 1, 1862. Capt. M. W. Carr; Aug. 29, 1861.
 Oct. 3, 1865.—Capt. H. G. Puckle; Dec. 9, 1864.
 June 21, 1867.—Lieut. G. Randall; June 21, 1860.
 May 19, 1863.—Capt. G. R. C. Westropp; Feb. 25, 1863.
 Sept. 25, 1863.—Lieut. M. H. Nicolson; Jan. 4, 1862.
 March 28, 1865.—Lieut. H. B. Hill; Jan. 20, 1863. Lieut. col. E. H. S. Bowditch; March 10, 1864. Lieut. G. R. B. Drummond; July 16, 1864. Lieut. J. E. Gordon; Nov. 7, 1863. Lieut. R. Hennell; Oct. 30, 1863. Lieut. W. S. Hore; Feb. 29, 1864. Lieut. H. S. Tandy; Oct. 4, 1863. Lieut. W. C. Morris; July 16, 1864. Lieut. S. Babington; Dec. 14, 1862. Lieut. C. M. Ryves; Aug. 12, 1862. Lieut. J. F. Willoughby; Oct. 30, 1862. Lieut. W. E. Simpson; Oct. 30, 1862. Lieut. R. A. Pridcaux, Dec. 1, 1862. Lieut. W. Laing; March 30, 1864. Lieut. M. W. Stevens; July 16, 1864. Lieut. C. T. Echalar; July 16, 1864. Lieut. C. J. A. Yates; July 16, 1864. Lieut. W. B. Seton; July 16, 1864. Lieut. F. H. Jackson; Feb. 5, 1863. Lieut. F. T. Stock; Feb. 14, 1863. Lieut. W. F. Hume; April 23, 1863. Lieut. F. H. Gordon; July 27, 1863. Lieut. C. M. Browne; Sept. 19, 1863.
 Oct. 3, 1865.—Capt. W. H. Ross; Dec. 20, 1864.
 Oct. 24, 1865.—Surg. major J. F. Shekleton; March 1, 1865.
 Aug. 3, 1866.—Col. J. M'K. Taylor; Feb. 6, 1866. Lieut. col. J. J. Laurie; July 23, 1865.
 Nov. 30, 1866.—Lieut. E. C. Ross; July 26, 1857. Lieut. W. T. Keays; Feb. 4, 1859. Lieut. J. G. Gillmor; May 10, 1861. Lieut. E. S. Reynolds; Jan. 1, 1868. Lieut. A. F. Stewart; Jan. 1, 1862. Lieut. G. R. Peart; Jan. 1, 1862. Lieut. G. A. Jacob; May 20, 1858. Lieut. W. H. Wilson; May 2, 1861.
 March 1, 1867.—Lieut. H. L. Walter; May 20, 1858.
 June 21, 1867.—Lieut. P. D. Malden; March 1, 1860.
 July 5, 1867.—Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson; March 2, 1867.
 Dec. 31, 1867.—Capt. C. Swinhoe; July 27, 1867.
 May 19, 1863.—Lieut. col. E. E. Miller; Feb. 16, 1861.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—At Calcutta, Aug. 4, wife of Capt. A. Baker, son.
 BEGIE—At Egmore, Madras, Aug. 6, wife of Capt. G. Begbie, exec. engr., daughter.
 BLUNT—At Middle Colaba, Aug. 11, wife of W. A. Blunt, Customs' Pre-Boyd—At Nussersabad, Aug. 7, wife of Col. D. Boyd, 11th regt. N.I., son.
 BROWNLOW—At Mussoorie, wife of Major Brownlow, R.E., daughter.
 BRUCE—At Bangalore, Aug. 2, wife of Lieut. E. A. Bruce, M.S.C., daughter.
 CLARK—At Dhurmsallah, Aug. 4, wife of the Rev. Robert Clark, M.A., Missionary C.M.S., at Umritsur, daughter.
 CONINGHAM—At Poona, Aug. 11, wife of Capt. H. Coningham, 12th regt. M.N.I., son.
 DE SILVA—At Chintadrepettah, Aug. 4, wife of A. J. De Silva, daughter.
 DEVONSHIRE—At Saharunpore, Aug. 3, wife of A. Devonshire, Delhi Railway, son.
 GILBERT—At Poosah, Tirhoot, Aug. 5, wife of H. W. Gilbert, P. W. D., son.
 GRANT—At Kherwady, Khandeish, Aug. 13, wife of T. W. Grant, G.I.P.R., son.
 HOSEASON—At Hingolce, Deccan, wife of Lieut. col. Hoseason, comdt. 1st inf. Hydrabad contingent, son.
 HUNT—At Wellington, Aug. 2, wife of Capt. W. T. Hunt, staff officer.
 JAMES—At Trovaudrum, Aug. 5, wife of J. James, daughter.
 LAWFOR—At Bangalore, Aug. 5, wife of E. M. Lawford, major 4th Madras light cav., daughter.
 MAHBS—At Kilpauk, Madras, Aug. 10, wife of the Rev. Goodeve Mahbs, daughter.
 MEGHI—At Egmore, Aug. 6, wife of Capt. G. Meghi, exec. engr., daughter.
 MILLS—At Dhobie Talao, Aug. 13, wife of T. Mills, supt. of police, daughter.
 MORLEY—At Nungumbankum, Aug. 6, wife of William W. Morley, son.
 NELSON—At Combaconam, July 30, wife of J. H. Nelson, daughter.
 NEWELL—At Mazagore, Aug. 13, wife of W. Newell, P. and O. Co., daughter.

OSBORN—At Bangalore, Aug. 8, wife of Major W. Osborn, M.S.C., daughter.
 PEACOCK—Aug. 11, wife of Capt. H. P. Peacock, daughter.
 SMITH—At Colaba, Aug. 10, wife of John Smith, son, stillborn.
 TAYLOR—At Cuddalore, Aug. 2, wife of Thomas L. Taylor, son.
 WALKER—At Byculla, Aug. 11, wife of W. H. Walker, son.
 WARLOW—At Salem, Aug. 6, wife of Capt. P. Warlow, supt. of police, Salem, son.
 WARREN—At Bellary, Aug. 1, wife of W. A. Warren, R.H.A., daughter.
 WILLIAMS—At Khandlah, Aug. 7, the wife of J. Williams, East Yajma Canal, son.
 WILSON—At Calcutta, Aug. 6, wife of S. Wilson, daughter.
 WINGROVE—At Baneepore Factory, Tirhoot, wife of C. J. Wingrove, daughter.
 WRIGHT—At Umballa, Aug. 5, wife of Capt. Wright, H.M.'s 106th regt. [L.I., son.]

MARRIAGES.

ETHERINGTON—SYMMONS.—At Benares, Aug. 4, the Rev. W. Etherington to Miss Ellen Symonds.
 KNOX—LOCH.—At Calcutta, Aug. 5, G. E. Knox, c.s., to Katharine Annie Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Major W. Loch, of the Bombay 1st L.C.
 MURRAY—HOLMES.—At Coonoor, Aug. 7, James T. Murray, to Emma, daughter of the late William Holmes, of Ootacamund.
 REID—LAING.—At Malligaum, Aug. 12, Capt. A. T. Reid, Bombay S.C., son of the late Major gen. Reid, c.s., Bombay army, to Charlotte F., daughter of the Rev. C. Laing, chaplain of Malligaum. [mins.]
 SPENCER—CRIMMINS.—At Fort, Aug. 10, W. Spencer to Miss A. Crimmings.
 SWIFTE—WEST.—At Bangalore, Aug. 5, J. W. Swifte, adjt. 27th regt. M.N.I., to Emma M., daughter of the late Edward P. West.

DEATHS.

ABURROW—At Rancegunge, Aug. 3, Francis E., child of Charles Aburrow, aged 7 months.
 AREY—At the Adelphi Hotel, Aug. 10, Garrison Cole, son of Capt. G. E. Arey, ship *Duke of Newcastle*, aged 2 months and 4 days.
 BATH—At Dinapore Road Station, Aug. 9, Clara, wife of Edgar Bath, E.I.R., aged 17 years.
 BLA—At Calcutta, Aug. 5, Mons. Augustus Bla, of Kooshtea, aged 47.
 BRANDT—At Morar, Gwalior, Aug. 5, child of Capt. Brandt, 103rd Foot, aged 1 year and 8 months. [late of the Indian Navy.]
 BROWN—At his coffee estate, Madenad, near Kotagerry, A. S. Brown, aged 11½ months. [Fagan, aged 2 years.]
 BROWNLOW—At Meerut, Aug. 7, John Henry, child of Lieut. col. C. St. G. Brownlow, Bengal S.C., aged 11½ months. [Fagan, aged 2 years.]
 FAGAN—At Calcutta, Aug. 6, Florence Mary, daughter of Major W. T. Gibbs, aged 87.
 GOADBY—At Cuttack, July 27, Rev. J. O. Goadby, of Piplee, aged 34.
 HARTLEY—At Egutpoora, Aug. 12, Margaret, wife of Joseph Hartley, G.I.P. Railway.
 JAMES—At Hoonsoor, Coorg, Capt. Peter James, coffee planter.
 JOLLY—At Fort William, Aug. 8, Edward Rodney, son of D. Jolly, harbour master, aged 3 years.
 LOVERY—At Bangalore, Aug. 5, Miss Clarissa, daughter of the late C. Lovery, asst. superin. Mysore Commission, aged 19. [aged 1 year.]
 PENBERTON—At Malligaum, Aug. 15, Lillian Mary, child of Mr. Pemberton.
 PETFORD—At Mazagore, Aug. 11, Mary Agnes, daughter of F. Petford, aged 14 months.
 SEVESTRE—At Bombay, Aug. 9, Augustus Sevestre, aged 36.
 SMITH—At Colaba, Aug. 10, Annie Matilda, wife of John Smith, senior pilot, aged 39.
 THOMPSON—At Baroda, Aug. 11, accidentally drowned, William S. Thompson, son of Lieut. G. W. Thompson, H.H. the Guicowar's service, aged 14 years.
 TURNER—At Allahabad, Aug. 4, Dugald Turner, C.E., D.P.W., aged 28.
 WALKER—At Melbourne, July 13, Capt. Joseph Walker, H.E.I.C.S., aged 73.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz.:—
 Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, and September 5th and 19th.
 Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, and September 11th and 25th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.
 Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.
 NEWSPAPERS.
 Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.
 BOOKS.
 Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.
 The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninopence, besides the usual postage.
 This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.
 In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

Home.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 107TH REGIMENT.—Major-general Durban has been gazetted to the colonelcy of the 107th Regiment. Nothing has yet been done regarding the vacant colonelcies of the 93rd and 95th, or the good service pension vacated by General Durban.

COMMISSIONS WITHOUT PURCHASE GOING BEGGING.—In consequence (says the *Broad Arrow*) of the great dearth of candidates for commissions without purchase, it is becoming a serious question how the vacancies in non-purchase regiments are to be filled up. Previous to the advent of the present Governor of Sandhurst, Sir Duncan Cameron, matters were certainly not in a state to encourage parents to entrust their sons to the teachings of that establishment; but we feel much pleasure in bearing witness to the renewed feeling of confidence which the known character and prompt reforms of the new Governor have been slowly bringing about, and it would be well if parents seized this early opportunity of sending their sons to Sandhurst, through which all candidates must pass, while there is still a dearth of qualified cadets, a dearth which cannot be expected to continue for very long after renewed confidence in the establishment shall have followed upon the wise course now being adopted for the correction of all in the old system which may have been deemed objectionable. There is an additional cause, however, for the present dead-lock, from the fact that the commissions in the higher numbered regiments are restricted to the nominations of the Secretary of State for India. Something must shortly be done to remove these difficulties. Meanwhile we content ourselves with drawing to the subject the attention of those who may be able to profit by our hint, and conduce, at the same time, to aid in supplying such an important want as that of young blood for the army.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.—The interesting ceremony of presenting silver medals to a number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers "for distinguished service in the field" with the troops in Abyssinia, took place at Brompton Barracks on Saturday morning, at a general full-dress parade of the whole of the officers and men of the Royal Engineers now at head-quarters. The non-commissioned officers and men who had been awarded the silver medals by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Command-in-Chief were Sergeant John Deans, Sergeant John Harrold, Second Corporal William Chamberlain, Second Corporal Hugh M'Donagh, 10th Company, Royal Engineers, and Lance-Corporal Henry Bailey, A Troop Royal Engineer Train. The troops having been formed, Major-general J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., addressed the officers and men at some length, in the course of which he alluded to the valuable services rendered to the expeditionary force by the Royal Engineers as well sinkers, telegraphists, photographers, signallers, and in various other capacities, in all of which they had acquitted themselves most satisfactorily. As a proof of the distinguished part they had taken with the force, out of seventy medals distributed for distinguished conduct in the field, nine had fallen to the share of the 10th Company of Royal Engineers. Major-general Simmons then presented the medals, and fastened each to the recipient's left breast. The troops afterwards marched past, and went through a few manoeuvres on the parade-ground.

THE AGRA BANK.—The directors of the Agra Bank have issued a special half-yearly report, chiefly with reference to the realisation of the outstanding assets of the late bank. With regard to the *ad interim* dividend recently announced on the A capital, the managers state that the business of the institution is steadily increasing. Alluding to the assets of the old bank, the report states that when the arrangements were first made the belief was entertained that a period of two years would have sufficed for the liquidation of nearly the whole amount, and that by the 1st January next it would have been practicable to show a surplus available to the B shareholders as capital to participate in dividends from that date. The directors, however, regret that the progress made in realising these assets up to this time has not been such as to lead to the expectation that such will be the case. This, although a disappointment to the B shareholders, has arisen, it is observed, from causes which the directors have not been able to control, and from a desire on their part not unduly to press sales by which the interests of shareholders would suffer. The board reminds the proprietors that the difficulty and delay with regard to the realisation of the old assets do not in any way hamper the business or affect the interests of the A capital. On the contrary, the temporary assistance which the resuscitated bank has afforded to these assets has been no less a benefit to itself than the old shareholders by providing a safe and satisfactory investment for a short period.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

COOK—The wife of Henry Cook, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Bombay Army, of a son, at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Sept. 9.

HALL—The wife of Capt. Montagu Hall, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Walmer, Sept. 7.

OCHTERLONY—The wife of Sir Charles Ochterlony, Bart., of a daughter, at St. Andrew's, N.B., Sept. 10.

MARRIAGES.

CROSTHWAIT—BALDWIN.—Robert J. Crosthwaite, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte F., daughter of the late William W. T. Baldwin, Esq., of Stede-hill, Kent, at Harrietham Church, Maidstone, Sept. 10.

FENNING—TRITTON.—William Meymott, eldest son of W. W. Fenning, Esq., of Balham, to Emily Elizabeth (Amy), youngest daughter of the late Lieut. col. J. Tritton, 10th Royal Hussars, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Richard Bellamy, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Ripley, Sept. 10.

MORRISON—ROBERTSON.—Gabriel J. Morrison, son of James Colquhoun Morrison, Esq., of Palermo, to Jessie, daughter of the late George Robertson, Esq., at the British Consulate, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sept. 8.

SARGEANT—POWELL.—Captain C. C. Sargeant, Madras Staff Corps, to Rosa, daughter of Mr. Powell, at the Parish Church, Newport Pagnell, Sept. 8.

DEATHS.

BARTH—James Barth, of North Cheam, Surrey, and late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Home Service, aged 83, Sept. 6.

GRAVES—John C. Graves, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Limerick, at the Palace, Limerick, aged 26, Sept. 9.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8. Edward Perry, Bombay; Alliance, Singapore; Corona, Bombay; Boyne, Colombo.—11. Tennyson, Bombay; Frances, Colombo; Golden Fleecce, Aden; Rajah of Cochin, Pondicherry; Foam, Singapore; Gosforth, Madras; Queen of Ceylon, Rangoon; Queen of India, Madras; Canopus, Mauritius; Naval Brigade, Akyab; Beaufort, Cochin.—12. St. Filian, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7. Str. Ethiopia, Madras.—8. May Queen, Colombo; Henry Moore, Bombay; Seventy, Bombay.—11. Helen Scott, Bombay; Royal George, Calcutta; Three Bells, Kurrachee; Madura, Mauritius.—12. Benefactress, Bombay; Nith, Bombay; River Indus, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Sept. 12.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. A. Constable, Mr. W. Hunt, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. C. V. Harrison, Mr. W. Hood, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. J. G. H. Collister, Mr. F. Fisher, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. J. E. Eslinger, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, H. Baker, Mr. E. Bigg, Mr. G. Glinn.
From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Banbury, Col. Salisbury, Mr. Krauss, Major Y. Dods, Major Shortt, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Steinthal, Mr. E. Thornhill, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. R. S. Moncrieff.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Bremenais, Capt. Webster, from Bombay, for Liverpool, was totally lost at Ascension on the 12th ult.

GALLE, Aug. 10.—The hull of the Effort, from the Tyne, for this port, which struck on rocks and was run ashore on the east side of the bay, has been sold with the cargo, the former for £370, the latter for £310.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Donham, Mrs. D. Carnduff, Mr. and Mrs. Groves, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. F. Wyman and child, Mr. J. Cormack, Mr. Coghill, Mrs. Carnick, Mrs. B. W. Pearce, Mrs. Millett, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridges, Mr. Gough, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. Leonard, Mr. C. Skene, Mrs. A. F. Millett, Mr. S. N. Slater, Mr. John Reid, Miss Needham, Mr. W. R. C. Wright, Mr. Clark, and Asst. surgeons R. H. Stevens, A. G. Grant, J. C. G. Carmichael, B. Evers, W. Jackson, H. Whitwell, and G. G. MacLaren.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Lieut. col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Rose, Mr. Dufenbach, Dr. Fuchs, Mr. C. Farman, and Mrs. A. H. Warren, Mr. Walker, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Harvey, and Asst. surgeons J. J. Monteath, and A. E. Dalgairns.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Fenwick and infant, Miss Enagar, Miss Morris, Asst. surgeons A. M'Arthur and P. R. Martin, and Hon. W. Napier.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Capt. B. L. and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Gordon, Mr. Macdonald Stephenson, Asst. surg. P. Mokoreje, and Mrs. Grove.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. George, two Messrs. King, Misses Menesse, and Mr. Bain.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Byrne, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Mrs. Powlett, Mr. Brace, Mr. Tovey, Mr. Lord, Mr. Macnaghten, and Miss Smith.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CYLON.—Mr. Clark, Miss Baker, Master H. Baker, Miss Marshall, and Miss Townsend.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. E. Price, Mr. Smith, Mr. Von Glehn, and Mrs. Barton.

MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. O. Reimers, and Mr. and Mrs. Vogel.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Beckles, Mrs. Caldbeck, Mr. Caldbeck, and Dr. J. D. Treacher.

MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Weinhold, and Miss Beasley.

SUEZ TO PENANG.—Mr. Morley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BATAVIA.—Mrs. Blake.

MARSEILLES TO BATAVIA.—Mr. Burns.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Dangerfield, Capt. H. K. Burke, Mr. J. C. Lord, Mr. Beckett, Major and Mrs. Fenton and infant, Mrs. Caldecott, Mr. Alexander, Miss Godfrey, and Asst. surgeons G. W. R. Hay and J. Roche.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Halsey, Mr. T. Halsey, Mr. J. A. Charriol, Mr. J. Squire, Major and Mrs. M'Mahon, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Lambie, Mr. Boyce, Mr. H. J. Cresswell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, and Mr. Mills.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, and Mr. Dudley Simpson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Woolcott, Miss Livermore, and Mrs. Raghib and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Sir J. and Lady Robinson and two children, Mrs. Knox, and Mr. Knox.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Freeling and two children, Col., Mrs., and Miss Ogle, and Mrs. Bellairs and three children.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Capt. and Mrs. M'Neile, Lieut. C. and Mrs. M'Neile, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Mr. Waterhouse, Miss Swinhoe, Mr. A. Watt, Mr. A. B. Thompson,

Mrs. James, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Raban, Mr. Smythe, Miss Glassey, Miss Hammond, Mr. H. Dovecot, Mr. Cabell, Mr. A. Apcar and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Makgill, Miss A. Foster, Dr. Hughes, Mrs. Woolcott, Miss Livermore, Miss Bromley, Mrs. Ruxton, Mr. C. Deas, Mr. Brander, Mr. Fiddian, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Congreve.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Colonel Mulcaster, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Maconochie, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. M'Nichol, Capt. Dicey, Mr. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, Miss Webb, Mr. Short, Mr. H. Short, Miss Elworthy, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Huxham, Mr. V. Symons, Mr. C. Laudon, and Mr. E. Boyd.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Major and Mrs. Briggs, Col. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. T. J. C. Plowden.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Mears, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Dr. Wilson's two children, Lieut. J. H. Gaussen, Major W. Hands, Rev. Mr. Clark, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Archdall, Sir R. Smyth, and Asst. surg. C. Fitzpatrick.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Lieut. Hill, Mr. T. G. Gillespie, Col. Vine, Miss Vine, Mr. Byson, Mr. Minchen, and Mr. Mackenzie.

SUEZ TO MADRAS.—Mr. J. Sutherland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Shelley and child, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hughes, Major Tyrwhitt, Mrs. and Miss Gough, Mr. P. Mackinnon, Miss Stevenson, Mr. De Morgan, Mr. A. Scott, Miss Miller, Miss Clara Wright, Mr. Stannard, Mr. G. H. List, Mr. Coussmaker, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Pottinger, Mrs. Pelly, and Mr. Graham.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Crews Read, Mrs. Mayhew, Major Darling, Miss Broughton, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Mr. E. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mangles, Col. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Warren, Mr. J. Warren, Mr. Plowden, Miss Bailey, Miss Clarke, Mr. H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and infant, Miss Ashburner, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. de Saone, Col. Ashburner, Mr. F. Ashburner, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Goodenough, and Lieut. colonel Goldamid, C.B.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and infant, Col. and Mrs. Dale, and Mr. Gowan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. and Miss Duncan, and Mrs. Robertson and infant.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Heath.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Dawbarn.

MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Knox.

MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce, and Mr. Rae.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEEN.—Miss Anstey.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Kirkwood.

MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Finley (two), Mr. Webster, and Mr. E. D. Greig.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Cass, and Mr. Normoran.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lady Hotham.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. L. Campbell.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. D. J. and Mrs. Buist, Capt. T. B. Roe, two Misses Troup, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Mainwaring and two children, Mr. Cooke, and Miss Hanlon.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. W. Nembhard, Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mrs. Stanley Edwards, Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mr. F. C. Latham, Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. F. C. Chapman, Miss Muir, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Drutt, Mr. Cahill, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. Buist, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Roberts, Miss Powell, and Captain and Mrs. Baillie.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. P. Cator, Mr. W. Roberts and son, and Mr. Bullen.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KURACHKE.—Miss Trevelyan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Lyons and two sons.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. E. Money, and Gen. Sir R. and Lady Airey.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Collinson, Major and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Budden, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Lewis, Miss H. F. Robertson, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Miss Short, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. G. A. and Mrs. Pepper, Miss M. Brougham, Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Mr. C. M'Grath, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Wickins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgett and child, Miss Taylor, Major T. Taylor, Mr. Jones, Mrs. A. R. Jones and child, Mrs. O'Reilly and infant, Miss M'Kennan, and Miss Nicol.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Grant, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. F. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. Hardwicke, Mrs. A. Dodgson, Mr. W. J. M'Gregor, Mr. Charles Macrae, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. Connaw, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mrs. James, Capt. and Mrs. Ingfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maynard, Mr. E. B. Baker and friend, Mrs. M'Ra, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. G. Argenti, Mr. R. R. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Verner, Misses Verner (two), Mr. Winter, and Mr. Barlow.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters, and Lieut. Woodhouse.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Allan, Miss Holland, Miss Hervey, Major and Mrs. Bassevi, Col. and Mrs. McGregor and child, Miss McGregor, Mrs. Warner and infant, Mrs. Tristram and infant, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. E. G. Davis, Miss Allen, Miss Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett and two children, Miss Goodwin, and Miss Weld.

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EDITED BY
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The great convulsion of 1857-59, while it necessarily retarded for a time all scientific and artistic operations, imparted a new interest to the country which had been the scene of, and to the people who had been the actors in these remarkable events. When, therefore, the pacification of India had been accomplished, the officers of the Indian Services, who had made themselves acquainted with the principles and practice of photography, encouraged and patronised by the Governor-General, went forth, and traversed the land in search of interesting subjects.

In this way the design soon exceeded the dimensions of a mere private collection; but Lord Canning felt that its importance was sufficient to warrant official sanction and development, and, therefore, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Clive Bayley, his Home Secretary. Some of the more important results appear in the present work.

The photographs were produced without any definite plan, according to local and personal circumstances, by different officers; and copies of each plate were sent home to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

After a time, it appeared that a sufficient number of illustrations had been received from various parts of India, fairly to represent the different varieties of the Indian races. The negatives remained in India; but from the plates sent home it was easy to produce fresh negatives, the prints of which might be multiplied to any extent. The Secretary of State in Council sanctioned this operation, and the work was executed by Mr. W. Griggs, at the India Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson.

In many cases some descriptive account of the tribes represented accompanied the photographs sent from India. These varied greatly in amplitude and value. But, on the whole, it may be said that they were sufficient to constitute the basis of the sketches contributed by Mr. John R. Melville, Colonel Meadows Taylor, Mr. Kaye, Dr. Forbes Watson, and others. These sketches do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation. But although the work does not aspire to scientific eminence, it is hoped that, in an ethnological point of view, it will not be without interest and value.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 25; Agra, August 22; Calcutta, August 20; Madras, August 19.

The outbreak in the Hazara country eclipses in the Indian papers the interest that would else have centred in the total eclipse of the sun. To judge from the greatness of the preparations making against the raiders into the Agroah Valley, another hill-campaign on a large scale may employ our frontier troops for some weeks to come. Reinforcements from all directions were marching towards the scene of disturbance. A force commanded by Major-general Wilde, an officer of repute in the Punjab, was to be organised into two brigades, commanded respectively by Colonel R. Bright, of the 19th Foot, and Colonel Vaughan, C.B., of the 5th Punjab Infantry. General Wilde was still at Abbotabad, waiting for more troops, but he was not likely to wait long. Rothney's Goorkhas and the Peshawur Mountain Battery, starting from Abbotabad at four hours' notice, reached Agroah by a forced march of something less than forty miles in seventeen hours; a feat, as the *Pioneer* says, worthy of mention. The Guides from Hoti Murdan, Colonel Renny's Battery and the 19th Foot from Rawul Pindi, hurried forward at nearly the same pace. Before August 13 no fighting occurred, but on that day Colonel Rothney's detachment had a brush with the enemy, who were chased out of the Agroah Valley with some loss on their side, and none on ours except a few sepoy wounded, and slight hurts received by Colonel Rothney and Major Hughes, commanding the Peshawar Battery. The Guide Cavalry proceeded on the 12th from Abbotabad towards the front, where cavalry were much needed. The 6th and the 19th Foot are both armed with Sniders, which will doubtless help to bring matters to a swift conclusion. The Hussanzais have been burning some villages on English ground, but were attacked and driven off with loss by the retainers of a loyal chief. Everywhere, from Delhi upwards, the Government offices were busy forwarding arms, stores of all kinds, and telegraph-wires to the seat of action. Hardly

had the 23rd Punjabies regained their old quarters after the hard work in Abyssinia, when they too were hurried to the front. In a short time it was supposed that General Wilde would be in command of a force consisting of three regiments of native horse, nine of native infantry, two companies of sappers and miners, two battalions and a-half of British foot, two mountain-batteries and two of field artillery, not to speak of several regiments forming a reserve. Major Morland was appointed Adjutant-general, and Major Johnson Quartermaster-general of this respectable force.

OF the origin, extent, and character of the present outbreak little enough seems to be known. Some would trace it to the impunity with which the Bazoties recently carried out a like raid against our outposts in the Kohat Valley. Others see in it a striking proof of the influence which the so-called Feroze Shah wielded among the Wahabee fanatics of the Black Mountain. Of course too the Akhoond of Swat is supposed to have more than one finger in the pie. Our own subjects in Hazara are said to be leagued against us with the neighbouring tribes. They have even burnt their own villages, the better to prove their hatred of our rule. It is not yet clear however that the Hussunzai inroad meant anything more serious than an isolated attack on a police station in quest of plunder. If it does bear a different meaning the speed and greatness of our preparations to meet the danger will go far to quench the hopes of our assailants. In a fortnight or so there has been massed in the Agroah valley a force as large as that which landed in Annesley Bay, and nearly twice as large as that which Neville Chamberlain led into the Bonair Hills. Such a move should leave its mark on other neighbours than the wild tribes of the North-west.

SHERE ALI KHAN is once more fairly installed in the realm which his father bequeathed to him five years ago. After the capture of Ghuzni his march to Cabul was a certainty. Azim Khan has fled into Turkestan, unlamented by the many victims of his greed and tyranny. His successful rival seems to have entered Cabul without opposition, and to have been greeted with general rejoicing as a welcome change from his detested brother. Abdurrahman Khan still holds aloof, either contented with his Turkoman province, or prevented by internal troubles from averting his uncle's downfall. In all likelihood he has never forgotten how Azim Khan came between him and his father Afzul Khan's throne. Shere Ali's success is hailed by our countrymen as the signal for a less inactive policy on the part of the Indian Government. Be that as it may, it certainly justifies the caution with which Sir J. Lawrence has forborne from committing himself to the support of either candidate for the throne of Dost Mohammed.

IN Bombay, Calcutta, and some other parts of the country the eclipse of August 18 was a disappointing sight, owing to the prevalence of clouds and rain. At Serampore rain fell heavily during the moment of greatest obscuration. Two hasty glimpses of the passing phenomenon were all that the Calcutta people could obtain. On the Bombay side the clouds were less unkind and the darkness caused by the moon's shadow was more appreciable. One observer at Sholapoor describes it as "a darkness that no one who felt it will ever forget," an "overwhelming gloom" which pressed as heavily on the mind as on the bodily sense. On every side except a small space in the North "the heavens were as black as midnight." A Bombay specta-

tor, less alive to the terror than the grandeur of the scene, dilates on "the majestic sweep of the great curtain" which hung over the land for about three minutes, and was then withdrawn "at first by rapid pulses," and afterwards more gradually. The natives everywhere celebrated the event in their usual way with peace-offerings and ablutions, accompanied by diligent beating of tomtoms and blowing of horns. From the Madras side no details of the eclipse have yet reached us; but telegrams published in the Madras papers warrant the conclusion that success rewarded the observations taken at Beejapore, Guntoor, and Masulipatam.

ONE of Premchund Roychund's former allies, a native merchant named Candass Narrondass, who failed to the tune of a million and a-half sterling, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for fraudulently making away with some of his property.

THE work of legislation goes on steadily amidst the pleasant distractions of life in the Himalayas. Besides several measures of local importance, Mr. Maine has presented the report of the Select Committee on a Bill for applying to India the provisions of our own law of divorce. The Committee have widened the scope of the draft Bill by extending to the chief civil courts in the Mofussil the powers therein designed for the high courts only. Two or three clauses in the English Divorce Act are struck out or amended in the revised draft for India. Provision is made for enabling a wife to get divorced from a husband who, having changed his religion, avails himself of Hindu or Mohammedan usage to increase the number of his wives. With regard to the custody of children of native fathers, orders are limited to girls under thirteen and boys under sixteen years of age. The benefits of an Act which ought to have been extended to India many years ago will thus be claimable by East Indians and native Christians as well as our own countrymen. Will it have any bearing on natives professing some Unitarian and monogamist form of creed?

Is Calcutta unhealthy above most cities in British India? The *Pall Mall Gazette* assumed the other day that it was, and the assumption to our minds seemed indisputable, outside the Calcutta public itself. A natural if unreasonable desire to keep the Viceroy always among them impels many of our countrymen in that city to ignore the sanitary reasons for his yearly departure thence. But behold, a champion bearing the familiar initials, "R. D. M.," appeals in our contemporary's columns against the justice of giving so healthy a city so bad a name. It is all a mistake, we are told, as to the unhealthiness of a city in which "R. D. M." "worked hard with brain and pen" every day in the week except Sunday, during seven long years. Scores, nay hundreds of other men, including Lord Metcalfe, worked just as hard, and were none the worse for it. Any man with a will and with no fear of disease can work all the year round in Calcutta "as well as anywhere else." "How did successive Governors-general from Clive to Lord Canning continue to live, ay, and to work to good purpose in Calcutta?" None of them died in India except Cornwallis, who was dying when he went out. Judges, barristers, civilians, merchants, shopkeepers, all manage to live on in Calcutta, year after year. Lord Canning's last illness was contracted on his way home. Mr. Wilson died from working too late at night. Sir W. Gilbert must have died of old age. Sir J. Outram owed his death to cigars rather than Calcutta. It is only self-indulgent persons like Mr. Maine who denounce the capital of India as unhealthy; and he "takes care of his health by dividing his year between Barrackpore and Simlah." Our contemporary indeed attempts an answer to this reply, and quotes in his own justification from the statistics of Dr. Norman Chevers, as well as from his old authority Major Chesney. But it is no use: we are all clearly in the wrong. Calcutta is one of the healthiest places in that healthiest of countries, Hindustan. English children there wax fat and rosy, and never need sending home. English men and women are never known to die there except of old age or bad habits, or to escape imminent death by going elsewhere. Lord Dalhousie was never reproached by the Calcutta press for his prolonged absences from the healthiest of Indian cities. Sir John Lawrence must have invented Simlah, for no Viceroy, not even Lord Auckland or Lord Hardinge, ever spent a hot season in that Himalayan Capua. Major Chesney's statement of the paralysis of public business caused by "the

frequent changes of officials" to replace others driven away through ill-health, is a fond delusion, and Dr. Chevers' statistics a misleading libel. None but old or weakly people ever die of the Calcutta climate. It is sad to think however that four out of five English sojourners in Calcutta must by the same token belong to one or the other of these two classes, and that the natives in that healthy capital manage to die off at about twice the rate of Englishmen living in London.

TALES of suffering and disaster caused by rains and floods still reach us from various parts of India. The Ganges and the Damoodah have again flooded the country in Lower Bengal, doing much damage to the crops. From Tirhoot, Midnapore, and one or two other places come discouraging accounts of beggared ryots and ruined crops. Subscriptions for the suffering peasantry have been collected in some of the Calcutta churches. From whatever quarters help may come, it seems clear that charity forms no part of the duties discharged by the Bengal zemindars towards those who have a strong legal claim on their good services.

ALL persons connected with India will have learnt with regret the retirement of Mr. W. J. Eastwick from his seat in the Council of the Secretary of State. He was first elected a director of the East India Company in the year 1847, vice General A. Robertson, deceased; and when the Act was passed which transferred the direct Government of India to the Crown, he was the deputy chairman. He has always been distinguished for his zealous interest in all connected with the welfare of the natives of India, and of the civil and military services. The Secretary of State bore testimony to the able assistance rendered by Mr. Eastwick in connection with the recent Abyssinian Expedition. His retirement is understood to have been caused by failing health. Mr. Eastwick having been an elected director, it fell by law to the Council of India to name his successor, and they have done honour to themselves by electing at a Special Council on Monday last, Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

SIR R. MONTGOMERY, who was on Monday elected a Member of the Council of India, entered the Civil Service of the East India Company as a writer in the year 1827. His earlier employments were in the offices of magistrate and collector. At the time of the Mutiny he was Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab, and especially at the outset of that critical period his services were of the very highest importance. There can be no doubt that in his new office his assistance will be of the greatest value to the Secretary of State, and his election will satisfy the public that the Council of India are actuated by the most sincere desire to adopt every measure which would be beneficial to the people of India and to the public interests of the country.

AMONG recent changes in the Council of India, the retirement of Mr. Charles Mills will perhaps be regarded with the greatest regret. Elected a director of the East India Company so long ago as the year 1822, he has remained a member of the Home Government of India through all the changes that have since occurred. It has been well known that on the difficult and delicate questions of finance his opinions have always been regarded as of great value. There can be no doubt but that, notwithstanding Mr. Mills's increasing years, his place in the Council will not easily be supplied. All honour however to the honourable motive alleged for his retirement; the desire namely to afford an occasion for recruiting the Council with younger men. In the award of honours for long and faithful service it may be hoped that Mr. Mills's name will be duly remembered.

BUT who is to fill the place of Mr. Mills? Among men of proven ability and tried service there are several that naturally suggest themselves. For instance, there is Sir F. Halliday, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning. If a second string be needed to our bow we might couple with his the name of Sir H. Harington, K.C.S.I.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. F. J. Bellow, Bengal Retired, of Castle Martyr, Ireland, Sept. 2. Major J. G. Heathorne, Bengal Art., at Tunbridge Wells, Sept. 10. Capt. J. J. Russell, Bengal Army, at Jullundur, June 27. Major J. T. Turtton, late Bengal Army, suddenly, at Guernsey, Sept. 8.

MADRAS.—Lieut. C. A. L. Moore, R.M.L.I., at Kensington, Sept. 17, aged 24.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Major Hallett, Capt. and Mrs. Bolton and child, Mr. L. J. Moss, Mr. T. Combe, Major Pond, Lieut. Young. From MADRAS.—Col. Ritherdon, Lieut. Conningham, Mr. T. Gross. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Barnett, Veterinary surg. R. Wilson. From HONG KONG.—Capt. Pollard. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Torrence and child, Mr. and Mrs. Decker.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Tanjore, Sept. 26.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Hayes, and three children, Rev. W. Gule, Mrs. Turner and child, Lieut. Gleig, Mr. Watts, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Pinsent. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Morton and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. Rhenniss, Col. Jones, Capt. Chisholm, Mr. Cheeseman, Mr. Morris, Lieut. Shelly, Capt. Mowatt. From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. T. Rinson, Mr. Howell, Capt. Ewright, Mrs. Fritchard and child, Capt. McCulloch, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Busby, Mr. J. A. Morrin. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Wheely, Capt. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. L. Moore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1868.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

It is proverbially hard to please everybody, but the Indian Staff Corps under present arrangements seems to have succeeded in pleasing nobody, at least among its own members. Grievances crop up everywhere, and every fresh attempt to patch up the prevailing system only brings forth fresh outcries from some of those concerned. Finding a difficulty in recruiting the lower ranks of the Staff Corps, the Government lately bribed young officers to enter it by promising to repay them the value of their commissions in the line. But the bribe was restricted to officers of four years' service and under. Forthwith there came a cry of resentment from other officers of rather higher standing, who claimed the right of entering on the same terms as their younger comrades. On the other hand, some old officers on the Indian Staff are sorely aggrieved at this tendency to shower on younger candidates for the service advantages which their seniors never enjoyed. It is the old story of the labourers who have borne the burden and heat of the day. Why, they ask, should these youngsters be enrolled on different terms from those who entered the corps in 1861? Let all alike receive the value of their old commissions, or none. The complaint is natural, but what is a bewildered Government to do in such cases? It wants men in a hurry for a needful service. If the old inducements fail to bring them in, what can it do but bribe higher? The older officers may grumble at the seeming unfairness; but their day is passing by. No need to tempt them into staying where they are. On the contrary, it might better serve the public interest, if some of them could be tempted to retire betimes from a service already crowded with old officers. Would not the latter have much more cause to grumble, if hard necessity forced the Government to shelve some of their number a few years before their time?

With regard again to the work these older servants have to do or to leave undone, the complaints that reach us differ a good deal from each other. On the one hand we are assured that many a field officer is drawing high pay for doing captain's or subaltern's work. On the other we hear of majors and colonels being consigned to the doubtful pleasures of "general duty" on quite inadequate pay. Others again of the same standing are said to be doing nothing at all in return for the allowances to which their rank entitles them. It may be however that all these complaints are equally true in respect of par-

ticular instances. What seems at any rate quite certain is that the Indian Staff Corps is suffering at once from hypertrophy of the upper and atrophy of the lower limbs. How the twofold evil may best be remedied, is a question to which some kind of practical answer must be given at no distant date. We are told for instance that by 1870 some three hundred captains will have become majors, and more than three hundred majors will have risen to be lieutenant-colonels. At that date the whole number of lieutenant-colonels will amount in all likelihood to nearly seven hundred, while the complement of majors will have been swollen to nine hundred and forty or thereabouts; a pretty total of officers drawing an average of more than a thousand a-year each. And most of these gentlemen are likely to hold on for the colonel's allowances, to which they will be entitled a few years later. Of the ultimate expense to the State some idea may be formed, when it is reckoned that nine years hence £770,000 will be the yearly payment in pensions to retired lieutenant-colonels. Cut down this estimate as much as you please on account of deaths, there will remain a total of about half-a-million a-year paid out to retired officers in one branch of the service alone.

How to work off this plethora of old officers and avert some part of this pecuniary drain, is a problem which the India-office should make haste to solve. A good many schemes to that end have already been sent forth from many different quarters, so that there should be no difficulty in framing some definite measure which would tempt officers to retire before their time. Of the two latest proposals, as republished in our last issue from the *Friend of India*, it is not easy to say which would answer best. Each seems to hold out a fair inducement to those concerned. The two in fact are essentially one, both seeking to raise the present rates of pension to a point that would counteract the inducements to wait for the Colonel's off-reckonings. But in both the details need revising. A pension of £365 a-year after twenty-six years' service must seem a beggarly allowance compared with the prospect of £1,100 a-year after thirty-eight. It would be wiser, we think, to double the pension for a lieutenant-colonel and offer no material increase of pension afterwards. But with regard to immediate exigencies another rule may have to be applied. If so, officers enough for the purpose might be tempted to take themselves out of the way either by a lump sum down, or by some reasonable addition to the pension of their rank and standing.

OUR GARRISONS IN INDIA.

In view of the question once more being raised as to the proper strength of our garrisons in British India, it is worth while glancing over the evidence taken on that score by the late Committee on the Army in India and the Colonies. On a former occasion we showed what some of the most important witnesses had to say on the subject of garrisoning our colonies with Indian troops. Let us now see what the same and other authorities think on a question more directly concerning the future wellbeing of our Indian empire.

The main question naturally divides itself under the following heads:—What is the smallest number of British troops needed in time of peace for the safe guarding of British India? What number of native troops are absolutely required for their share of the common duties? What is the right proportion of native to British troops?

As an Indian officer of long and wide experience, Colonel Norman claims a very attentive hearing. Under present circumstances he concludes that the British garrison now in India will bear no further reduction, whatever changes might be made in the strength of the native army. Both armies are now, he thinks, at the lowest strength, compatible with the work they have to do. If you increase the native, you must also to some extent increase the British garrisons. But the reverse would not hold equally good. If the native army were cut down to 80,000 men, a reduction of the British strength would not therefore become advisable. Each army is told off for its own line of duty. There are many large cities that need

watching by European troops, and the Peshawar frontier demands a considerable force, native and English, to itself. As a rule the proportion of dark to white soldiers should be about two to one; say 125,000 natives to 65,000 Europeans; but a few thousand more or less of the former would make no material difference in the general result.

Sir John Lawrence also objects to any serious reduction either of our native or British garrisons. With a smaller number of native troops "we must either overwork the English regiments or add to their strength," for the present numbers of each are barely sufficient for the many and important duties they are called on to discharge. A large British force is needed not only for its "fighting powers, but for the very value of its presence" in overawing enemies and encouraging friends. For a few months, for a great emergency, we might spare three or four thousand British soldiers, "but not more." Nor could more than three or four native regiments be ever permanently spared from India.

Lord Strathnairn speaks still more strongly against lowering the present strength of our British garrisons. It is already in fact too low to meet the constant drain upon it caused by cholera epidemics and other forms of disease. In a despatch of March, 1867, to the Indian Government, Sir W. Mansfield follows vehemently on the same side, showing what a vast amount of work has to be done both by our European and native troops, and expressing a kind of wonder at the fact of our holding "the vast area of India, with all the frontier requirements," and maintaining "the most absolute internal tranquillity, not only in our own territories, but among our dependent allies," with a total force of 183,000 men, of whom a third only are recruited from the conquering nation. If the native garrison will bear no further reduction, still less can the British, which in respect of Bombay and Madras is no stronger than it was in 1856. Sir Hope Grant and the Duke of Cambridge both give expression to nearly the same views.

Opinions mainly of a very different tenor are given on the other hand by men no less entitled to speak their thoughts. In his minute of February, 1856, Lord Dalhousie was satisfied to maintain the peace of India with thirty-five strong regiments of British foot. General Balfour, accepting the same estimate, would make up the total of necessary rank and file with three thousand horse and ten thousand gunners; thus reducing the present effective strength to about 50,000 officers and men. In support of his own reasoning he appeals to the well-known care with which the great Marquis went into the whole subject, examining every detail, and naming station by station the places suitable for an English garrison. He also quotes Lord Canning as being so fearful of the danger of laying fresh taxes on the people of India, that, rather than incur that danger, he would "run the risk of holding India with 40,000 European troops." But General Balfour defends his own conclusions on military as well as political grounds. He insists that the present strength of the British army in India is positively too great for military needs, and that the present complement of British officers far exceeds the due proportion of rank and file. There are enough already of the former to spare for the command of ten or twelve thousand more privates than the 61,000 now serving in India. Under any circumstances it would be better and cheaper to have so many regiments each a thousand strong than a larger number of regiments only seven hundred and fifty strong. General Balfour also seems to imply that soldiers in India are too readily employed by the civil power in doing policeman's work. But his main argument from the military side rests after all on political grounds. If the British army in India can be maintained at a certain strength only by laying on fresh taxes, you give rise to feelings so dangerous that "no European force which you can send from England, and no native force which you can keep up in India, will ever be able to overcome the opposition which those classes who are affected by that taxation will bring against you." Any army that would cost India more than £12,000,000 a-year, and the present army costs much more than that, would "create discontent and

raise up enmity" among classes hitherto attached to our rule. In short, the cheapest way of garrisoning the country would be by means of a local European army of 30,000 men, supported by an Imperial contingent of 20,000.

Another strong advocate of a reduced British garrison is Sir George Clerk, whose military services in India have hardly been eclipsed by his political. He would reduce the present total to about 44,000 effective troops. If we cannot hold India with that number, we had better withdraw, he thinks, from a country where our rule depends far less on bayonets than on our popularity with the governed. Keep faith with the natives, retain or win back their affections by just government, and a nominal strength of 50,000 will be found ample for ordinary needs. The outbreak of 1857 prospered for a time, not because the British garrison in India was too small, but because of its wrong distribution; Hindostan proper being left denuded of troops and thus encouraged to rebel against a Government which had grown unpopular. Sir George even goes the length of desiring to see the British force in the Punjab somewhat reduced, in spite of the admitted need for overawing the fanatical frontier tribes.

Mr. R. D. Mangles adds his testimony to the same side as that of one who has given "much thought and inquiry" to the questions before the Committee. He is for reducing the European force in India by about 20,000, on condition that the numbers of the native army be likewise cut down from 135,000 to 100,000; thus keeping up the accepted proportion of about two to one. It is absurd, he thinks, to maintain from 65,000 to 70,000 men for the purpose of watching twice their number of natives. Whatever was the case in the days of Sindiah and of large native armies disciplined by Frenchmen, there is no good reason now for keeping up a large native force in a country entirely under our power. Against whom do we keep up so large a force? Certainly not against the native princes, who are anything but great Powers, and whom we may at any moment with perfect justice order to reduce their own armies. Nor yet against frontier States like Népal, whose soldiers are powerless to meet ours on the plains. Cut down the large native army, order the Nizam and Sindiah to cut down theirs, and then you may hold the country with 20,000 fewer Englishmen than are now employed. Experience shows that we have nothing to fear from the people of India, and facts prove that under right conditions "a military people will soon settle down into unmilitary habits." Mr. Mangles believes that the Sikhs, "who are the best agriculturists in India" would, "in the course of a generation, settle down into peaceable habits and lose their military tendencies," just as the Highlanders have already done. A great deal of the duty now devolved on our native soldiers ought in fact to be discharged by the police. General Balfour seems to agree with Mr. Mangles on this question of the native army, for he looks on 90,000 privates of native infantry as a fair allowance for that arm.

Such were the main opinions given on either side before the committee abovenamed. From a fair comparison of them it seems pretty clear that the reduction of our English garrisons might in due time be carried to an extent which a few years back would have seemed full of danger. It must always be remembered, as General Balfour took care to urge upon his questioners, that in 1857 the actual strength of the British army in India, the troops returning from Persia included, was less than 40,000 of all ranks; and that this small force alone, aided by two or three regiments from the colonies, proved itself more than a match for a native army of eight or nine times its own strength. The neck of the rebellion was fairly broken at Delhi before a single soldier from England had set foot on the scene of danger. It is ridiculous therefore to suppose that in like circumstances 50,000 Europeans, with everything in their favour that arms, forts, telegraphs, railways, can assure them, would have any trouble in dealing with twice or thrice their number of native troops. Such a force would be palpably strong enough to meet any storm brewed within India herself; and, with all deference to the practical knowledge of soldiers like Lord Strathnairn and Sir W. Mansfield, we imagine that it would

prove quite equal to any duty which soldiers ought to discharge. The native army perhaps will not bear much further reduction ; but it is quite within our moral competence to insist that the semi-dependent princes of India shall cut down their local forces to the lowest practicable scale. The Indian Government as the Paramount Power may fairly insist on all conditions needful for the maintenance of general order.

But how if danger threatened India from without ? That is a contingency against which England rather than India is specially bound to guard. The difference of ten thousand troops more or less on the Indian establishment would not in such a case materially affect the issue. Everything would depend on England's readiness to aid her great dependency in the hour of need. There would be small cause left for anxiety on that score, if the means of communication between the two countries were once brought into perfect harmony with the ends desired. When the system of Indian railways shall have been fairly completed, when a really efficient line of telegraph binds London to Kurrachee and Bombay, when trains laden with troops and stores are once heard snorting along the valley of the Euphrates, India will not have to look beyond her own frontiers in reckoning up the cost of her standing armaments.

Correspondence.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am very much obliged to you for your insertion of my note of the 12th inst. Which view is right and which wrong, events will, no doubt, before very long determine ; but as there had been a difference of opinion on the subject, and the opposite one had been given publicity to in your columns, I was desirous that my own should also be on record.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Temple, September 18.

LEX.

Notices of Books.

The Pharmacopœia of India. Prepared under the Authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council. By Ed. J. Waring, M.D., M.B.C.P.L., Surgeon in H.M.'s Indian Army ; assisted by a Committee appointed for the purpose. Pp. 502. London: W. H. Allen and Co., Publishers to the India-office.

For the preparation of a Pharmacopœia of India the Secretary of State in Council has been singularly well-advised in the selection of an editor and of a committee eminently qualified by special knowledge for the execution of such a work. At its head we find Sir Ranald Martin, a veteran authority, and associated with him Sir William O'Shaughnessy and Dr. Thomas Thomson, the distinguished botanist, late of the Bengal Army ; the equally distinguished Dr. Robert Wight, late of the Madras Army, Mr. Gibson, and Dr. Forbes Watson, representing Bombay ; and lastly, the scientific Mr. D. Hanbury, and Dr. Edward Waring, the editor, who is favourably known as the author of an admirable "Manual of Practical Therapeutics." The reputation and high-standing of these names are the best guarantees for the accuracy and completeness of the work, and when we add that the sheets, while passing through the press, have been submitted to the revision of Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, criticism on our part and in these columns would be mere presumption. Our object is rather to point out to the general public in India the merits of the Pharmacopœia, which is a book not for doctors and druggists only, but one which we are sure will be useful to, and have a large sale among the planters, the merchants, the railway officials, and all who are unfortunately placed far from medical advice, and are obliged on emergencies to act as their own physician by administering remedies from the family medicine chest to the sick of their households and to the poor around them.

Let us now indicate the scope of this official publication, in which is to be found much elaborate and extended investigation, carried on both in India and in England since March, 1865,

when the first meeting of the Committee was held. It is stated that the object of the Secretary for India was the publication of a Pharmacopœia based on the British Pharmacopœia, which, while affording all the information contained in that work of practical use in India, would embody and combine with it such supplementary matter of special value in that country as should adapt it to meet the requirements of the Indian Medical Department.

We have therefore presented to us in one convenient volume not only all the drugs which are official in the British Pharmacopœia, with notes appended indicating their value and applicability to Indian practice, but also all the most exact and reliable information, as well former as recent, worked up and given in a condensed form, respecting the indigenous drugs of India.

The various articles are divided into two classes, viz.:—the "Official" and the "Non-official:" the first indicating those articles "official" in the "British Pharmacopœia," together with those indigenous products of India of recognised efficiency ; the second, or "non-official," comprising many articles of local repute and ascertained activity, but still doubtful as remedial agents. The alphabetical arrangement usually adopted in "Pharmacopœias" has been abandoned, a scientific classification having been preferred ; and, instead of a simple dry detail of the articles of the *Materia Medica*, the editor has judiciously added information regarding their medical properties, their operation, uses, and doses, placing under each individual drug the several preparations of which it forms the active ingredient. We have thus a *Text-book* in *Materia Medica* most useful for students in India, and for young medical officers arriving in the country, imparting, as the committee state, an educational character to their labours, and carrying into effect one of the main objects of the work—the introduction of the indigenous products of India into European and native practice in that country.

Our great Eastern Empire, with its variety of soil and climate, supplies us with medicaments which render us almost independent of imported articles. In the purchase of quinine the Government used to expend £12,000 a-year. This fact alone points out the importance of the successful introduction and cultivation of the Cinchona plant, of which there is a most interesting history in the Appendix, at page 449 ; but we can only find space for one brief extract:—"According to the latest reports, there were in January, 1867, 1,785,303 Cinchona plants in the Government plantations on the Neilgherry Hills, of which 401,211 were permanently planted out. The total area under actual cultivation was 673 acres, and 125,747 plants have been issued to the public. Private plantations have been formed on the Neilgherries and Koondahs, in Wynaad and Coorg ; and the Rajah of Travancore has caused a small Cinchona garden to be established at Peermède. In March, 1862, Cinchona plants were first sent up to Darjeeling, and the experiment was commenced there in the following June with 211 plants. In January, 1867, there were 625,408 plants, and 67,280 were permanently planted out. At Kangra, in the Punjab, Major Nassau Lees has formed a Cinchona plantation, and the Government of Bombay have established a small experimental garden at Lingmulla, on the Mahableshwar Hills."

Quinine still holds the first rank among antiperiodics, but we have here very fully described some indigenous tonics only second to it in power ; of these in the vegetable kingdom the principal are the following:—Atis, Chiretta, Narcotine, Berberis Asiatica, Nutgalls, and Gulancha. We would also draw attention to the account of the Bael fruit and its preparations, so useful in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery ; also to the Kamela, now introduced into European practice for the cure of tape-worm.

We must now conclude by offering our congratulations to Dr. Waring and the committee on the systematic and condensed manner in which the whole subject of *Materia Medica*, British and Indian, has been treated in this volume ; and we trust that the able editor may be spared to superintend successive editions, each adding something to the list of medicinal agents for the relief of suffering humanity.

The successful completion of the Pharmacopœia brings vividly before us another field for the official solicitude of the Secretary for India in Council—viz., the preparation and issue of a "Manual of Tropical Hygiene," with special reference to the army and the civil population of India. By the great industry and ability of Dr. Norman Chevers we have a solid basis for such a work in his excellent papers on the Health of the

European Troops in India; and in the reports of the Sanitary Commissions in the three Presidencies, now issued annually, we have a large mass of most valuable information to be sifted and arranged by an editor of Indian experience, who, like Dr. Waring, possesses the gift of compression and judicious selection.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE HAZARA TURMOIL.

The *Indian Daily News* says that considering the strength of the force, and the officers selected, it is evident that not only are vigorous measures determined on, but that the first step is about being taken towards the concentration of an army on the Punjab frontier, as demi-officially announced by Government the other day. A harassing campaign may be the result of this Hazara affair, but the main object is clearly to fortify the north-west barrier. For the greater our power along the mouths of the mountain passes, the less likely an Afghan expedition as a consequence of Russian aggression on Cabul. If the road was open, Russia might find her way as did the conquerors of old into the heart of India; but with ordinary precautions on our part she is not likely to throw herself into the *cul de sac*, and Muscovy would eventually so bitterly repent Afghan complications, that it is still more improbable she will ever be tempted to march her distant army, maintaining only laud communication with the capital, into a territory like Afghanistan, at the foot of which stands the stern foe reviving memories of the Crimea. To enter Afghanistan would be equivalent to suggesting a desire to meet a British army on an Asiatic field. But the character of the country, the security of our own position, and the disadvantages under which a foreign army must labour amidst so many enemies, resist this supposition; and, even if the assumption proves incorrect, England fights from her own ground when she fights from British India. It is neither safe nor necessary, however, to indulge in prediction. In such cases events accumulate rapidly, and if Samarcand and Bokhara are only pre-positions to Candahar, Russia will neither hesitate nor wait, and her movements within the next few months will soon demonstrate her intentions. In the meantime our frontier relations will engage our interest.

The *Delhi Gazette* remarks that the disturbance on the north-west frontier seems to be assuming rather important dimensions. We already hear of the tribes assembling in such force as to be really formidable. The Government appear to be fully alive to the necessity of sending a strong force into the field, and we shall have an opportunity now, the first which has occurred in India, of testing the value of the Snider in action. This is the first military operation Sir John Lawrence has been called on to conduct. The Bhootan war and the Umbeila business were none of his making. Both would have been differently managed had he been at the helm when they commenced. We hope that on this occasion he will display some of that energy and foresight for which he earned so much credit in former days, and that before he leaves us for good the tribes beyond the Punjab frontier will have acquired the same wholesome dread of Jau Lawrence as was entertained within the frontiers of that province when he ruled its destinies. It is absolutely necessary to show the turbulent tribes in that neighbourhood that we do not always conduct campaigns in the same manner as we did the Umbeila one. In that affair, it is well known now, there would have been none of the trouble and loss which it eventually occasioned had Sir Neville Chamberlain been properly supported at first.

The *Englishman* holds that if the attack on the Agror Thannah and the attitude of the tribes on the Punjab frontier show anything, they show that what was till within a few years always believed to be the true policy of England in India is still her true policy. That policy is, in choosing between action and inaction, never to lose sight of the chance of being misunderstood. There can be no doubt that our neglect to punish the Bazotees, as they deserved, has been seriously misunderstood, and that the magnitude of the task upon our hands has been greatly increased by it. We have every reason to believe now, however, that the policy of masterly inactivity is at an end; and that though offensive action on our part may terminate with the present campaign, we shall not again return either to that state of unpreparedness, or that avowal of indifference, which has lately characterised our position. Should Shere Ali succeed, as there is very little doubt he will, in establishing himself in Cabul, and proving his ability to maintain himself there, and should he not commit himself by entering into unacceptable engagements with other Powers, we believe the Government of India will establish some such relations with him as lately subsisted with Dost Mahomed.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks it was the dread of rousing the whole tribes around Peshawur which induced Government to submit to the indignity of seeing their troops defeated in the operations with the Bazotees in the early part of the present year, in which Captain Ruxton lost his life; and not defeated merely, but ignominiously compelled to leave their dead in the hands of their savage enemy. That disgrace was inflicted upon our troops, moreover, at a time when Government could not plead the excuse that the season of the

year was unfavourable to operations in the field. It was the very season for exacting instant and prompt retribution; and we cannot presume that anything but the dread of kindling a frontier war could have prevented Sir John Lawrence from wiping out an affront of the enormity of that which the Bazotees inflicted upon us. The locality of the Bazotees is at a considerable distance from the haunt of the tribe which has now offended. Nevertheless it is reasonable to suppose that the Bazotee victory over the British spread, greatly magnified, in a short time from hill to hill and tribe to tribe, increasing the chronic fermentation and audacity of turbulent savages who cannot estimate the British power. In the new troubles which are threatening us in Hazara we are evidently about to reap the results of our misjudged forbearance, combined with those of a foreign policy which is in perfect keeping with the requirements of civilised countries, but is entirely beyond the conception or understanding of even much less savage Oriental than the tribes around Peshawur. The condition of Afghanistan, and English policy in connection with that shattered country, cannot fail, during the five years that have elapsed since the rival sons of Dost Mahomed began to fight for the possession of their father's kingdom, to have exercised a powerful influence on the tribes inhabiting the hill fastnesses between the rampart mountain wall from Cabul to Candahar, on the one side, and the British frontier on the other. The anarchy in Afghanistan, not less than the apathy of the British Government, which in the minds of barbarous peoples is so naturally translated into cowardice or weakness, are both calculated to breed commotion on our frontier. Its tribes also know that Russia, the Colossus of the north, of whom they believe England stands in mortal terror, is already looming on the horizon of Afghanistan; and the bazaar gossip of Cabul that filters down through the passes regarding the advance of that Power is enough to send a thrill of commotion from Peshawur to Beloochistan, and not by any means to increase the respect of the frontier tribes for the Indian Government. In this Hazara business, however, Sir John Lawrence has redeemed the error in his treatment of the Bazotees a few months ago with a promptitude and vigour that is worthy of the dictatorship he holds. The force which has been despatched has been moved with a suddenness and celerity which has taken India by surprise. It was in motion before the outbreak in Hazara became publicly known, and its unexpected appearance may have the effect of quelling the disaffected spirit which is abroad, and alarming the offending tribe into voluntary submission and reparation for their crime. If it does not overawe them by its magnitude, then there is no help for it but to seek out and punish the offenders in their native hills.

A CONTRACT LAW FOR INDIA.

The *Friend of India*, commenting on the antagonism between Mr. Maine and the Indian Law Commissioners, thinks that the difficulty in this dispute, acknowledged with his usual frankness by Sir John Lawrence, is exactly that which led to his Excellency's interference in Oudh—the cultivator is weak and ignorant; the capitalist is strong and sometimes unscrupulous. That is true, though we are responsible for the peasant's ignorance, and his cunning is too often more than a match for the capitalist, certainly for the European capitalist. But Sir John Lawrence will admit that even the capitalist has rights and that his capital is of immense importance to the ryot. If only the one could be kept honest—without such penal laws as the Opium and Cotton Acts, for instance—and the other merciful as well as just, who can estimate the prosperity that would cover the length and breadth of India? The produce of its fields, the consumption of English goods by its millions, the extent of its internal and external trade, the happiness and intelligence of its people, would be multiplied at least tenfold. All this, we believe, the Law Commissioners would ignorantly prevent; much of this, we maintain, Mr. Maine's specific performance sections are certain to produce. We advocate them now, as we supported them four years ago, in the interests of the peasantry. These sections make a remedy available only in the Civil Court. Even there they leave it to the judge to say whether the disputed contract is equitable or not. The law is to apply to registered contracts only. It will take cognisance only of contracts made for less than five years. At the very worst, when, in a case of glaring dishonesty, specific performance is still refused, the fraudulent contractor is to receive only the penalty that would fall on him for non-payment of damages—imprisonment in the Civil Gaol, where he will be kept at his creditor's expense. Finally, that every possibility of even hardship may be prevented, the judge may refuse to decree specific performance where such hardship would be considerable. We put it to Sir John Lawrence's sense of fairness, if anything could be more favourable to the agriculturist, and at the same time less just to the capitalist, than such stringent provisions as these. Indeed, his Excellency confesses that they "assuredly" would prove inoperative so far as the planter is concerned. Other, and on a Bengal and legal question higher, authorities do not think so. Let the experiment at least be tried. His Excellency is a statesman, prejudiced, however nobly, in favour of the dumb and the poor. Can he deny that these proposals are calculated to extend to the peasantry more protection as well as prosperity than the "exceptional legislation" which would exclude all capitalists

from their civil rights, as well as to prevent or reform existing abuses, to redeem the pledge of his predecessor, and to develop the productive industry of a land hitherto steeped in ignorance, in debt, and in oppression?

THE VAGRANCY ACT.

The *Englishman* holds that, although for begging a European might without any injustice be punished as we suggest, he could hardly with fairness be so treated for merely being a wanderer, even though without employment. The proposed Act, however, includes in its definition persons of the latter class, and an elaborate, expensive, and ineffectual system of workhouses and reformatory treatment follows, as a matter of course, while the only provision really likely to be an effectual deterrent is restricted to cases of begging under circumstances of special aggravation. After all, we see no real advantage to be gained by being thus comprehensive at the expense of vigour. As long as a man wanders without begging or stealing it may be reasonably inferred that he has some legitimate means of subsistence, whether "visible" or not. There is no immediate necessity, if there is any justification, for interfering with him. And though it may be said that there are many cases in which interference at this stage would prevent a man from subsequently begging or stealing, we think men are much more likely to be deterred from setting out at all without means by the certainty of being punished for doing either the one or the other, than by the chance of being provided for at the public expense in a workhouse. Again, we are doubtful whether too much is not entrusted to the police in empowering them to arrest Europeans, neither begging nor committing any offence, on the ground of their wandering without visible means of subsistence. As we have already said, a man cannot wander very far under such conditions without means of subsistence. The term "visible," as applied to means of subsistence, is liable to be misconstrued. A man may be wandering without employment or without means of subsistence, which may be quite invisible to a native police officer, and though he may be able to convince the magistrate that he is not a vagrant, his arrest may be a source of great hardship to him. If we saw anything to be gained by extending the provisions of the enactment to others than actual beggars, and offenders against the laws of the country, we should not be inclined to insist on this objection. But, as we have said, a more stringent law against beggars would operate far more effectually to prevent that kind of vagrancy which is a real nuisance, than a half-and-half measure against both beggars and wanderers.

MAILS FOR MALTA (VIA MARSEILLES).—In October next, the usual day of despatch of the mails for Malta, via Marseilles (on the Messina line), will be departed from on two occasions, in order to fit the arrival at Messina to the departure thence of the Italian packet for Malta. Instead of the mails being made up in London as usual on the evenings of the 7th and 27th, they will in October be despatched a day earlier, viz., on the evenings of the 6th and 26th October, with supplementary mails on the mornings of the 7th and 27th. No alteration will occur as regards the mail of the middle of the month, viz., the 17th, which will be despatched in due course.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe on m.c. in August:—Colonel Abbott, Bengal Infantry, to Bombay, for one month from the 17th July, for m.c., in extension, under the Furlough Rules of 1868; Quartermaster Lawrence, 88th Foot, to remain at Murree and Bombay, on private affairs, from the 11th August to the 15th October, in extension, and thence to England, for six months; Captain Wood, 91st Foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation; Captain Richardes, Officiating Barrackmaster, Saugor, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Lieutenant Baldwin, Quartermaster 39th Native Infantry, to Almorah and hills north of Bareilly, from the 22nd July to the 22nd November, under new Furlough Rules of 1868; Surgeon Major St. Tucker, M.D., in medical charge 27th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough; Lieutenant Palmer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), for six months, with effect from the 13th June, the date of his departure from Zoulla on the steamer *Dalhousie*; Lieutenant Babington, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, for 18 months; Lieutenant Gilbert, 37th Foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 25th July to the 31st December in extension; Major Hicks, to remain in Bombay from the 23rd to the 29th February, in extension, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—Major General Dunsford, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Surgeon Major Tucker, M.D., *Candia*, 3rd August, 1868.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Capt. Sherlock, H.M.'s 28th Regiment, was declared, at the examination held at Meer Meer, July 11, 1868, to have attained the standard in the Punjabi language laid down in G.G.O. No. 734, dated Sept. 9, 1864; Mr. Stoney, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Gunduck Irrigation Division, passed in the Departmental Standard, Aug. 5, 1868.

Bengal.

STATION TALK.

SIMLAH, Aug. 13.—What do you think of a duel between too civilised beings living in the second half of the nineteenth century! I am told that one took place here a few days ago between a couple of young sparks with, apparently, more hot blood than brains, fortunately without any serious harm befalling either of them. As the story goes, the affair came about in this wise: one gentleman, whom I shall, with his kind permission, call Q., happened, in the presence of another, whom I shall call X., to speak disrespectfully of a young lady, not knowing that X. had conceived a great admiration of the young lady in question, and that he was in the habit of swearing by her black eyes! X. punches Q.'s head, Q. felt insulted (very naturally) and called X. out. The challenge was accepted, and accordingly, one fine afternoon, these two hair-brained fellows, taking unto themselves two others just as mad, to see that they did the thing *en règle*, met at the back of Jacko Hill, and forthwith proceeded to discharge sundry and divers diminutive pistols at each other at short ranges. Evidently they were bad shots, for no harm was done, except that X. received a slight wound in the left wrist; it might have been worse, but for the presence of a sleeve link which turned the ball. "I tell the tale as 'twas told to me," not having been present I cannot vouch for the truth of it, but as I saw X. at the theatre the same evening with his arm in a sling, perhaps it is not altogether incorrect."

NAGPORE, Aug. 16.—It is broadly asserted that Colonel Taylor, our Inspector-General of Police, is no more, having breathed his last at sea. Until the bad news is confirmed, I will refrain from noticing the colonel's valuable and prolonged services to the Government in these provinces; but I may *en passant* remark that I have no reason to doubt it, and that the case, if a true bill, exemplifies but too forcibly the averment of public opinion that nine-tenths of our old Indian officials are victims to that "one year more," which they should pass in England, instead of risking in the exhausting climate of India. Colonel Taylor generally looked the picture of health; but how deceptive are those looks which are generally so termed; and it is, I know, a point on which few medical men will disagree, for it is scarcely a week ago that I was told by an eminent local member of the faculty that whereas ten out of twelve of the pale faced wiry men will battle through the ills of an Indian career, a very small minority of the healthy looking will overcome the diseases which are common to the tropics. Colonel Moxon has succeeded Colonel Taylor as Officiating Inspector-General of Police, a result which everyone expected, though I fancy the residents of Jubbulpore will, for one reason, regret his departure, as he was the "life and soul" of the station, and largely catered for all their public amusements. By the same token he is an acquisition to us. But the Officiating Inspector-General's claims to promotion are unquestionable; he is the senior superintendent in rank and service, has brought the Jubbulpore police into a condition of unrivalled efficiency, and has been looked upon by the police force as their next head. This last recommendation implies a popular vote, which is a strong title. Every day proves the vast advantage to homeward bound travellers of the route via Jubbulpore and Nagpore, and nothing has done that road so much good as the withdrawal of Messrs. Howard Brothers' horse dak, for the P. W. D. are up to "the sweat of their brow" to keep it in spick span order. I do not mean to exonerate Howard Brothers for suddenly withdrawing their dak; but there can at the same time be no question of doubt that Government could not have kept the road in its present tolerable condition, had the country received its full measure of rain. The monsoons have been so mild that the P. W. D. have been able to repair the line and refute Howard Brothers' strictures on the road, by the communicated observations of the various travellers up and down the road, and they have thus laughed them to scorn.

PESHAWUR, Aug. 17.—It has been determined by the military authorities at head-quarters not to weaken this garrison by despatching troops hence to Abbottabad. The 3rd Sikhs have marched, 'tis true, but then the 3rd Sikhs did not form an integral part of the garrison. A detachment of the 25th Native Infantry ordered to Murdan has returned, and the two companies of Sappers and Miners on the eve of departing received orders to "stand fast." To denude this garrison of troops at the present moment would be simple madness, for there is not a man to spare as it is. What with *bona fide* garrison duty and outposts, men on furlough, incapables, and the fear of injury to European soldiers, our battalions would not exhibit a very formidable array were we called upon to march them at once to the mouth of the Khyber, or against the Bussi-kheyls, or any other hill tribe. It has been ruled, then, that this garrison is not to be indented on, and this ruling, it must be owned, is both wise and judicious. Major-General Haly has not yet returned from Cashmere; but all officers on leave have been ordered back to duty except those on sick certificate, and all leave has been stopped. From all the reports which are flying about it seems that we are in for a cold weather campaign;

but then there is no saying, for judging from precedent and not common sense the natural inference is that the Agror affair will end in a piece of political patchwork, just as every disturbance has ended since the Sittana war. Already we have created a Major-General for the occasion, and a large force is being concentrated in Hazara under his command. Warlike preparations are being made, and there is a business-like look about them. But then the same thing happened just a year ago, when we accumulated a large force to settle the Bussi-kheyl insolence. When our bayonets glistened in their faces they knuckled down and we withdrew. But if we had carried out the programme then which will yet have to be carried out, we might have saved ourselves a world of trouble for the future, and have saved our troops the reverse they suffered against the Bezotees not long since. We want a free, open passage from this garrison to Kohat; and we ought to have it. And if in order to obtain that free, open passage it is necessary to annex territory, then let us annex it. Now we have pushed our army from Cape Comorin to Peshawur we denounce with all our might the principle of annexation, and we stand haggling with our conscience about appropriating a few acres of land with more ado than Lord Dalhousie would, were he our ruler, over the annexation of a kingdom. It is impossible therefore to say what will be the finale of the Agror drama. It depends upon the strength of our army and the tone of mind of our political agents. It is well known that our army is not so strong as it might be; it is equally well known that the mental vigour of our political agents is not of the highest type. So, at this moment, it is difficult to draw any inference. To be sure the army may be made strong and the mental vigour of our political agents may be potentially nerved for the occasion. If so, there will be hard fighting and a march to the Black Mountain, perhaps to the Hindoo Koosh. If not, caresses, and kisses, and money will patch the work, and the troops will return by easy marches to their respective garrisons. It is very difficult to say if Feroze Shah has anything whatever to do with the affair on hand. There is an opinion afloat from all sides that he has not much if any influence over the Buneys; and it is said that the Akhoond of Swat will have nothing to do with him. Both of these personages are seemingly quiet now, and do not appear to be exercising any influence over the Chuzzulzaies or the Hussunzaies, the tribes in arms against us. But when the Indus falls, and other tribes are able to join the aggressors, it is just possible that both may become formidable inciters of our numerous enemies who flank and fringe the whole of our north-west frontier.

UMRITSUR, Aug. 18.—Day of the eclipse, which to us has been next to a sham, for we only lost a very small segment of the sun for about an hour or so, instead of the all but total immersion of the moon in the sun's rays we had been led to look for. However small it brought grist to the railway mill, for some three hundred passengers went last night down to the Beas to be at hand to plunge into the waters of the river on the first intimation that the sun was being obscured. They return this afternoon. The Hazara disturbances, if what are assuming unpleasant dimensions may be called so, are also contributing their share to the railway treasury. One entire regiment and a considerable body of police have already gone up, a second regiment will soon be passing through, and this evening 110 men of the 21st Punjab Infantry join headquarters from detachment duty here, to proceed on service. You have no doubt heard ere this that a troop of Horse Artillery is under orders from Mean Meer to start as soon as final instructions reach them, while 400 men of H.M.'s 35th are to march at once, and Captain Anderson's battery has already marched. These, with other extensive movements, and the pressing demands for camel and mule-carriage sent in all directions, seem to indicate a determination on the part of Government to do the thing well, and it is to be hoped they will make a root and branch matter of it once for all. As most of the Trans-Indus tribes north of Peshawur are believed to be implicated, it would be well to annex a large slice of territory adjoining Yoosoozace and including the great Mahabun, which would afford such a capital sanitarium within a stone's throw, comparatively speaking, for the European troops of the Peshawur garrison. The Chumba valley would then be our boundary and those foci of intrigue Mulka, on the north slope and Sittana on the eastern spur of the great mountain, would be extinguished for ever.

JOUNPORE, Aug. 18.—The indigo of this district is looking well, notwithstanding the heavy rains we have had. All the planters anticipate a good outturn. I hear very bad accounts from Chupprah and the surrounding districts that the quantity estimated by Messrs. Thomas and Co., of Calcutta, will not be brought into the market in consequence of the failure of the stipulated crop in Tirhoot. If this is the case planters will be able to get better prices than last year. I am told on very good authority that a well known firm at Mirzapoor has already been offered Rs. 25 more than what they sold for last year and have refused it. The police of this district is in a shameful state. Murders are the order of the day, and the best of the matter is that the police cannot get the slightest trace to the offenders. A little girl, about thirteen years of age, was murdered in the city for twelve rupees worth of jewellery. Up to date no trace has been obtained to the perpetrators. As for burglaries, why crime was never more rife and the police seem to be helpless; in fact they take things easy, there being no one to look after them. I

don't believe there is in the whole of the North-Western Provinces a more useless body than the present Jounpoor police. It is high time that a reformation was commenced and a few changes made. The people have no security whatever for life or property, and the police want some one at their head to instill fear into them.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 19.—A couple of days ago we were somewhat startled by hearing rumours of disturbances of a serious nature having taken place at the town of Shahabad, in the Hurdul district. People would have it that four police constables had been killed right off, and before long twenty-five natives were added to the number, and declared to have come to an untimely end. Major Aitken, inspector-general of police, promptly proceeded to Shahabad, and is still there. The affair is probably over before this, but full particulars have not been received. The Oudh police report for last year tells us that rioting is on the increase in the Hurdul district, and the Hindoos and Mussulmans of Shahabad have long been notorious for the bitter feelings of animosity they entertain against each other. In the present instance the Mussulman was the aggressor. The Hindoo festival Janum Ashtri is terminated by a ceremony called Dadh Kando, and the day is rather a high day. Processions take place, and the Hindoos indulge in besprinkling all they meet with curds. Whether any of these curds on former occasions came in contact with the Mussulmans and defiled them is not exactly known, but this throwing of curds is supposed to have been the immediate cause of the disturbance. Whatever the cause may have been, the Mussulmans resolved to molest the Hindoos and prevent their procession. This came to the knowledge of the tehsildar, who at once reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner of Hurdul. A body of police was sent to Shahabad with the District Superintendent of Police. What became of the District Superintendent my informant does not say, but the tehsildar at once accompanied the Hindoos in their procession. A crowd of Mussulmans was soon met with, armed with sticks. Bent on mischief, the Mussulmans attacked the tehsildar forthwith. Several policemen were more or less injured, and the tehsildar with his police and the Hindoos were obliged to retire. Great confusion of course ensued. The Mussulmans were master of the situation. The Hindoos were ordered to defend themselves in their houses, and during the night may be said to have carried their lives in their hands. One Hindoo was killed and three or four others wounded mortally. Morning brought relief. An Assistant Commissioner with more police from Hurdul and an officer with two companies of Native Infantry from Shahjehanpore put in an appearance and began forthwith to make arrests. The Hindoos were ordered to keep within doors the whole of Friday and Saturday, and a great number of Mussulmans were apprehended, but it is said the most influential of them were released on giving security. So far as is known here the affair thus came to an end, but matters are now in Major Aitken's hands, and he will doubtless teach these Shahabad Mussulmans a lesson, and make them understand they cannot commit such outrages with impunity. Yesterday morning we had a very fair view of the eclipse, quite two-thirds of the surface of the sun being covered. An immense number of Hindoos went from this city to Cawnpore to bathe on the occasion. The railway people opened a ticket office in the chook and ran trains as frequently as their limited stock of carriages would allow. On Tuesday, as soon as a train came in from Cawnpore and the engine had been fed and transferred to the other end of it, the return journey was commenced. Horse boxes, cattle waggons and timber trucks all served for the conveyance of passengers, who were packed almost as close as herrings in a tub. In some carriages quite eighty people were crammed, and, though there were nearly forty carriages in each train, the crowd on the platform appeared to get no less. All night long the specials ran, and still hundreds upon hundreds were left behind, and had to put up with the Goomtee instead of the Ganges.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

ABBOTABAD.—The attack made by the independent tribes of the Black Mountain upon our police station in the Agror Valley was under the guidance no doubt of the worthy Khan and Jageerdar, who is just now (8th August) on his way to Rawulpindee under safe escort. The 1,000 or 500 assailants, strange to say, met with a warm reception from the twenty-five policemen who occupied the Thannah. Our loss was chiefly in horses, the Thannah having been completely cleared out. Three or four policemen were badly wounded, but the attacking party must have lost a dozen men in killed and wounded. The 5th Ghoorkah Regiment, 400 strong, commanded by Colonel Rothney and Hughes's Mountain Train, left Abbottabad the next day. Since then they have been reinforced by 200 men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry under Tyndall, who marched the thirty-seven miles in sixteen and a-half hours, perhaps as quick a march as you have ever recorded. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Ommoney, accompanied the Ghoorkahs and the next day was followed by the Commissioner, Major Pollock. Careful enquiries and a ride round the valley soon satisfied both that a stiff business was before us, and since then the Commissioner and General Wilde, commanding the Frontier Force, have been engaged day and night in rapidly carrying out such a disposition of their small forces as seemed most advisable, and in communicating with the local Government at Murree. Most fortunate are we in having at command the calm judgment and great frontier experience of both of these officers, than whom no safer pilots can be found.—*Friend of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

SIR W. MANSFIELD.—It is reported that the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla for Meerut about the 24th of October next.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.—It is notified that the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces has been appointed Compiler of Mortuary Returns.

LICENSE TO SOLEMNISE MARRIAGES.—The Rev. J. Humphrey, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Nyneo Tal, is licensed to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians in the North-Western Provinces.

MILITARY.—The *Delhi Gazette* learns that it is in contemplation, not to send Hindustanee regiments further north than Delhi in future, and not to bring the Punjaabee further south. The wisdom of the measure, if it be ever adopted, is very doubtful.

MORE CIVIL SERVANTS WANTED.—In consequence of a decrease in the strength of the civil service from deaths and resignations, the Government have asked the Secretary of State to increase the number of officers in this branch of the public service.—*Englishman*.

EMIGRATION AGENCY.—The Lieut.-governor has been pleased to approve of the nomination of Mr. Thornton Warner, Emigration Agent for Trinidad, to officiate as Emigration Agent for Mauritius, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Eales, subject to confirmation by the Government of Mauritius.

A QUESTIONABLE GIFT.—The Nawab Secunder Begum of Bhopal has, the *Englishman* is informed, offered to present to the Emperor of the French one of the gateways of the celebrated Buddhist tope at Sanchi, near Bhilsa. In the interest of Indian Archaeology we protest against the Bhilsa Topes being interfered with.

SITTINGS OF THE HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD.—Under the provisions of Section 7, Act XXIV. of 1868 (the High Court, North-Western Provinces Act), the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that one division of the High Court shall hold its sittings at Allahabad, on and from the 2nd of November, 1868.

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified:—To be Sub-Conductors.—Officiating Sub-Conductor Palmer, 17th September, 1867. Officiating Sub-Conductor Lake, 31st December, 1867. Officiating Sub-Conductor Grimshaw, 9th January, 1868.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—Rajah Lelanund Singh, the largest zemindar in the Bhagulpore Division, has set an example to his brother zemindars, only too rare, in giving Rs. 15,000 for the construction of a school-house at Bhagulpore. The thanks of the Lieutenant-governor are conveyed to him, and the facts published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

MR. DUGALD TURNER.—We much regret to notice the death of an Oude officer, Mr. Dugald Turner, late of Sultanpore and in charge of the third Oude roads division. This lamented officer died very suddenly from cholera at Allahabad, while passing through on his way to England, where he was proceeding on sick leave.—*Lucknow Times*, August 12.

MUNICIPAL.—Mr. Godfrey is appointed Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the towns of Serampore and Ootparah, with effect from July 28. Mr. Ruddock to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioner of the town of Durbhungah. The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. John Macleod of his appointment as a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Chuprah.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BHOOTAN SUBSIDY.—The *Englishman* states that Government has, in consequence of the disrespectful and contumacious conduct of the Poonakha Durbar, resolved to withdraw the Bhootan subsidy. This subsidy, which has for some time furnished the Bhootah chiefs with the means of carrying on petty wars among themselves, has been always spoken of by the chiefs as "tribute." Government has thus remedied what was one of its great mistakes committed under Sir Cecil Beadon's advice.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE SALARIES OF SUBORDINATE MEDICAL OFFICERS.—We have been informed that the Government of India, in a recent despatch to the Home Government, has recommended a revision of the salaries of the subordinate medical officers, including native doctors, on the ground that several of these officers have to perform very responsible and arduous duties, and that they are very poorly paid in comparison with other officers of the uncovenanted branch of the public service.—*Indian Daily News and Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 18.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—Letters from Simla say that nothing has yet been fixed about the cold-weather movements of the Viceroy. As usual there is a very great deal of talk, but as nothing has been decided upon we refrain from giving currency to the rumours which reach us. No doubt the ultimate decision will depend greatly upon—first, the date of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India; and, secondly, the course of events on the frontier. It is just possible there may be a grand durbar at Delhi during the cold season. The Hon. W. N. Taylor will, we learn, take leave in March next, and be succeeded in Council by Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, the present Foreign Secretary.—*Englishman*.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS (NATIVE LANGUAGES).—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Examiners, viz.:—Messrs. Munro and Souttar. Mr. Campbell to be President of the Board of Examiners.

NEWS FROM BURMAH.—From the Burmah papers we learn that Captain Sladen and party reached Momein at the beginning of June. They were received by the Governor, who is the second man in the kingdom, with great honour. He undertook to supply all their wants, and gave them a large Chinese temple close by his palace as a residence. At Mandalay there has been another attempt at revolution on the part of some members of the Royal family. The Thonzai Mengtha, the same who fled once before to Rangoon, appears to have conspired with the Mekkara Mengtha to seize the Royal palace on the occasion of the King's performance of the annual ceremony of blessing the rice fields. The prime mover in the conspiracy was the Atwenwoon of Bhanmo. The conspiracy was discovered, and the leaders seized and imprisoned, and it is said the Atwenwoon was flogged, and that he has since died. The King's terror of a revolution would thus appear to be founded on some more substantial basis than the prospect of an invasion of the Shans, under the Meingoon Mengtha.—*Englishman*.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed Mr. Alfred Smithson, indigo planter, of Guhmer, Pergunnah Zumaneeah, Zillah Ghazeeapore, to be an Honorary Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843 (an Act for the more extensive employment of uncovenanted agency in the Judicial Department), and to invest him with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Pergunnah of Zumaneeah, Zillah Ghazeeapore. The undermentioned officers are invested, in the Criminal Department, with the powers of a magistrate, and with full powers in the Civil and Revenue Departments:—Lieut. R. Bartholomew, Assistant Commissioner; Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Assistant Commissioner. Lieut. H. M. Ramsay, Officiating Assistant Inspector-general of Police, East India Railway, is vested with the powers of a magistrate in that part of the line which lies within the Lieutenant-governorship of Bengal. Lieutenant Ramsay will exercise these powers only so far as they are necessary for the purposes of the registration of the servants of the East India Railway Company.

TENANT RIGHT.—A very important change has been made in that part of the Oudh Rent Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council which relates to the enhancement of the rent of tenants not having rights of occupancy. The original Bill provided that when a landlord desired to enhance the rent of a tenant he must serve a notice upon him through the tehsildar, specifying the rent demanded, and the fields in respect of which enhancement was to take place. The result was, that the tenant often looked on the notice thus served as an order of the Court that he was to pay the increased rent which had been demanded by the landlord. The select committee have now changed this; and in any suit between a landlord and a tenant not having a right of occupancy the Court will assume that the tenant is liable to pay rent only at the same rate which was payable for the last preceding year, unless it is shown, by evidence in writing, that the parties had agreed that the previous rent should be altered. This is almost equivalent to saying that an enhancement of rent must always take place under a written lease. If no arrangement could be come to between the parties, the landlord would have the remedy in his own hands by exercising his power of ejectment. A strong encouragement will thus no doubt be given to the custom of giving written leases for a term of years. The change will be advantageous to tenants, and will be approved by the better class of landlords.—*Times of India*.

THE DISTURBANCE ON THE HAZARA FRONTIER.—The warning thus given has been accepted promptly and fully, and a force pushed together, which will enable the Government to deal as it deserves with any movement of the tribes from Mahabun to Kohat. It will be as well, however, to replace the troops sent from Hoti Murdan—the 3rd Sikhs and a detachment of Guides—as soon as possible. Nothing is so likely to add to the activity of the Sittana fanatics, or to the insolence of the Swatees as the belief that the garrison of the Peshawur valley has been in any way weakened. As far as we can learn the force assembling will be composed as under:—Staff—Brig-general Wilde, with rank as Major-general; Colonel Bright, 19th Foot, as Brigadier; Colonel Vaughan, C.B., 5th P.N.I., as Brigadier; Major C. C. Johnson, Quartermaster-general; Major Morland, Assistant Adjutant-general; Lieut.-colonel Dickens, Commissariat; Inspector-general Hospitals. Troops—Artillery—Peshawur Mountain Battery, Hazarah Mountain Battery, D Battery, F. Brigade R.H.A. with 9-pr. Armstrongs. Cavalry—Guide Cavalry, and wing 16th Bengal Cavalry, with the 20th Hussars in support at Abbottabad. British Infantry—H.M.'s 1st Battalion 6th Foot (Sniders), H.M.'s 1st Battalion 19th Foot, H.M.'s 77th Foot (Detachment). Native Infantry—1st Goorkha Regiment, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, 4th Goorkha Regiment, 5th Goorkha Regiment, 3rd Sikh Infantry, 2nd Punjab N.I., 20th Punjab N.I., 23rd Punjab N.I., 24th Punjab N.I., two companies Sappers and Miners. In support of this force, it is believed that the following regiments will be moved up in anticipation of the relief:—H.M.'s 38th Foot, the 19th, 38th, and 31st Punjab Infantry.—*Englishman*

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence on m.c., &c., in August:—Major Boisragon (Commandant 30th Native Infantry), to remain at Nynce Tal, from June 12 to Oct. 15, in extension; Capt. Buckley (attached to the 15th Native Infantry), to remain at Almorah, on private affairs, from July 1 to Oct. 15, in extension; Staff Assistant Surgeon Riddick (doing duty Chinsurah depot), to Darjeeling, for four months, from date of availing himself of it; Surg. Currie (attached to 18th Bengal Cavalry), to Murree and adjacent hills, from July 18 to Nov. 10, in extension; Second Capt. Tottenham (E Battery 8th Brigade), to Landour, on private affairs, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15; Lieut. Young (No. 5 Battery 24th Brigade), to Calcutta, from July 18 to Aug. 17; Lieut. Harvey (D Battery 8th Brigade), to Nynce Tal, from July 15 to Oct. 15; Capt. Spurgeon, 36th Foot, to Murree, from July 25 to Sept. 25; Capt. Seton, 102nd Foot (attached to Land Transport Train, Abyssinian Field Force), to Poona, for two months, from date of availing himself of the same; Lieut. Bell (Instructor in Gunnery, 8th Brigade), to remain at Landour, on private affairs, from Sept. 4 to Oct. 15, in extension.

FEROZE SHAH.—A contemporary suggests that Feroze Shah may possibly have had something to do with exciting the present disturbances in Hazara. The fact that Feroze Shah's head quarters are established on the other side of the Indus is urged as strong confirmation of the supposition. Now the truth is that Feroze Shah has no influence whatever on the frontier, no following and no money. At the very time he affected to be a Russian agent he was himself in the greatest straits, and found difficulty in living from day to day. The Akhoond of Swat both dislikes and distrusts him, as he does all Hindustanees. Moreover, Boneyr and Swat are at the present moment at deadly feud. Zydoolla Khan, one of the Boneyr leaders, has been murdered by the Akhoond's party. Asseen Khan has sent a letter to one of our political officers, Colonel Pollock, we believe, offering to make over Boneyr to us, because, as he says, the Akhoond's spiritual yoke is intolerable and not to be endured. It will be seen, therefore, that Feroze Shah's power of doing mischief in the present state of frontier affairs is almost nil. But whether we shall have the Hindustanees against us in the ensuing campaign remains to be seen. As yet, we believe, not a man of them has crossed the border. Whether they do so or not will, however, matter very little, so far as the result of the expedition is concerned. The force now assembled in Hazara will be sufficient for any contingency which may arise, and the success which we have already achieved augurs well for the future.—*Pioneer*.

CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following furloughs, &c., have been granted (August):—Major-general the Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-general of India, on m.c., for six months; Mr. St. Albin, Superintendent of Telegraphs in Ceylon, eighteen months, to Europe, on m.c.; the one year's furlough granted to Mr. Mangles, C.S., dated April 18 last, is commuted to a furlough for twenty months on m.c.; Captain Orman, Cantonment Magistrate of Roorkee, two months, from August 3; Mr. Palmer, Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour, two months, from August 20; Dr. Playfair, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Agra, to Europe, on m.c., from the 15th proximo; Mr. Macnaghten, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad, two years to Europe, on m.c., from date of embarkation; Mr. Daniell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshuhur, two months' privilege leave; Mr. Hallett, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Raneeunge, for ten days, to enable him to present himself for examination by the standard of high proficiency in Persian at the examination to be held in Calcutta in October next; Captain Luard, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, for three months, from August 15; Mr. Ward, M.A., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, for one week, to enable him to present himself for examination by the standard of high proficiency in Urdu at the examination to be held in Calcutta in October next; Mr. Fallon, Inspector of Schools, North-West Division, for three months, from Aug. 13; Captain Dalmahoy, Assist. Inspector-general, Government Railway Police, two months; the usual leave to enable him to join is granted to Mr. Beckett, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, with effect from July 7, on which date he returned from leave to Europe; Captain Ward, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mundla, three months, from Aug. 20; Mr. Browne, Superintendent Wood and Grass Preserves, for three months; Mr. Daniell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, from August 1; Mr. Macnaghten, Judge of Small Cause Court at Allahabad, was a passenger on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Sindia*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 20th ult.; Mr. Hardinge, Collector and Magistrate of Muttra, one month, from October 1; Mr. Robertson, Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court of the Punjab, two months, from Aug. 15; Mr. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, availed himself of the three months granted to him on Aug. 1; Mr. Thomson, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Umballa, one month and a half, from Aug. 15; Mr. Robertson, Junior Secretary to this Government, three months, from October 15; Lieutenant Maitland, Assistant Engineer, Pokree Division, Public Works, three months, to be taken in two instalments, the first to have effect from June 16 last; Mr. Gardner, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Benares, one month, from September 12; Mr. Wigram, Magistrate and Collector of Bustee, nine weeks, from September 1;

Mr. Beale, Sub-Engineer, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Public Works, for three months, from July 31; Mr. Tayler, Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, for two years.

REGIMENTAL GARDENS.—The returns from gardens worked by British troops in the Bengal Presidency for the year ending 31st March, 1868, are satisfactory; notwithstanding several regiments and batteries, in consequence of relief, desisted from cultivation. The average number of regiments possessing gardens was 5 per cent., against 5.4. In many instances those gardens have largely supplied the commissariat with excellent vegetables for consumption. Company gardens were high in favour among the men, and great care and attention were evidently bestowed upon them. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of regimental gardens the general balance credit at the end of the year was Rs. 2,242, against Rs. 1,878 in the previous year.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.—List of Estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator-General during the months of June and July, 1868:—

Anderson, Hugh, late a veterinary surgeon in H.M.'s 19th hussars.
Beazley, Mrs. Ellen, late a widow, residing at Lahore.
Blundell, James, late a timber contractor and forester in Toungoo, British Burmah.
Bohn, Adolph, late a German, residing in Cachar.
Cowley, Patrick, late an honorary captain in the Bombay invalid establishment.
Dunn, Thomas, late a ressalidar in the 7th Bengal cavalry.
Edgar, Thomas John, late an inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.
Farley, George Thomas, late a watchmaker, carrying on business at Murree, in the Punjab.
Gilbertson, Francis William Gilbertson, late of the Bengal Marine, and 2nd officer of H.M.'s steamer *Kwangtung*.
Hall, William Josiah, late a clerk on board the steamer *Orissa*.
Harkness, Joseph, late employed in the Gt. Indian Peninsula Railway.
Hawes, Mrs. Eliza, late a British subject in the service of the Hon. Sir W. Muir.
Kirner, J., late a watch and clock maker in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.
Lemondine, William Ewin, lately employed in the Bengal Police, Furrupore.
Lewin, Granville Frederick John, late a major in the Madras Staff Corps.
Lockwood, R., late an inspector in the Howrah police.
McAffee, Mrs. Mary Ann, late wife of Mr. Charles McAffee, of Calcutta.
Macgregor, John Alex. Paul, late of No. 7, Sussex-place, Hyde-park, in the county of Middlesex, in England, a general in H.M.'s Indian forces.
Mackellar, Archibald, late a driver in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.
Marshall, William Henry, late a lieutenant-gen. in H.M.'s Bengal Army.
Mathews, the Rev. Isaac Constantine, late a junior chaplain in the Bengal establishment.
Moore, William Henry, late an assistant to Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co., of Calcutta.
Neil, James, late a foreman in the locomotive department, East Indian Railway.
Otis, William Cushing, late a relieving station-master in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.
Richmond, Archibald Fullerton, late a lieutenant-col. in H.M.'s Indian Army on the Bengal establishment.
Ricks, Frederick, late a bandmaster in H.M.'s 37th regiment of foot.
Smallwood, Percy Tunder, late of Upper Circular-road, in the suburbs of Calcutta.
Smith, John, late a fireman in the East Indian Railway.
Temple, Henry George, late a solicitor of the High Court, Calcutta.
Wilson, George, late a mason employed in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-mentioned estates, are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned.—(Signed) C. J. WILKINSON, Officiating Administrator-General.—4, Strand, Calcutta, Aug. 8, 1868.

THE OUTBREAK IN THE HAZARAH COUNTRY.—A letter from the frontier, dated 13th August, says:—"Prior to being attacked by Colonel Rothney's force the Hussunzais burnt several other villages. The European detachments from the Murree and Abbotabad road are *en route*, and are expected daily. Since Colonel Rothney drove the enemy into the hills nothing new has occurred, as we are waiting for reinforcements. I may mention, however, that a party of one hundred and fifty Ellahiwalas attacked one of our survey parties. But with the aid of the chiefs on our side the survey party were enabled to retire without loss, having wounded five of the enemy. The fight lasted upwards of two hours. I will give you particulars in my next." We are indebted to another correspondent in Hazara, writing under date 13th August, for the particulars of Colonel Rothney's engagement with the enemy on the previous day and the (then) condition of affairs on the frontier:—"Matters are progressing favourably. Yesterday the force at Oghee, in the Agror Valley, having been reinforced by 160 sabres, and its communications with the rear made quite secure, acted for the first time on the defensive, and inflicted some loss on the Swatee portion of the enemy, who had taken up a position inside our border. Colonel Rothney drove the Swatees out of the plain, with a loss of about thirty killed and

wounded. He was himself hit by a spent ball and wounded slightly. We had not a man killed, and no other casualties except five or six sepoy wounded. The spread of the disturbance began to subside almost immediately after this skirmish between our troops and the enemy, who had been allowed to remain ten days within our border. It was lucky that the Commissioner and the general were on the spot, or greater delay must have occurred in putting matters to rights. The want of reinforcements and of carriage was, and is still, severely felt. Our feudatory, the Tunawulee chief of Umb, and his men, have done excellent service, and the charge up the hill-side of the small band of Tunawulee horse-men five days ago excited the admiration of all who witnessed it. They cut up more than twenty of the enemy on that occasion. This Khan's trans-Indus territory has been threatened, and one of his hamlets has been burnt down. It becomes our duty, therefore, to support him, as we have done in former affairs. This is the least we can do after the blood he has shed for us. A force will probably be moved to Durbund to render him moral support, and material aid if necessary. Such a force at Durbund will also be useful in our own coming operations. It may be as well, perhaps, if I correct here a slight error in the account you gave of the origin of the outbreak and the attack on the police thanna. The error, though in itself apparently trifling, is nevertheless of some importance. We have no salt customs line in the Agror valley, as stated by your informant; and the statement is calculated to set people thinking that our politicals had irritated the Khan into disloyalty by establishing the police station there. Nothing could be further from the truth than such a supposition, because nothing could exceed the patient consideration with which the Khan has all along been treated.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 21.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14. Str. Rangoon, Starratt, Moulmein; Thomas Seddon, Moanard, Bombay.—15. Pacific, Stewart, Point de Gallo; Chryseis, Cowie, Colombo; Nusser Musjeed, Nacolia, Jedda; Vernon, Liston, Bombay.—17. Str. Catharine Apear, Swanson, Bombay; Cutch Merchant, Gray, Bombay.—19. Str. Nubia, Woodcott, Suez; Scimitar, Potts, Bombay; Western Star, Archer, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14. Victoria Nyanza, Lightning, Tantallon Castle, Evangeline.—16. Str. Mongolia, Canning, Sumatra.—17. Queen of the North, Bolton Abbey.—18. Str. Coringa, Aboukir, British Envoy, Clydesdale, Zemindar.—19. Str. Cashmere; C. N., and Knight Bachelor.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mongolia.—For Madras.—Mr. Tottenham. For Galle.—Mr. J. B. Clitz. For Marseilles.—Mr. W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and family, Major Hallett, Mr. J. D. Shiell, Capt. and Mrs. Bolton and infant, Mr. L. S. Moss. For Southampton.—Dr. and Mrs. Hayes and family, Mr. H. Hunter.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 19, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 13 to 95 2
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	106 0 to 106 2
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	95 4 to 95 8
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 109 ...	115 0 to 115 2
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	109 12 to 110 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11 7-16

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	105 to 108
Assam Tea Company ...	200	220 to 230
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1740 to 1746 ex div.
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	71 pm. ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	590 to 590
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	620 to 623
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Dellia and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	185 to 190
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	218	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218	226 to 228
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	190 to 223
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	112 to 115
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	350 to 360
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	410 to 420
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	134 to 134½
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	11	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	41 to 43
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	327½ to 330
Punjab Bank ...	100	80 to 85
Screwery Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to 160
Sindia Bank ...	500	690 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	100 to 110
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	10	42 to 45

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	Nominal.	Nominal.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 17 6 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	2 2 6 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Rice ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...		
Cotton ...		

Madras.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND ARCHDEACON.—Sir Colley Scotland and the Venerable Archdeacon Dealty have gone to Singapore for the benefit of the sea voyage. They propose being absent from Madras about two months. The Archdeacon has only just recovered from a sharp attack of liver disease.

A PRINTING PRESS FOR CONVICTS.—A printing press is to be established in the Madras Penitentiary on the model of the one in the Alipore Jail, for the purpose of instructing convicts in printing, in addition to the other arts taught in that institution. The printing of the *Fort St. George Gazette* will in future be made over to the Penitentiary. Government has urged that a similar measure should be carried out in the Bombay Presidency Jail.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR HORSES.—We understand that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, after the recent inspection of the Royal Artillery at Bangalore, recommended to Government the issue of salt for the use of the horses of all batteries of Royal Artillery, in order to prevent the animals from contracting disease by their eating filthy sand while being tied in the lines, a cause of many deaths of late in the batteries of the Royal Artillery. The Government have accordingly directed the Controller of Military Accounts, Fort St. George, to submit an estimate of the cost of the supply.

FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieutenant-Colonel Ritherdon, of the Staff Corps, on medical certificate for two years, under Rule XV. of the furlough regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Surgeon Doyle, in medical charge 17th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Kurrachee in October 1868. Lieutenant Owen, Staff Corps, "attached" 16th Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate for two years, under Rule XV. of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; and Captain Dance, R.A., to England, on m.c.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the South-west line for the week ending Aug. 8, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 29,016-2-7; for goods, &c., to Rs. 47,764-5-4; making together Rs. 76,780-7-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 156-0-11. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 72,035-3-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 146-6-7. The receipts of the North-west line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 5,177-2-11; for goods, &c., to Rs. 19,876-5-2; making together, Rs. 25,053-8-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 163-12-0. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 19,285-8-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 126-0-9.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE 18TH AUGUST.—The total solar eclipse was observed with the utmost distinctness on this coast. Mr. C. G. Walker, C.S., *pro tem.* assistant to the Government Astronomer, telegraphed at noon on the 18th from Masulipatam to the Chief Secretary as follows:—"Eclipse just over. We have had perfect weather and excellent observations." Later in the day we had the pleasure of receiving the following message from the Government Astronomer at Masulipatam:—"Weather pretty fine during eclipse. Totality sun very well. Results generally successful." In Madras itself the weather was everything that could be desired, and scarcely a cloud was to be seen to mar the blue expanse of the sky. Precisely at 8h. 14m. 29sec. the hour and minute stated in the Almanac by Mr. Pogson, the moon took its first bite out of the disc of the sun, and little by little the lesser light advanced and obscured the greater, and not only so, but also reduced the temperature several degrees. The bright tropical sunlight for a time seemed to be unaffected by the phenomenon that was occurring, and pigeons, crows, and kites, not to say sparrows, proceeded about their daily avocations in so business-like a manner that for a time the illustrious writer of the article in the Almanac was deliberately chafed at by the ignorant and incredulous. But very soon however the confidence of facetious critics was put to a painful test by the brightness of the light being toned down to a somewhat grim and melodramatic neutral tint, which rendered outlines less distinct than they had lately been, and imparted an unwholesome aspect to things new and old. Telescopes and bits of smoked glasses were now in great request, and the movement of the moon was watched with increasing interest by both breakfasted and unbreakfasted folk. The sun's usual impeccability of outline now submitted to an abnormal irregularity, until at length, at 9h. 32m. 35sec. it appeared like a crescented new moon, and could be gazed at with impunity with the naked eye. A very beautiful halo surrounding it at a considerable distance now announced the maximum period of obscuration, 925 of the sun's diameter being now immersed, but within a few minutes there was a marked increase of light, and a rapid rise of temperature, and at eleven o'clock the eclipse had ended.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 19.

HYDERABAD GENERAL ORDER.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—Transferring Lieutenant H. de P. Rennick, he having arrived from Abyssinia, from the 3rd to the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as Officiating Wing Subaltern, vice Captain Way.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Captain Clarke, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry—arrived at Bombay on the 7th August. Captain (Brevet-Major) Ingram, 24th Regiment Native Infantry—arrived at Madras on 9th August. Lieutenant Cloete, 31st Regiment Light Infantry, 1st Assistant Supt. Revenue Survey Dept.—arrived at Madras on the 14th August. Captain (Brevet-Major) Buttler, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry—arrived at Madras on the 14th August. Capt. Morris, Cadre 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, attached 1st Regiment Light Cavalry—arrived at Madras on the 9th August. Assistant Surgeon Major, 16th Lancers, who arrived at Madras on the 6th August, 1868, will proceed to join his corps.

A PUZZLED SUITOR.—Considerable amusement was created during the recent Criminal Sessions in Madras by the request of one Joseph Antioch, who was the successful prosecutor in a *crim. con.* case, to be informed whether he was now a single or a married man; and as he had a little child, of whom he could not take care on account of his military duties, he asked permission to take unto himself a wife. The Chief Justice informed him that he had no power to grant a divorce, and if he were not cautious as to what steps he adopted for his future domestic comfort he would find that he had fallen into a greater evil than that which had already overtaken him. By January next probably Joseph Antioch will be able to obtain a cheap divorce, if he is not a European British subject, and six months after he may marry again. If he is, he must blame the Government of England for their unexcusable delay of five years in extending a remedy to India which it is only in the power of Parliament to give.—*Friend of India.*

REFORM IN PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The Crofton or Irish system of jail discipline is to be partially introduced into Southern India. In February last a committee was appointed by the Government of Madras to consider the regulations under which remission of sentences are granted in central jails throughout that Presidency. A draft set of rules has now been laid before Government, founded upon those principles of discipline that are observed in Irish prisons, but modified so as to admit of the employment of a certain proportion of convicts as jail servants. Convicts so employed will be allowed a remission of one month for every year of their sentence if in the lower grade, and two months if in the higher grade. Every convict will, on the expiration of a sixth of his time, be entitled to earn a partial remission of his sentence by good conduct and industry; a system of marks being kept which will accurately determine the convict's deserts. The average remission which the committee calculate upon each prisoner obtaining will not exceed one-sixth of the original sentence. Under the new rules well-behaved convicts will be able to earn a small sum of money before their release. Convicts employed in Hill prisons will in future receive tobacco with their rations.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Ensign Porteous, 21st Foot, probationer for the Staff Corps, attached 34th Light Infantry, from July 25 last, for 4 months—Madras. Captain Ellis, attached 15th Native Infantry, in extension of privilege leave for 6 weeks. Lieutenant Blenkin, Quartermaster 12th Native Infantry, from July 10 last, or date of departure, for 6 months—private affairs. Lieutenant Whyte, 2nd Wing Subaltern, Officiating Quartermaster 14th Native Infantry, from July 31 to October 31—Bangalore, s.c. Lieutenant Watts, 1st Battalion 1st Royals, from August 8 last, or date of departure—for 6 months Madras, to study. Brigadier-General Hodson, Commanding Malabar and Canara, for 30 days—privilege leave from August 5. Brigadier-General Babington, Commanding Northern Districts—privilege leave for 60 days, from September 20. Lieutenant Seacome, C Battery 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery—to Shevaroy Hills for three weeks, m.c., from August 3. Ensign Roden, 1st Foot, for 2 months, from July 28, m.c. Ensign McCausland, 1st Foot, for 2 months from July 28, or date of departure—Bangalore, m.c. Ensign Jenkins, 19th Foot, from July 18, for 3 months—Neilgherries, m.c. (This cancels the leave granted July 24.) Captain Whitlock, 5th Native Infantry, 31 days, from August 1, in extension—Bangalore. Captain Searle, 23rd Light Infantry, for 40 days, from August 5—Madras. Rev. T. Deatry, M.A., Archdeacon of Madras, for 2 months, from August 15. Captain Wood, 91st Foot—to proceed to England by the overland route, on m.c.; this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

SNAKE BITES.—Dr. Shortt thus addresses the editor of the *Madras Times*:—On the 15th instant, a native having applied to G. Thornhill, Esq., the Collector of the Madras District, professing to cure Cobra bites, that gentleman was pleased to send him to me. This man was a Brahmin, and blind of both eyes; he called himself Vathantha Iyengar, and stated that, when a child eight months old, he was afflicted with small-pox, and that his sight was destroyed by this loathsome disease. On asking him what experience he could have as to the action of the Cobra poison, he said that he had none,

but that his friends had, and that he was confident of success from the fact of the antidote having been tested successfully by several generations in his family; that his faith in it was such that he had no objection to be bitten himself by the Cobra, with a view of testing the remedy, as he was quite confident of the power of the antidote to neutralise the poison. Not being at leisure I desired him to call the next day, and to bring some animal with him, and after testing the antidote on the animal, should he still insist on it, I would give himself an opportunity. He accordingly came the next day, and brought with him a full grown powerful Pariah dog. The dog was bitten by the Cobra, and the friend who led the blind man mixed up some drugs, and poured it down the animal's throat. The dog died in thirty-five minutes. On asking him what he had to say, he stated "that the dog was a small animal, and had not the power to resist the Cobra poison," but he himself was willing to be bitten by the Cobra, as he was confident of success. I told him to consider well the result of the Cobra poison on the dog, and should he be still of the same opinion the following day, I would let him try the test of his antidote on himself. This he promised to do, but like a sensible man he thought better of it and did not put in an appearance. I was fully confident he would not. Mr. Assistant Apothecary Chalke, on two occasions, brought some drugs, which he was loth to disclose. I gave him an opportunity, and he tested them on two animals, employing the hypodermic syringe, but they signally failed in both instances. I have reason to think that the popular belief is that death from snake bite is a mere trifle. A late Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, writing from England, gives it as his opinion that deaths from snake-bites are very small—according to his experience of thirty years' service in India. Others have also written to me to the same effect, and I am glad I have now the opportunity of refuting this opinion by adducing facts and figures for which I am indebted to Dr. R. S. Mair, who collected the information and kindly placed the same at my disposal, from which it will be seen that the annual mortality for 1866 from snake bite was 1,890, but Dr. Mair believes, and I concur with him, that the mortality is much greater than that shown in the returns.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14. Str. Nubia, Woolcott, Suez.—15. Jacques Scurin, Martin, Mauritius.—16. Str. Cheduba, Parker, Calcutta; Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Pondicherry.—17. Ravensworth, Yeoman, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Ralf, Mr. Allison. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Haylis and child, Mr. P. Campbell, Mr. E. Dumont, Mr. Cartier, Mrs. Mell, Mr. Woodward. From SUEZ.—Mr. G. Cousi. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Davies, Mr. Collins, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wintte. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Peel. From BOMBAY.—Mr. K. du Guipenen, Dr. Ross. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Whitty. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Mitchell. From GALLI.—Quartermaster Mr. Jones. From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Brandt, Mr. Rose, Mr. Parsons, Major and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. McDonnell, Mr. Cloete. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. Tillotson, Mr. J. Black, Dr. Howell, Ensign Spurgin. From BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Sloane, Mr. Colley. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. King and child, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Miss Giles, and two children. From GALLI.—Mr. Poss, Mrs. Parker. Per str. Labourdonnais.—From GALLI and PONDICHERRY.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Compagnon, Mr. Castmiller, Mr. Patard, Mr. Lequeux, Mr. Darbon. Mr. Call. Per str. Cheduba.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Cooke, Major and Mrs. Groves and three children, Ensign Grey, Mr. E. Blanchett, Capt. Burgess, Mr. J. H. A. Branson, Mr. M. A. Simton, Mr. A. Will, Mr. A. Mackenzie.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12. Procymatia, Jarvis, London.—15. Str. Nubia, Woolcott, Calcutta.—16. Mount Vernon, —, Liverpool.—17. Tarquin, Overton, London; str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta.—18. New Era, —, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. Forde, Mr. H. J. Deser, Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. J. Baddeley. Per str. Labourdonnais.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Darbon, Mr. Delauney, Mrs. Delauney and three children, Mr. Leicester, Mrs. Henderson.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

SATTARA, Aug. 19.—The eclipse was visible in all its totality at Aththa, a village twelve miles distant from Sattara, on the Kolapoor road. Notwithstanding the discouragement arising from a long continuance of wet weather, without any apparent prospect of a break, a large party assembled at Aththa, on Monday, the 17th, finding accommodation in the travellers' bungalow and in tents, and experiencing every assistance from Mr. Arthur, the Collector of Sattara. On Monday evening there was heavy rain, with dark clouds closing in the horizon on all sides. In the early morning of Tuesday, too, the prospect was equally gloomy. As the sun rose, however, the breeze sprung up, and heavy masses of clouds began to drift away to the north-east, leaving here and there glimpses of white flaky clouds in an upper region, and of blue sky beyond. Yet these gleams of promise ended in disappointment, for as one wavy mass of cloud rolled away, another wave came up behind in close succession. Nearly eight o'clock, and all knew that the eclipse had begun: but still, not for a moment, had the sun been visible. Eight

o'clock passed, and, from the contrast, there was all the effect of enchantment in the way in which the veil of cloud seemed to be lifted off. At last, the upper region, with the wonderful phenomenon already in progress, was disclosed to view. For the next three-quarters of an hour there was abundant opportunity, from time to time, of observing the gradual disappearance of the luminary, till the blunt crescent seemed at last to pass, not into a "glimmering curve of tender rays," but into a tiny bar, of the apparent length of two or three inches, without any curve at all. Just as this last solar fragment was about to vanish, an intervening cloud obscured the whole phenomenon, and when that passed the scene was revealed in all its singular impressiveness. The deep shade of darkness on the central body was very observable as contrasted with the luminous halo surrounding it, marked in two or three places by points of steady light, as if a flame from behind the shadow stretched out here and there a long bright finger. This grand spectacle was seen for about a minute. Up to this time the light had gradually diminished. A cold breeze was blowing, and the sounds of animal life seemed hushed in silence. What light there was had a pale, sickly hue, and the clouds took a deeper colouring. The stars were visible. But it was not so dark as a moonlight night; it was quite possible to read ordinary print. One minute more, and the light seemed to spring into being anew. As Charles Reade says, "the sun took a stride and again it was day."—*Times of India*.

Miscellaneous.

MAJOR WIDDICOMBE is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Foxton as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee.

IN MEMORIAM.—The *Delhi Gazette* tells us that a monument has been erected at Machurda Hill to the memory of Captains La Touche and Hebbert, and the troops who fell in the action fought there between our troops and the Waghur outlaws on the 29th December, 1867. The chiefs of the province contributed the whole cost of the monument.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The furlough for two years granted to Mr. Coghlan, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, on the 7th July, is cancelled, and he is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from the 11th Aug.; Mr. E. P. Down, Collector of Poona, has been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on m.c.

OCCUPATION OF CABUL BY SHERE ALI KHAN.—We received on Tuesday last the following telegram, which was forwarded to us by a correspondent:—"Cabul has been occupied by Futteh Mahomed, General of Shere Ali Khan's troops." On the following day we received another special telegram, which said—"Shere Ali Khan has been proclaimed Ameer of Afghanistan, and Mahomed Azim Khan is now a refugee in Turkistan." A third telegram, on Friday, had the following—"The Ameer Shere Ali Khan has entered Cabul with five thousand sowars. He ascended the throne on the 14th August."—*Bombay Gazette*, Aug. 25.

FLOODS IN GUZERAT.—The unusually heavy rains which fell on the 10th, 11th, and 12th August in Guzerat and Kattiawar have caused great loss throughout the whole of these districts. Ahmedabad and the country to the northward seemed to have suffered most severely. A correspondent informs us that in Ahmedabad alone one thousand houses have been destroyed, involving a loss of from thirty to forty lakhs of rupees. In the surrounding country, viz., Surkhej, Pethapur, Meshara, Vuduuggur, Yeerungaum, Baroda, and Cambay, several thousand houses have been demolished. The usual rain-fall in Guzerat is about twenty-five inches yearly, fifteen of which have fallen this year before the heavy rains set in; and on the dates above-mentioned there was a fall of no less than twenty-eight inches more, giving a total fall of forty-three inches up to the 12th inst. Government will, no doubt, adopt immediate steps to relieve the distress which must prevail, and which only Government aid can effectually remove. These floods have, we regret to learn, caused loss of life in several places.—*Times of India*.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.—REFUSAL BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO COMPENSATE SHAREHOLDERS.—The following letter from the India-office to Messrs. Forbes and Co., of Bombay, has lately been received:—"India-office, S.W., 3rd July, 1868.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ult., forwarding copy of a memorial addressed to the Bombay Government by certain shareholders of the late Bank of Bombay, together with other documents, and soliciting a favourable consideration of the request therein contained that Government would bear a considerable portion of the loss which has resulted from the bad management of the Bank. In reply, I have to inform you that similar applications have been received at this office on behalf of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay resident in England, to whom it was intimated that the Secretary of State for India in Council distinctly repudiated any liability on the part of Government to make good the losses sustained by the bank, and Sir Stafford Northcote is unable to depart from that decision.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant—(Signed) CLINTON.—Messrs. Forbes and Co."

THE ECLIPSE.—It is to be feared that the total eclipse of the sun on the 18th of August was, on this side of India at least, a "total failure." At Bombay the morning sky was veiled with dense black clouds, and heavy showers of rain fell. It was thus impossible to note the moment of contact; and the progress of the eclipse was marked only by the increasing darkness. This however proved to be a very fallacious guide; for not only was it less intense than people had expected it would be, but it disappeared altogether before general observers had well begun to watch for the moment of greatest obscuration. The same was the case at Poona, Sattara, Koolburga, and most parts of the Southern Mahratta country, whither many had gone, in order to be as nearly as possible under the central line. Reports from all these stations have not yet reached Bombay; but we know that at Takli, near the junction of the Bhima and Kristna, one of the places selected by scientific observers from the coast and the Deccan, very little was seen of the celestial phenomenon. Around Beejapoor the sky was also clouded, so that observations could only be made at intervals. Luckily one of these observations was obtained at the moment of totality, so that the German and other savans will not have had their journey to this country altogether for nothing. There is reason to believe that the English and French astronomers at Guntoor were less unfortunate as regards the weather, and that their Prussian, Austrian, and Swedish brethren at Masulipatam were also favoured with a clearer sky. At the same time, it is more than probable that all the scientific missions to this country will be more or less disappointed with the results they have been able to obtain.—*Times of India*.

FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained furloughs, &c., on m.c. in August:—Lieutenant and Adjutant Clayton, 23rd Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route; this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards. Captain Teevan, 94th Foot, having ceased to do duty with the Transport Train from the 12th inst., he is directed to return to England by the overland route, at the public expense, to rejoin his regiment. Captain G. H. Knapp, 46th Foot, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Captain Berthon, Royal Artillery, from Aug. 5, 1868, to Dec. 4, to remain at Poona to study the native languages. Ensign Shaw, 1st Foot, from Oct. 15, 1868, to Oct. 31, in extension, on private affairs. Surgeon McKellar, 10th Bengal Cavalry, from July 22, 1868, to Aug. 31, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain Nicholson, 108th Foot, is directed to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of joining the Regimental Depot; on arrival he will report himself to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards; Captain Nicholson is available for duty with troops, and will accompany the invalids, &c., of the season, from Belgium to the general depot. Captain Wilson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 7th Regiment, N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for 20 months. Allowed furlough to Europe for 20 months on m.c.:—Captain Richrads, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant Ryves, General List, Adjutant 2nd Regiment, N.I. The following officers have furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Lieutenant Yates, 31st N.I., two years; Lieutenant Hobson, 22nd N.I., two years; Lieutenant Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, two years.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 18. Str. Kurrachee, Lang, Bussorah; New Orleans, Parman, Newcastle; Kate Gregory, Lorenzen, Moulmein.—19. Damio, —, Clyde; H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Crocker, Aden; Pendragon, Newton, Liverpool.—21. Str. Rangoon, Rennoldson, Suez; City of Berlin, Taylor, Clyde; Fanny, Weir, Rangoon.—22. Macedon, Widdicombe, London; Golden Eagle, Muir, Rangoon; Aerolite, Alleyne, Liverpool; Nyanza, Warwick, Kurrachee; Nancy, Rousseau, Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. F. Chalk, Mr. Skinner, Mr. W. Abbott, Major Pearson, Lieut. col. Etheridge, Mr. Martin, Mr. Teill. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Hooper, MacNeill, D. M. Daniell, J. Adams, W. Crawford, J. Driver, J. Irvine, J. Sutherland, J. H. Cochrane, M. Downie, R. N. Fillans, J. Quinn, J. Smeaton, J. Maskie, H. Clarke, W. H. Booth, Capt. Downes and child, Mrs. Scott.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18. Str. Baroda, Haselwood, Aden and Suez.—19. Arabia, Hinckley, Galle and Suez.—20. Str. Krishna, Child, Aden and Suez; Agra, Macaulay, Rangoon; Ethereal, Dowsett, Cochín; Sydney, Acres, Gillies, Calcutta; City of Nankin, Watson, Calcutta; The Craign, Fleming, Calcutta; Carlsburn, Young, Galle; Western Empire, Rogers, Calcutta; Warrior, Turnbull, Cochín.—21. Str. China, Steward, Hong Kong; Futay Shaw Allum, Nacoda, Calcutta.—22. Rohamancy, Jones, Calcutta; Elizabeth Henderson, Gibbs, Zanzibar; Timour, Spooner, Colombo; Beaumaris Castle, Gardiner, Madras.—23. Str. Great Victoria, Glover, Rangoon; str. Columbine, Lobnitz, Singapore.—24. White Jacket, Johnson, Singapore; Red Jacket, Brownfield, Melbourne; Canata, Brodson, Madras; Empress, Robinson, Rangoon.—25. Mail str. Salsette, Parish, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Krishna.—Capt. Richards, Mr. Richards and family, Capt. Teevan, Major Dance, Mrs. Dance and family, Mr. Reynell, Mr. Christie, Mons. Hartel Auguste Biendeme, Mons. Chernotte, Mons. Isaacs Chernotte, Dr. Brown, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Kakinias, Mr. Littlebury, Mr. Knox Pomeroy.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—For MARSEILLES.—Surg. R. Wilson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Atkinson, Serg. Winter, Mrs. McCombie and three children, Mrs. Bunyer and three children, Mrs. Cook and child, Capt. Enright, Mr. J. A. Howell, Mr. J. Halliday, Miss Constable, Mr. T. H. Nicholls, Pay-serg. Fraser, Mr. J. Ross. For SUEZ.—Capt. Llewellyn, Capt. Vesey, Lieut. Robertson.



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CIVIL.

ADAMS, A., asst. engr., 1st grade, transf. from Jullunder to the Kangra Valley Roads div. Aug. [July 27.]

ADAMS, F., dist. superint. of police, Midnapore, has leave for 3 mo., from Aikman, R. S., asst. coll. of Agra, is invested with powers of a dep. coll. for the trial of suits (Recovery of Rents Act), &c.; dated Aug. 5. Mr. Aikman is also invested with powers of a sub mag., 1st class.

ANDREW, E. S., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Mymensing, has leave for 1 mo.

ARMSTRONG, G. M. C., clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, offic. acct., Dalhousie div., is allowed to res. his appt. in P.W. dept.

BAILY, W. G., app. asst. controller, 1st grade, Punjab, reported himself at office of the controller, P.W. accounts, on July 28.

BEIGHTON, T. D., asst. coll. of Mymensing, has been authorised to take ch. of Mymensing treasury, and draw bills on all pub. treasuries. Aug.

BERKELEY, V., judge of court of small causes at Agra, to offic. as sub judge of Agra, in add. to his other duties. Aug. 8.

BIGGS, J., is app. to offic. in 5th class of financial dept., and posted to the office of acct. gen., Bombay. Aug. 12.

BLISSETT, T., asst. superint. and offic. superint. in ch. of Arracan div., will act for Mr. St. Albin during that gentleman's abs. Aug. 15.

BOXWELL, J., offic. dep. coll., has been placed in ch. of Pooree treasury, and authorised to grant bills on other treasuries.

BRAMLEY, Capt. A. H., dist. superint. of police, Mozuffernugger, now on leave on m.c., is placed in ch. of police in Dehra Doon. Aug.

CAMPBELL, C. H., took his seat as an offic. member of the board of revenue, Lower Provs., on Aug. 6.

CORNELL.—The appt. of Mr. Cornell to be judge of Dinagepore is cancl.; Aug. Mr. W. Cornell to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore. Aug. 3.

CRAWAY, Dep. Coll. J. A., having rec. ch. of Monghyr treasury, has been authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries. Aug.

CUTLER, Major, Bengal staff corps, is invested with powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, for the purpose of enforcing the bye-laws of the city of Delhi, within the limits of the cantonments. Aug. 15.

DALTON, G. J. B. T., to offic. from Aug. 1 as an asst. comr. of 2nd grade, dur. leave of Lewis.

DE RINZI, J. H., is apptd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of 2nd grade, and posted to N.W. Provs. Aug. 12.

DUCAT, Lieut. J., asst. comr., Gurchirolee, Chanda dist., to offic. as dep. comr. of Mundla dist., dur. leave of Ward. Aug.

DUNHILL, M., probationary accountant, 4th grade, Coorg, is confirmed in that appointment. Aug. 8. [July 30.]

ELLIOT, J., 1st asst. master, High School, Saugor, joined his appt. on EWRANK, A., M.A., professor, Patna College, to offic. as inspector of schools, N.W. div., in add. to his own duties, dur. leave of Fallon. Aug.

FINN, E. P., extra asst. comr., Jhansie, is transf. in the same capacity to Lullutpore.

FRYER, F. W. R., asst. comr., held charge of sub div. of Murree, Rawul-pindi dist., from Jan. 2 to May 25 last.

GREEN, W. B., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Pooree, dur. leave of Lacey.

GRIFFIN, L., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Amritsar, v. Urmston. Invested with powers.

HENNESSEY, W. C., exec. engr., 4th grade, transf. to N.W.P., dated June 29 last, is posted to 3rd div., Grand Trunk road. Mr. Hennessey took charge of the division on July 15. He is apptd. to offic. as exec. engr., 2nd Allahabad div., P.W., making over charge of 3rd div., Grand Trunk road, to Kelly.

HENDERSON, W., probationary sub overseer, 1st class, attached to Cawnpore div., P.W., is removed from dept. P.W., N.W. Provs. Aug. 8.

HICKS, C. C., asst. dist. supt. of police, is posted to Lullutpore dist. Aug. 11.

HIGGINS, T. F., is apptd. clerk of 4th class, 1st grade, and posted to office of controller, P.W. accounts. Aug. 11.

HOBART, R. T., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bustee, during leave of Wigram.

HUTCHINSON, C. W., chief insp. of post-offices, Central Provs., made over charge of his office to Jordan, on July 30.

IVES.—In supersession of the orders of June 29 last, the services of Lieut. E. R. Ives, B.A., an asst. prof. in Presidency College, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in the mil. dept. Aug.

JARDINE, W., M.A., Prof. of Law, Government Colleges, N.W.P., is apptd. Prof. of Mathematics at Agra College (temp.), from date on which he may assume charge. Aug. [of Adams. Aug.]

JOHNSTON, J. H., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Midnapore, during leave KILVERT, F., offic. dep. coll. in Gurchwal, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class, in anticipation of the next exam.

LAMBERT, Capt., cantonment mag., Amballa, having returned to duty on June 10, the unexpired portion of leave, March 25, is cancl.

LATARD, Lieut. col. F. P., supg. engr., 1st class, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Northern Circle on July 21.

LOWIS.—The appt. of E. E. Lowis, to be judge of Rungpore, is cancl. Aug. Mr. Lowis to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Dinagepore, during leave of Elliot.

McGEORGE, H. J., asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Central Provs., to be an asst. comr. of the 2nd class, in room of Russell, transf. Aug. 12.

MACGREGOR, D., is apptd. a sub overseer, 1st grade, on prob., and posted to 2nd circle, P.W. Aug. 11. [July 30.]

McLEOD, Ens., att. to Benares div., P.W., is prom. to asst. engr. 2nd grade.

MACPHERSON, A. I., is apptd. an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd class, in British Burmah, on prob. Aug. 11.

MARKHAM, A. M., asst. settlement officer, Bijnour, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnour, during leave of Palmer. Aug.

MILNE, G. P., asst. engr., Western Jumna Canal, is apptd. a member of dispensary committee at Hissar, v. Dupuis. Aug. 5.

MOXON, Lieut. col., made over charge of the office of dist. supt. of police at Jubbulpore to Acklon, asst. dist. supt., Aug. 5; also assumed ch. of the office of insp. gen. of police, Central Provs., from Capt. H. Fraser, Aug. 8. [he joined on the 24th ult.]

NORMAN, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Rancekhet div., which PADDY.—The prom. of Lieut. A. C., to exec. engr., 4th grade, dated May 29 last, is cancl., it having been made in oversight of his not having passed the prescribed exam. in the native languages.

PARKER, G. G., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. at Muttra, during absence of Mr. Thomas. Aug.

PEARSON.—The services of Maj. G. F., Madras staff corps, conservator of forests in Central Provs., are placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P., with the view of his being apptd. conservator of forests.

POCOCK, R., asst. dist. supt. of police at Dehra Doon, is transf. in the same capacity to Agra. Aug. 6.

POLITES, C., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the 2nd Allahabad div., P.W., which he joined July 25.

PORTER, J. S., asst. settlement officer, Meerut, is posted in same capacity to Etah dist., from date on which he may have assumed charge of the duties. Aug. 8.

REES, F. W. J., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is authorised to exercise powers of a coll. of a dist. for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals.

REID, H. S., offic. member of board of revenue, N.W.P., is confirmed in that appt., with effect from Aug. 11.

REILLY, J. H., dep. insp. gen. of police, detective dept., to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of 4th circle, Bengal, in add. to his own duties, dur. leave on duty of Paterson. Aug.

RIGBY, W., sub asst. conservator Sntlej Forest div., to offic. as asst. conserv., Ravee Forest div., from May 1. [on Aug. 4.]

RUSSELL, A. M., asst. comr., Moorwara, Jubbulpore, was rel. of his duties TIDY, W. M., asst. mag. and coll. of Saharanpore, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharanpore dur. abs. of Webster, from date on which he assu. charge. Aug. 6.

THOMAS, W. C., dist. superint. of police, Muttra, to act as asst. insp. gen., Govt. railway police, dur. leave of Dalmahoy.

TWEEDIE, Lieut. W., resu. ch. of office of 2nd asst. to Resident at Hyderabad on July 23. [div. (temp.), v. Cox. Aug.]

URMSTON, Major, offic. dep. comr. of Amritsar, to offic. as comr. of Lahore WALLACE, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E., offic. dep. consulting engr., Bengal, will offic. for Capt. Luard, R.E.; and Lieut. F. Firebrace, R.E., offic. asst. consulting engr., will offic. for Lieut. Wallace, R.E. Aug.

WARD, Capt., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, joined Pokree div. on July 18.

WATTS, C. W. P., joint mag., is apptd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra, dur. leave of Hardinge. Aug. [April 23 last.]

WESTERN.—The prom. of Lieut. Western, dated July 22, is antedated to WHITE, J., to be sub registrar of assurances of sub dist. of Pooree, with effect from July 28 last. [tion at Berhampore.]

WICKES, T. H., to be a member of the local committee of public instruc-

WILLIAMS, G. R. C., asst. mag. and coll., Saharanpore, is placed in charge of office of cantonment mag., Roorkee, in add. to his own, dur. leave of Orman. Aug.

WILLIAMSON, J. C., recently apptd. to offic. as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Burdwan div., is posted to Hooghly, where he joined on July 9.

WYXNE, H. LePoer, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of Govt., is apptd. to offic. as sec. to board of revenue, N.W.P., dur. leave of Plowden.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., 26th N.I., on leave, with effect from June 30 last.

ANDERSON.—Lahore div. order confd., dated July 7, directing Lieut. col. H. C. Anderson, brig. major, Meean Meer, to take charge of office of the qrmr. gen.'s dept., and offic. as asst. qrmr. gen. (temp.), in add. to his other duties, in room of Major Hunter, on leave. This cancels Lahore div. order confd. May 18 last.

ANDERSON, Lieut., adj. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 26th N.I., v. Woodcock on leave, with effect fr. June 30 last.

BARTLEMAN, Lieut., adj., to offic. as wing officer 10th N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from July 1, in room of Firth, on leave.

CASE, Capt. C., Bengal staff corps, to be station staff officer at Jhansie. Dated Aug. 3.

CAREY, Lieut., 6th foot, is perm. to join the sen. dept. of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1869.

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. and adj., to offic. as qrmr. 40th N.I., in add. to his other duties, in room of Prendergast, on leave, with effect fr. June 1 last.

DAVIDSON, Capt. and adj., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer 18th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, pending return of Lieut. Dickson, from priv. leave, with effect from July 15.

DICKSON, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt., 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as adj. in add. to his other duties, on rejoining from priv. leave, with effect from July 15.

FITZGERALD, Lieut., R.A., to do duty with the Peshawur mountain batty., during leave to Europe, on m.c., of Conolly.
 GORDON, Lieut., 36th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., of 23rd N.I., v. Abbott, resigned.
 GUBBINS, Ens., of the 1st batt. 11th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 37th N.I., v. Sandon. Dated Aug. 4.
 HAMILTON, Lieut., of the Madras gen. list, inf. offic. squad. subal., to be squad. subal. permanently of 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, v. Hemans. [retires. Dated July 30.]
 LOW, Ensign R., 46th foot, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Anderson, who MAXWELL, Maj., staff corps, is appd. aide-de-camp to Maj. Troup, comdg. Meerut div., with effect from Feb. 26 last.
 MORGAN, Capt., brig. maj. at Gwalior, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., in addition to his other duties (temp.), in room of Hunter, transf. to Lahore div., with effect from Feb. 13 last. [This cancels the Gwalior dist. order confirmed March 27 last.]
 MARSH, Lieut., qrmr., to offic. as wing officer of 26th N.I., with effect from June 30 last, date of Woodcock proceeding on leave.
 PARKER, Lieut., 104th foot, to be adjt., v. Showers. Dated May 11.
 PLAYFAIR, Capt., offic. wing officer 13th N.I., to be wing officer, v. Ekins. Dated Aug. 5. [dec. Dated July 21.]
 RICHMOND, Ensign, 36th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Tyrwhitt.
 SMITH, Capt., 1st wing subal. 4th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, from July 15, in room of Brereton, on leave. [This cancels G.O. of July 8.]
 TAYLOR.—Local rank is assigned to Lieut. Taylor, 41st foot, to be capt. from April 14 last.
 WISE.—Regtl. order, dated July 15, making the following offic. appt. in room of Lieut. col. Smith, comdt., on leave, with effect fr. July 15: Capt. D. W. Wise, 2nd in com. and squadron officer, to officiate as commandant, 18th Bengal cavalry.
 WILIE, Lieut. (squad. subal. corps of guides), addl. squad. subal., to offic. as 1st squad. subal. 10th Bengal cav., with effect from July 6, during leave of Strong.

STAFF CORPS.

Aug. 13.—No. 774.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
 Capt. F. W. Dunbar, Aug. 1, 1868.
 Capt. C. N. McMullin, Aug. 7, 1868.
 No. 775.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps having completed twelve years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
 Lieut. A. L. Playfair, Aug. 5, 1868.
 No. 776.—The undermentioned officer of the med. deptmt. having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 507 of June 20, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
 Surg. N. Chevers, M.D., Aug. 1, 1868.
 No. 777.—The undermentioned officers of the med. deptmt. having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of surg. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,060 of Dec. 23, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
 Asst. surgs. W. Eddowes, J. L. Bryden, M.D., T. T. Sherlock, W. H. Kirton, G. Farrell, and B. E. W. Bensley, M.D., Aug. 4, 1868.
 No. 787.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name:—
 Lieut. W. Wilmer, of the 90th Foot, 2nd wing sub., 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) regt. of N.I., Aug. 2, 1867.

MEDICAL.

BOLSTER, Asst. Surg., M.D., No. 1 baty. 25th brig. R.A., to assume med. charge of the garrison cells at Jullapahar, in the room of Munday, with effect from July 13.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. Surg., M.D., in med. charge of 2nd regt. Central India Horse, to assume med. charge of right wing detach. 26th N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 4 last.
 COLES, Asst. Surg., in med. charge of the Lawrence military asylum, Sanawur, services placed at disposal of the C. in C., with effect from date on which he may be relieved from his present appt. (The leave given him is cancl.)
 DERENZY, Surg., sanitary comr. for the Punjab and its dependencies, is appd. a member of the municipal committee of Murree.
 KENDALL, Surg., 39th N.I., to assume med. charge of 34th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Selons, proc. to join 9th N.I. (Oude order of July 26 confd.)
 MACKINNON, Asst. Surg. C., to assume med. charge of 20th hussars, Peshawur (temp.), with effect from April 5, v. Rennie, M.D., dec.
 SELONS, Asst. Surg. E., to offic. as civil surg. of Fyzabad, in Oude. Aug. 13.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ACTING ALLOWANCES, C.S.

Financial Dept., Simla, Aug. 1.—No. 1,513.—Resolution:—The rates of acting allowances for officers of the Covenanted Civil Service and of military officers acting in civil appointments having been lately revised, the Gov. gen. in Council deems it expedient that the acting allowances of officers of the Uncovenanted Service acting in similar posts should be put on the same footing. H.E. in Council is therefore pleased to resolve that, when an officer of the Uncovenanted Service acts in such posts as are held by Covenanted civil officers, or by military officers in civil employ, they shall, in respect of acting allowances, be subject to the rules prescribed in order No. 534 of this department, dated June 16, 1868, regarding the acting allowances for Covenanted civil officers. With reference

to Rule 2 of the said rules, it will be understood that no Uncovenanted officer will be held to be entitled to subsistence allowance in virtue of this resolution.

These orders will not apply to the civil account department.

STAR OF INDIA.

Simla, Aug. 10.—No. 2,126.—Under the provisions of section 21 of the Statutes, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., as grand master, is pleased to nominate Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr to be the secretary of the most exalted Order of the Star of India.

UNTAKEN LEAVE.

Aug. 11.—No. 1,738.—Read a letter from the officiating deputy accountant-general, Punjab, No. 53, dated the 22nd ult., "inquiring whether it is necessary that untaken leave should be cancelled by an order in the Gazette."

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule for the future that untaken leave shall be cancelled by the authority which sanctioned it.

NEW SMALL CAUSE COURT.

No. 223.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to constitute a Small Cause Court in the town of Khamgaon, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Lieut. F. W. Grant, assistant comr. of the 3rd class, is appointed to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of major-general on Brigadier-gen. A. T. Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., commandant of the Punjab frontier force, during the period he may be in command of a body of troops now assembling for service in Hazara. During the period Major-gen. Wilde retains this command, he will be on the footing of an officer commanding a division in the field.

Major J. Morland, brigade major at Delhi, is appointed assistant adjutant-general to the force under the orders of Major-gen. Wilde; and Major C. C. Johnson, 1st assistant quartermaster general, is attached to the force as head of the quartermaster general's department.

The force will be organised into two brigades, and the undermentioned officers are appointed brigadier-generals of the 2nd class, temporarily, for the purpose of commanding them:—

Colonel R. O. Bright, 1st battalion, 19th foot.

Colonel J. L. Vaughan, C.B., commander, 5th Punjab inf.

H.E. the C. in C. is requested to nominate brigade majors, and to issue any further subsidiary orders.

GRANT OF THE MUTINY MEDAL.

No. 771.—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India is published for general information:—

Military.—No. 223.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, June 26.

SIR,—Having most maturely considered in Council your military letter No. 101 of March 9 last, upon the subject of the extension of the grant of the Indian Mutiny Medal as recommended in your letter, I have resolved, in view to the final disposal of all outstanding claims to that decoration, that it shall be given to all persons who were under fire against mutineers and rebels, including in the latter those who have made common cause with the insurgents, or who may be considered to have been encouraged to revolt by the fact of the rebellion, or to have been instigated to insurrection by the emissaries of the rebels at any time between the outbreak of the mutiny and the 1st November, 1859.

2. I have, therefore, to request that you will cause me to be furnished with complete rolls of all who may be considered to be entitled to the medal under this amended ruling, in view to the final settlement of this long pending question.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

DEPOT OFFICERS FOR ENGLAND.

Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 10.—In accordance with G.O. 307 of 1867, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regtl. depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage, provided no instructions to the contrary are meanwhile received from the horse guards:—

11th Hussars.—Lieut. Shuttleworth.

21st Hussars.—Capt. Wake.

1st Batt. 3rd Foot.—Capt. Daubeny.

1st Batt. 5th Foot.—Capt. Newbolt.

2nd Batt. 25th Foot.—Capt. Mair, Lieut. Garner, and Lieut. Hely.

2nd Batt. 12th Foot.—Capt. Moran.

26th Foot.—Capt. Becas, Capt. Kempson, 2nd Lieut. Eden.

36th Foot.—Lieut. Maxwell.

37th Foot.—Capt. Alleyne and Lieut. Goslin.

38th Foot.—Lieut. Beal.

58th Foot.—Eus. Harrison.

88th Foot.—Capt. Cahill.

93rd Foot.—Capt. Haynes, Lieut. Gordon, and Lieut. Welch.

102nd Foot.—Lieut. (local capt.) Humfrey.

103rd Foot.—Capt. Smith.

105th Foot.—Capt. Wilkinson.

106th Foot.—Capt. Gaitskill and Lieut. Winslow.

107th Foot.—Capt. Harrison.

109th Foot.—Lieut. Shepherd.

3rd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Capt. Lawton.

General officers comdg. divs. and dists. will avail themselves of the services of the above officers for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the ports of embarkation.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BORRADAILE, Capt., acting mag. of police, Madras, assumed charge of the court from Capt. T. Weldon on Aug. 10.
BRANDT, F., under sec. to Govt. in revenue dept., resumed charge of office from Mr. H. Sewell on Aug. 15. Mr. Brandt to act as sub sec. to board of revenue and receiver of Carnatic property, dur. abs. of Mr. Grose, on leave.
HANNINGTON, J. C., acting civil and sess. judge of Tellicherry, assumed charge of the court from the sheristadar on Aug. 11.
HORSLEY, W. D., acting civil and sess. judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the court on Aug. 12 from Mr. W. Hodgson.
MCMULLIN, Capt. J., staff officer and adjt., to be cantonment mag. of Poonamallee. Aug. 10.
SEWELL, H., to act as under sec. to Govt. in revenue dept., dur. employment of Mr. Brandt on other duty. Aug.
SULLIVAN, A. W., civil and sess. judge of Tellicherry, delivered over charge of the court to the sheristadar on Aug. 10.
WEDDERBURN, A., resigned charge of that portion of Coimbatore dist. which forms the Neilgherry Hills, now constituted into a separate dist., to Mr. J. W. Brecks, on Aug. 1.

MILITARY.

FITZROY, Lieut., 14th brigade R.A., appd. to R.H.A., and directed to join D battery, E brigade, stationed at Mhow, Bombay presidency.
LOGAN, Lieut. A., R.A., transf. from 13th brigade to C battery 14th brigade, and ordered to India.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 317.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. M. Davies, having completed 20 years' service, to be major, from Aug. 15, 1868.
Lieuts. J. B. Leggett and E. H. Thomas, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from Aug. 16, 1868.
Asst. surg. E. A. Trimnell to dep. insp. gen.'s deptmt., Mysore div. To join at the public expense.

MEDICAL.

COWEN, Staff surg. major H. L., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join his appt. at Wellington at the public expense.
NANNEY.—The appt. of Asst. surg. Nanney, 31st regt. L.I., to med. charge of the civil dispensary and jail at Berhampore, dated June 17 last, is confirmed. Aug. 10.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BARTHOLOMEW, Capt., to be dist. supt. of police in the Surat dist., but to act as dist. supt. of police in Kulladghee dist. dur. abs. of Shortt. Aug. 17.
FOXTON, W., to act as judge and session judge of Kurrachee. Aug. 15.
FORBES, Dr. G. F., to offic. temp. as insp. in chief cotton frauds dept., performing his own duties as cotton comr. in add. Aug. 17. [July 5.
GRANT, G. F. M., acted as 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, from April 2 to Hodgson, Lieut. col., to be dist. supt. of police in Shikarpoor dist. Aug. 17.
MCGILLIVRAY, Capt., to be confd. as dist. supt. of police in Canara dist. Aug. 15.
REID, G. B., act. 3rd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Ahmednuggur dist. Aug. 17.
WIDDICOMBE, Major W., to act as judicial comr. in Scinde and judge of Sudder Court in that province. Aug. 13.

MILITARY.

BEVILLE, Capt., S.C., is app. wing officer 27th regt. N.I. (1st Belooch batt.), v. Hicks, who vacates on proc. to Europe.
CARNEY, Major, is confd. in the app. of asst. adjt. gen. of army fr. June 5. This cancels G.G.O. No. 370, June 9 last.
CARRUTHERS, Ens. J. G., 4th foot, is app. to S.C., and will join 16th regt. N.I. as 2nd wing subaltern.
CUNNINGHAM, Capt., to offic. as wing officer 7th regt. N.I., in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. Wilson, proc. to Europe on m.c.
DOMVILLE, Brigadier gen., is confd. as a brigadier gen. of 1st class from Aug. 21, v. Brig. gen. Raines, c.b., whose period of service on brigade staff expires on the above date.
DUCAT, Capt., S.C., is att. for duty to 21st regt. N.I., Kirkee.
FORTEATH, Capt., S.C., is att. to 12th regt. N.I.
HAY, Lieut., S.C., is confd. in app. of qrmr. 26th regt. N.I.
HAYWARD, Major, S.C., is placed on gen. duty at Ahmedabad. Aug. 13.
HUMFREY, Ensign, 49th foot, is appd. on prob. to staff corps, and will join 27th regt. N.I. as 2nd wing subal.
HOBSON, Lieut., having been relieved from duty with the land transport train, will resume his appt. as qrmr. 22nd regt. N.I. Aug. 11.
NORMAN, Lieut., to act as adjt. 1st batt. 23rd foot, with effect fr. July 21, during absence of Lieut. and adjt. Clayton.
RAINES, Brig. gen., c.b., will continue in command of Poona div., with rank of brig. gen. Aug. 15.
SHARPIN, Rev. W. G., is appd. to offic. as joint chaplain of Kurrachee, during the absence of the Rev. W. Jones. Aug. 19.
TWENTYMAN, Capt., 18th hussars, att. to the depot at Deolalee until the opening of the season, and to offic. as interp. to the troops from the date of his arrival at that depot. Aug.

UTTERSON, Capt., staff corps, is att. to the 3rd regt. N.I.
WALKER, Lieut. col. C. W., is confirmed in the appt. of supt. of the Gackwar's contingent in Kattywar, from Jan. 30. Aug. 14.

MEDICAL.

CODY, Asst. surg., to be actg. supt. of vaccination, westn. circle. Aug. 13.
FROLIOT, Asst. surg. F., to be supt. of vaccination in Sind. Aug. 13.
RABY, Asst. surg. J., to be supt. of vaccination, southern circle. Aug. 13.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE BOMBAY RELIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 19.—With the sanction of Govt., the following movements in relief of British troops for 1868-69 are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions, which will be issued by the quartermaster general:—

Artillery.

B baty. E brig. Royal Horse Artillery, from Ahmednuggur to Mhow.
C baty. E brig. Royal Horse Artillery, from Kirkee to Hyderabad.
D baty. E brig. Royal Horse Artillery, from Mhow to Nusseerabad.
Head qtrs. 6th brig. Royal Artillery, from England to Mhow.
No. 1 baty. 6th brig. Royal Artillery, from England to Mhow.
No. 2 baty. 6th brig. Royal Artillery, from England to Aden.
No. 3 baty. 6th brig. Royal Artillery, from England to Aden.
No. 4 baty. 6th brig. Royal Artillery, from England to Kirkee.
No. 5 baty. 6th brig. Royal Artillery, from England to Belgaum.
No. 6 baty. 6th brig. Royal Artillery, from England to Kirkee.
F baty. 14th brig. Royal Artillery, from Nusseerabad to Kirkee.
G baty. 14th brig. Royal Artillery, from Abyssinia to Ahmednuggur.
A baty. 18th brig. Royal Artillery, from Kurrachee to Ahmedabad.
B baty. 18th brig. Royal Artillery, from Ahmedabad to Kurrachee.
Head qtrs. 21st brig. Royal Artillery, from Mhow to England.
No. 1 baty. 21st brig. Royal Artillery, from Aden to England.
No. 4 baty. 21st brig. Royal Artillery, from Aden to England.
No. 6 baty. 21st brig. Royal Artillery, from Mhow to England.

Cavalry.

3rd Hussars, from England to Ahmednuggur.

Infantry.

2nd batt. 1st Foot, from Nusseerabad to Bengal Presidency.
1st batt. 2nd Foot, from Aden and Hyderabad to Poona.
1st batt. 21st Foot, from England to Kurrachee.
39th Foot, from England to Poona.
46th Foot, from Poona to England.
77th Foot, head qtrs., from Nowshera to Nusseerabad; 2 companies, from Nowshera to Neemuch.
82nd Foot, head qtrs. and 7 companies, from Kurrachee to Aden; 3 companies, from Kurrachee to Hyderabad.
93rd Foot, head qtrs., from Jhansi to Poona; 3 companies, from Jhansi to Sattara.
96th Foot, head qtrs., from Poona to Bengal Presidency; 2 companies, from Neemuch to Bengal Presidency.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 15.

58th Foot.—Major gen. W. Sullivan, c.b., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. C. C. Hay, transf. to 93rd regt.; Aug. 29.
93rd Foot.—Lieut. gen. C. C. Hay, from 58th regt., to be col., v. Gen. A. F. Macintosh, k.h., dec.; Aug. 29.
95th Foot.—Major gen. J. F. Crofton to be col., v. Gen. Sir F. Cockburn, dec.; Aug. 25.
2nd Drag. Guards.—Cornet J. D. Macpherson to be lieut., by purch., v. R. V. Betty, who retires; A. McCann, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Macpherson; Sept. 16.
Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. C. J. McMahon (late Madras) to be capt., v. D. D. Anderson, dec.; July 13. Lieut. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. McMahon; July 13. 2nd Capt. J. K. Holdsworth to be capt., v. Nisbett, retired on tempy. h.p.; Lieut. B. J. Bonnor to be 2nd capt., v. Holdsworth; Sept. 16. Surg. J. R. M. Lewis, m.d., having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867; Aug. 18. Vet. Surg. J. Pile has been permitted to resign his commission; June 4.
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. J. T. Bucknill, from supernum. list, to be lieut., v. F. Firebrace, seconded; Aug. 1. The temporary commissions as lieuts. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent from the dates stated against their respective names, viz.:—H. Jekyll, G. I. Jackson, D. C. Courtney; April 17, 1866. C. C. Seton; July 17, 1866.
7th Foot.—P. St. Maur, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. W. E. Richardson, who retires; Sept. 16.
10th Foot.—Ensign C. M. Short, on app., should have been described as gent., not as gent. cadet.
12th Foot.—Qrmr. E. Farrant, from 101st foot, to be qrmr., v. Luttrell, who exch.; July 3.
21st Foot.—Capt. J. Stevenson, from 54th foot, to be capt., v. Eames, who exch.; Ensign L. A. Armet, from 32nd foot, to be ensign, v. J. H. Ewart, transf. to 78th foot; Staff Asst. surg. J. D. Crowe to be asst. surg.; Sept. 16.
24th Foot.—H. M. Atherley, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Carthew, transf. to 62nd foot; Sept. 16.
25th Foot.—Ensign A. L. H. Mackay, from 17th foot, to be ensign, v. G. Hodson, dec.; Sept. 16.

26th Foot.—Ensign H. F. J. Townsend to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. L. Cubitt, who retires; Ensign P. J. Hughes, from 29th foot, to be ensign, v. Townsend; Sept. 16.

41st Foot.—The promotion of Ensign H. E. James, which was gazetted on Aug. 21, with the date of May 7, to be v. Lieutenant M. W. Kelly, and not v. H. H. Kelly.

58th Foot.—Ensign J. L. J. Gordon to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. W. F. D. Dickinson, dec.; July 4.

77th Foot.—Capt. N. X. Gwynne, from 20th foot, to be captain, v. Laprimadaye, who exch.; Sept. 16.

79th Foot.—Ensign C. C. Mackenzie, from 78th foot, to be ensign, v. McCallum, prom.; Sept. 16. Lieutenant C. R. K. Fergusson to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieutenant H. H. Stepney, who has retired; May 30.

88th Foot.—Ensign W. L. Dalrymple to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. F. A. S. D'Acosta, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Ensign R. A. Chermiside, from 63rd foot, to be ensign, v. Dalrymple; July 9.

90th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. A. Minty, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. C. J. Weir, M.B., app. to 75th foot; Sept. 16.

91st Foot.—Paymr., with hon. rank of Capt., J. FitzGerald, from 109th foot, to be paymr., v. Paymr., with hon. rank of Major, J. A. Kysh, who exch.; Sept. 16.

101st Foot.—Qrmer. F. Luttrell, from 12th foot, to be qrmr., v. Farrant, who exch.; July 3.

103rd Foot.—Lieut. J. Burne to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. T. Price, admitted a probationer for the staff corps in India; June 26.

109th Foot.—Paymr., with hon. rank of Major, J. A. Kysh, from 91st foot, to be paymr., v. Paymr., with hon. rank of Capt., J. FitzGerald, who exch.; Sept. 16.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. A. D. Rickman to be captain, by purchase, v. L. V. Williams, who retires; Ensign F. G. D. Ackland to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Rickman; R. P. Gallwey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Acland; Sept. 16.

STAFF.

Brevet col. J. D. Carmichael, C.B., lieutenant col. 94th foot, to be deputy qrmr. gen. at Suez, to superintend the overland transport of troops to India, v. Brevet col. R. Ross, C.B., who resigns that app.

HALF PAY.

Lieut. J. S. Smith, from 7th foot, to be captain, without purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. R. S. Pritchard, from 24th foot, acting deputy asst. comy. gen., to be deputy asst. comy. gen. Commission to bear date June 29, but such antedate not to carry pay prior to Aug. 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Staff Asst. surgeons.—T. Lewis, M.B., G. E. Dobson, M.B., J. Fraser, M.D., N. A. Williamson, M.D., J. Walker, M.B., G. Ryan, gent., E. V. MacSwiney, M.D., J. S. Conyers, M.D., R. G. FitzGerald, gent., J. H. Usher, M.B., J. Leader, gent., J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., W. C. Gasteen, M.B., R. Anderson, gent., W. Geoghegan, M.B., A. H. L'Estrange, gent., A. Kirwan, gent., C. E. Jones, gent., M. Knox, gent., B. M. Craig, gent., J. R. Bahilly, gent., A. L. Brown, gent., A. A. Macrobin, M.B., F. Waghorn, M.D., C. B. Jennings, gent., W. H. Garde, gent., J. H. Reynolds, M.B., H. H. Burford, gent., T. Jackson, M.B., D. Thornton, gent., J. Latchford, M.B., G. W. L'Estrange, gent., P. T. Fraser, gent., W. J. Campbell, gent., W. F. Samuels, gent., F. A. L'Estrange, gent., O. S. Eager, gent., D. Parke, gent.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir G. P. Wymer, K.C.B., colonel of the 107th foot, who died Aug. 12:—

Lieut. gen. Sir D. Capon, K.C.B., colonel of the 106th foot, to be gen.

Capt. R. O. Farmer, R.A., to be major.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Gen. Sir F. Cockburn, colonel of the 95th foot, who died Aug. 24:—

Capt. R. P. Gabbitt, R.A., to be major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. A. F. Macintosh, K.H., colonel of the 93rd foot, who died Aug. 28:—

Capt. and Brevet major G. Davis, R.A., to be lieutenant col.

Capt. C. O'Donoghue, 76th foot, to be major.

Lieut. col. H. T. Walker, 25th foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieutenant col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1868.

Major H. Beville, Bombay staff corps, to be lieutenant col.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD.—At Bombay, Aug. 20, wife of Senior Barrackmaster J. Barnard, daughter. [M.N.I., daughter.

BEACH.—At Cannanore, Aug. 9, wife of Asst. surg. H. J. Beach, 13th regt.

BURGESS.—At the Fort, Bombay, Aug. 22, wife of J. Burgess, son.

BURN.—At Barrackpore, Aug. 15, wife of Major J. Burn, cantonment magistrate, daughter.

BYRNE.—At Bolarum, Aug. 9, wife of E. Simpson Byrne, dep. accountant gen., Hyderabad, daughter.

COCKBURN.—At Umballa, Aug. 14, wife of Lieut. col. Cockburn, paymaster, Sirhind circle, daughter. [M.N.I., son.

CONINGHAM.—At Poona, Aug. 11, wife of Capt. Herbert Coningham, 12th Cox.—At Seonee, Chupara, Central Provs., Aug. 14, wife of F. H. C. Cox, asst. conservator of forests, son. [daughter.

FALCONER.—At Mount-road, Madras, Aug. 6, wife of Price Falconer, Faunce.—At Trichinopoly, Aug. 13, wife of Lieut. and Adj. Faunce, 9th regt. N.I., daughter. [D.P.W., daughter.

FRANKLIN.—At Mount-road, Madras, Aug. 10, wife of Thomas Franklin, Gasper.—At Calcutta, Aug. 11, wife of A. S. Gasper, son.

HALL.—At Murree, Aug. 14, wife of Lieut. col. George Hall, commandant 3rd Bengal Cavalry, son.

HALL.—At Vepery, Madras, Aug. 15, wife of Rev. George Hall, son.

HARE.—At Dhurmalla, Aug. 14, wife of Capt. R. T. Hare, asst. political agent, Bhawalpore, daughter.

HUBBARD.—At Cannanore, Aug. 7, wife of George Hubbard, of Kend. worth, North Wynaad, daughter. [daughter.

HUTCHINSON.—At Poona, Aug. 9, wife of Lieut. H. S. Hutchinson, R.A., IREDELL.—At Bombay, Aug. 18, wife of Capt. F. S. Ireddell, daughter.

LAWFORD.—At Bangalore, Aug. 5, wife of Major E. M. Lawford, 4th M.L.C., daughter. [daughter.

LAWSON.—At the Retreat, Mazagon, Aug. 23, wife of H. W. G. Lawson, LIDDERDALE.—At Cumballa Hill, Aug. 21, wife of F. F. Lidderdale, son.

LILLINGTON.—At Ranchie, Chota Nagpore, Aug. 10, wife of Lieut. E. Gordon Lillingston, Bengal S.C., son. [daughter.

MACKAY.—At Madras, Aug. 18, wife of Surg. Major G. Mackay, M.D., MACTIER.—At Sattara, Aug. 16, wife of R. F. Mactier, C.S., daughter.

MARINDIN.—At Calcutta, Aug. 18, wife of H. C. Marindin, son.

MCCORMACK.—At Byculia, Aug. 20, wife of H. H. McCormack, son.

MICHAEL.—At Byculia, Aug. 19, wife of Robert Michael, daughter.

MIDDLECOAT.—At Trichinopoly, Aug. 9, wife of Lieut. F. Middlecoat, 26th regt. N.I., daughter.

MOENS.—At Nynee Tal, Aug. 16, wife of S. M. Moens, C.S., daughter.

MULLALLY.—At Aden, Aug. 11, wife of E. H. Mullaly, daughter.

OSBORN.—At Bangalore, Aug. 8, wife of Maj. W. Osborn, M.S.C., daughter.

PIGOTT.—At Agra, Aug. 12, wife of W. H. Pigott, accountant, D.P.W., Gwalior division, daughter.

RIGORDY.—At Calcutta, Aug. 18, wife of Charles Rigordy, jun., son.

ROBERTS.—At Calcutta, Aug. 12, wife of Rev. J. Roberts, junior chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, daughter.

ROBINS.—At Sehore, Central India, Aug. 11, wife of Fredk. Robins, son.

STERNDAL.—At Benares, Aug. 13, wife of H. B. Sterndal, son.

WALLER.—At Poona, Aug. 19, wife of R. W. Waller, son.

WOODROFFE.—At Calcutta, Aug. 18, wife of J. T. Woodroffe, son.

WORMALD.—At Ootacamund, Aug. 4, wife of Major gen. R. C. Wormald, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—BAUGH.—At Malligaum, Aug. 22, Montagu Bernard Baker, C.S., to Harriet Fanny, daughter of Lieut. col. Charles R. Baugh, commandant H.M.'s 9th regt. N.I.

COOPER—CLEGHORN.—At Calcutta, Aug. 11, W. J. Meadham Cooper, to Martha S., daughter of late William Cleghorn, of Cossipore.

DAVIES—GRIFFITHS.—At Calicut, Aug. 11, Capt. Arthur Matcham Davies, M.S.C., to Frances Emma Jane, daughter of Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., senior chaplain.

DEWAR—PHAYRE.—At Kirkee, Aug. 20, James Raymond Johnstone Dewar, R.H.A., to Caroline Emily, daughter of Col. Phayre, political superintendent, Upper Sind, and comdt. Sind Frontier Field Force.

DOHENY—HARRIS.—At Tranquebar, Aug. 12, James Doheny, D.P.W., Negapatam, to Charlotte Amelia, daughter of Asst. surg. A. Harris, Madras Medical Establishment, retired.

FARIS—HARRIS.—At Tranquebar, Aug. 12, John Helsdenger Faris, Telegraph Department, son of James Armstrong Faris, Toondla, N.W. Provs., to Sarah Julia, daughter of Asst. surg. A. Harris, Madras Medical Establishment, retired.

LEVI—CLEARY.—At Baroda, Aug. 10, Max Levi, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Mrs. Catherine Cleary.

McCULLUGH—NIHIL.—At Calcutta, Aug. 8, William McCullugh, to Margaret, widow of J. Nihil.

ROBINSON—HULL.—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, James Frederic Robinson, to Caroline Hull.

DEATHS.

COOK.—At Kaira, Aug. 16, Robert Henry, son of Dr. Cook, civil surg.

FAGAN.—At Calcutta, Aug. 12, Frederick William Henry, son of Major W. T. Fagan, aged 11 months.

FIDO.—At Upper Colaba, Aug. 17, Ethel, child of J. W. Fido, aged 2 years.

GORDON.—At Allahabad, Aug. 15, Caleb Mack Gordon, aged 22.

HUNT.—At Akyab, Aug. 7, Thomas Wingfield Hunt, asst. commissioner.

POOLE.—At Poona, Aug. 16, Hubert Frank, son of Clement Poole.

SANDERMAN.—At Muttra, Aug. 4, Bertrand Julius, son of J. Sanderman, aged 1 year and 10 months. [aged 1 year.

SMITHER.—At Sathyamungalum, Aug. 9, George, son of Thomas Smither, Stocks.—At Sumergunge Factory, Aug. 11, James Stocks, aged 23.

STRANGE.—At Madras, Aug. 11, Hugh Archibald Way, infant son of J. H. Strange, aged 3 months.

CIVIL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.—The following transfers of assistant engineers and subordinates are made:—Engineer Apprentice Smart, from the Rohilkund Trunk Road to the Moradabad Division, Public Works; Sub-Engineer Elliot, from the Bareilly Division, Public Works, to the Moradabad Division, Public Works; Supervisor Durrant and Overseer Corporal Egan, R.E., from the Chukrata Division to the Chukrata Road Division.

LEGISLATION.—At the last meeting of the Governor-general's Legislative Council Mr. Maine presented the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Divorce Bill, and introduced a Bill to give validity to the levy of the octroi duties in Lucknow. Mr. Strachey introduced a Bill to bring the Mouza Kheria, in the North-Western Provinces, under the regulations by annexing it to the district of Agra. This Mouza was transferred to Government by the Rana of Dholpore nearly two years ago.

Home.

ORIENTAL BANK.—The directors of the Oriental Banking Corporation have declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut.-colonel Henry Beville, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

SHIP BURNT AT SEA.—The loss of the ship *Maha Lukshmi*, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, has been announced at Lloyd's. She was burnt at sea on the 23rd of July, the crew being saved by three passing vessels. Her cargo, which was very valuable, and included 6,520 bales of cotton, was insured at Lloyd's and the various insurance companies.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were: To Calcutta, £193,200; and to Madras, £6,800. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on both Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 40 per cent.; those above will be allotted in full. The result shows an advance of about 1 per cent. compared with the previous drawings, an increased demand having arisen for remittances.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The directors of the National Bank of India (Limited) have issued their report for the half-year ending 30th June last. It states that the net profits, after providing for all charges and interest, amount to £22,353. 8s. 10d., which, with £3,064. 4s. 1d. brought forward from last half-year, shows £25,417. 12s. 11d. available for distribution. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1 per cent., is recommended, the sum of £5,800 being added to the reserve fund, and a balance of £1,069. 12s. 11d. carried forward.

THE FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH CITY PRESENTED TO LORD NAPIER.—Lord Napier of Magdala was presented on the 16th inst. with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. The presentation was made by Lord Provost Chambers, who spoke of the admiration with which the carrying out of the Abyssinian Expedition had been regarded by all classes of Englishmen. Lord Napier, in returning thanks, assured his hearers that he viewed the honour which had been conferred upon him as an ample testimony that he and his naval and military brethren had faithfully served their country in the late expedition. He was far from arrogating to himself the success of the Abyssinian Expedition. It had succeeded under many difficulties because all in their several places strove to do their duty, and acted under the guidance of a merciful and divine Providence. His lordship also eulogised the character of the Scotch people, and traced their success and usefulness in the world mainly to that religious element which so largely influences their conduct. In conclusion, he said they must all be convinced that one of the greatest enemies, if not the greatest, in all communities was ignorance; and he felt doubly exalted in receiving the honour conferred upon him that day from the hands of the man who was the first in Great Britain to place cheap instruction and instructive literature in the hands of the poorest in the country.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—(CHATHAM, Sept. 16).—The hired troop-ship *Alumbagh*, chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops to India, to augment the various corps of cavalry and infantry serving in the Madras Presidency, embarked the following troops at Gravesend this morning, under the superintendence of Brigadier-major W. W. Lynch, and the officers attached to the Quartermaster-general's Department at this garrison—viz.:—Capt. A. R. Hunter, Lieut. A. Logan, and 49 non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery; 30 non-commissioned officers and men of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers; Capt. T. D. Row, Ensign A. C. de Quesne, and 104 men of all ranks of the 2nd battalion of the 19th Regiment; Capt. E. W. Kent, Capt. A. C. Halton, and 50 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment; Capt. E. C. Ainslie, Ensign C. Mitchell, Ensign S. R. Elwes, Ensign H. W. Sandford, and 68 men of the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles; Major R. Lloyd, 36th Regt.; Major J. Richardson, Ensign R. B. Giles, and 70 non-commissioned officers and men of the 76th Regiment—total, 14 officers, 368 non-commissioned officers and men, 25 soldiers' wives, and 23 children, the whole under the medical charge of Staff-Assistant Surgeon C. E. Wikeley. After the troops had embarked, the *Alumbagh* was inspected by Major-general Freeman Murray, in command of this district. The *Alumbagh* sailed in the evening for Madras.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of 13th September contains the following extract from a letter written by Dr. Hermann Vogel, who accompanied the North German expedition to Aden as a photographer:—"At four o'clock on the 18th of August we left Aden, where the expedition had established its head-quarters. Nine-tenths of the sky was overcast, and we endeavoured to feel as resigned as possible to our probable disappointment. Our object was to obtain as many photographs as could be taken of the phenomena during the three minutes they would last, and in order to do

this we had practised with our machine, like soldiers with firearms. Dr. Frische was charged with the preparation of the plates, Dr. Zenker with putting the slides into the machine, Dr. Therle with drawing them out when they had been exposed a sufficient time, while my business was in the tent. With this division of labour we found that it would be possible to obtain six photographs in the three minutes. As the important moment approached, to our delight we saw, through a break in the clouds, the disc of the sun partially covered by the moon. The landscape around us assumed a strange hue, neither sunlight nor moonlight—the chemical colour rays were exceedingly weak. As a test we exposed a plate in the machine for fifteen seconds, and obtained a good impression of the clouds; as the disk of the sun grew smaller, the clouds opened out. The last minute before the total eclipse arrived Dr. Frische and I crept into our tent—our work began. The first plate was experimentally exposed five and ten seconds, in order to be sure of the right time. Mahommed, our black servant, brought me the first slide into the tent. I prepared the plate, and anxiously watched to see what would appear. Just then my light went out. I rushed out of the tent with the plate in my hand, and came back with a small oil lamp, which, in case of accidents, I had placed on a table outside. Eagerly I gazed on the plate—the dark border of the sun was surrounded on one side by peculiar protuberances, and on the other was a remarkable horn. The phenomena were the same in both pictures. My joy was great, but I had no time to indulge in it. The second plate, and, a moment afterwards, the third plate, were brought into the tent. Dr. Zenker shouted to us that the sun was reappearing. The total eclipse was over. The last two plates only showed slight impressions of pictures, as they had been spoilt by the clouds, which, while they were exposed in the machine, had closed in. The three plates showed protuberances on the lower border. We washed, fixed, and lacerated our plates, and took several copies of them on glass, which will be sent separately to Europe in order to insure their safe arrival."

India Office.

Sept. 19, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. M. King, Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Mr. E. D. Lockwood, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Mr. J. D. Sandford, Mr. F. C. Fowle, Mr. H. A. Mangles, Mr. G. D. Anderson (Uncov.), Mr. P. B. Doyle (Uncov.), Mr. A. Grigor (Uncov.), Mr. E. G. Wells (Uncov.), Mr. W. E. Bryan (Uncov.), Mr. W. H. St. Albin (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. M. Coghan, Mr. F. T. Willanme (Uncov.), Mr. W. C. Rennie (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. E. McKellar, Med. Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Davidson, Engrs.; Lieut. W. H. Yates, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. A. Hobson, 22nd N.I.; Capt. W. H. Newport, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. J. Cockburn, 3 mo.; Mr. R. Jardine, 3 mo.; Mr. H. Garbett (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. D. Robinson, 6 weeks.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. L. R. Ashburner, 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. F. S. Sillivant, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. Vaughan, Commissariat Dept., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Prichard, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. F. Dowden, Engrs., 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. B. Thornhill, Mr. F. Macnaghten, Mr. T. W. Gribble, Mr. A. Hope, Mr. W. J. Bramly, Mr. R. Thwaytes (Uncov.), Mr. C. Marshall (Uncov.), Mr. R. B. Foote (Uncov.), Mr. E. Hickmott (Uncov.), Mr. C. Bickers (Uncov.), Mr. H. Doveton (Uncov.), Mr. L. Berkeley (Uncov.), Mr. G. B. Maconochie (Uncov.), Mr. A. C. Campbell (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. P. P. Hutchins.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. White.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. G. Verner, Staff Corps; Lieut. M. C. Smith, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. Tyrwhitt, Staff Corps; Major W. Nembhard, Staff Corps; Major W. Briggs, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. Squire, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Paxton, Inf.; Surg. W. C. Brodrick, Med. Estab.; Col. W. Vine, Cav.; Capt. H. E. Coningham, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. R. Dick, Med. Estab.; Surg. major C. J. Sylvester, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. E. Southey, Engrs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—The wife of William H. Davies, Esq., Agent P. and O. Company, Aden, of a daughter, at 5, Winchester-terrace, Chelsea, Sept. 14.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.—SEPT. 23, 1868.

MARRIAGES.

OCTOBER 3.

DEATHS.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 26.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Dangerfield, Capt. H. K. Burke, Mr. J. C. Lord, Mr. Beckett. Major and Mrs. Fenton and infant, Mrs. Caldecott, Mr. Alexander, Miss Godfrey, Miss Macpherson, and Asst. surgeons G. W. R. Hay, J. Roche, and A. Cameron.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. D. J. and Mrs. Buist, Capt. T. B. Roe, two Misses Troup, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Mainwaring and two children, Mr. Cooke, Miss Haulon, Capt. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Scovell and two children, Miss Hurtle, Mr. Schneider, Mr. G. F. Pinn, and Mrs. Richardson.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. W. Nembhard, Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mrs. Stanley Edwards, Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mr. F. C. Latham, Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. F. C. Chapman, Miss Muir, A. Chapman, Mr. Druitt, Mr. Cahill, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. Buist, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Roberts, Miss Powell, Captain and Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. James, Mr. Brnce, Mr. Hume, and Mrs. Collett.

SEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. P. Cator, Mr. W. Roberts and son, and Mr. Bullen.

MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Conta.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KURRACHEE.—Miss Trevellyan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Lyons and two sons, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Corthorpe, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Mrs. Gubbins and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. E. Money, Gen. Sir R. and Lady Airey, and Miss Longcroft.

Miss Longcroft.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHWAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Collinson, Major and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Budden, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Lewes, Miss H. F. Robertson, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Miss Short, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. W. Dixon, Mr. Coates, Miss M. Brougham, Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. M'Grath, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Wickins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgett and child, Miss Taylor, Major T. Taylor, Mr. Jones, Mrs. A. R. Jones and child, Mrs. O'Reilly and infant, Miss M'Kennar, Miss Nicol, Mrs. Coleman and two children, Mr. Barron, Miss Buchanan, Mr. Bateman, and Mrs. Scott.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Grant, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. F. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. H. Cowie, Mrs. A. Hodgson, Mr. W. J. M'Gregor, Mr. Charles Macrae, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. Connaw, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mrs. James, Capt. and Mrs. Ingfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maynard, Mr. E. B. Baker and friend, Mrs. M'Raë, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. G. Argenti, Mr. R. R. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Verner, Misses Verner (two), Mr. Winter, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Tretts.

SEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters, Lieut. Woodhouse, and Mr. Phillips.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Major and Mr. Phillips.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Allan, Miss Holland, Miss Hervey, Major and Mrs. Bassey, Col. and Mrs. McGregor and child, Miss McGregor, Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Bassey, Col. and infant, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. E. G. Davis, Miss Allen, Miss infant, Mrs. Tristral and infant, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. E. G. Davis, Miss Allen, Miss Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett and two children, Miss Goodwin, Miss Weld, and Mr. Monckton.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. T. Rutherford, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. L. Moucrieff, Mr. W. D'Oyley, Miss Vansittart, Col. Price, Miss Price, Mr. W. McGavin, Mr. M. Dickenson, Mr. Hossack, and Lieut. H. Bulkeley.
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Jno. Watson and two children, Mr. Vlasto, Mr. Sevastopulo, Mr. Syriotti, Mr. W. J. Bramly, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Roberts.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. R. A. Clementson, Capt. E. Shaw, Miss Atkinson, Capt. E. Cave, Mrs. W. B. Leggett and three children, Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Mr. Caldwell and two children, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. J. Lindsay, Miss Elliott, and Miss Dixon.
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Miss Scott, Mr. M'Iver, Mrs. L. M'Iver, Miss Doherty, Dr. H. S. Shaw, Capt. H. S. Rogers, Mrs. M. Lenn, Dr. Duff, Surgeon-major and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. J. H. Campbell, Mr. Grove, and Mr. H. Edwards.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Rev. Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Pickwood and two daughters.
MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Higson, and Mr. Watson.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Campbell.
MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. Pouncefote.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. White.
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Nicholls.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Winter, Major and Mrs. Smith and two children, and Lady Merewether.
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. T. W. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hewett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henderson, Mrs. Bunnie, Mrs. Reynell Taylor, Major and Mrs. E. A. Green, Mr. A. A. Wace, Mr. J. Hammick, Mrs. G. H. Ogbourne, Mr. Ollivant, Lieut. A. W. Bird, Mr. Jefferson, Miss Caunter, Mr. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Mrs. Tomkyns, Miss Vansittart, Mr. G. C. Bird, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Blay, and Mr. Graham.

SURE to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Fallon, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Mr. Marillier, Mr. Steel, and Capt. H. C. Brown.

SURE to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Aitken.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Forster, and Mrs. Neville.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Colonel Hamilton and six children and governess, Dr. P. Smith and family, and Gen. and Mrs. Newton and three children.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Boothby and child, Miss Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Curtoys and child, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunter and two children, Mr. T. Smith, Surg. major J. K. Webb, Mr. W. Tod, Major G. W. and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. H. St. G. Tucker, Miss Macallum, Mrs. Alone and two daughters, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. H. R. Bradford and infant, Rev. Mr. Hime, Major F. E. Laing, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Hobhouse's two children, Mr. Page, Mr. Studd, Mr. Fielden, Mrs. Clarke, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carnegie.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Miss Russell, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Sir Jno. Wemyss, Bart., Mr. A. Marguerite, Mr. A. M'Millan, Mrs. Tacker, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. J. Cunningham, Mr. Whittemay, Mr. White, Mrs. Fraser and three daughters, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Miculachi, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and infant, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Mackenzie, and Miss Irvine.

SURE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Selback.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. J. D. S. Bennett, Miss Thornhill, Mrs. Borthwick and two children, Mr. H. T. Knox, and Mr. Wynch.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Cornish, Surg. major and Mrs. Brett, Mr. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Cox, and Mr. J. H. Campbell.

SURE to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Paxton.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, and Mr. R. P. Colvin.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Christian, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leathes, Mr. H. Baring Lawford, Miss Cresswell, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. R. D. Alexander, Rev. R. and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Little, Rev. B. Montgomery, Mr. E. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Dick, Major Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chapman, Capt. Gillespie, and Mrs. M'Gregor.

SURE to BOMBAY.—Colonel and Mrs. Briggs, Capt. D. M'Intyre, Miss Wood, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieut. Col. Dillon, and Lieut. Scott.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Lady Ouseley and three children.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Partridge, and Mr. Gregory.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Lady Keppel and two children.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Young.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. S. R. Wallace and Mr. E. Higgins.

MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mr. Boyle.

SURE to SYDNEY.—Mr. Wilson.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. H. C. Hunt, and Mr. Loing.

MARSEILLES to ADEY.—Capt. Hickman.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. T. M'Haffie.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.

The *Times* acknowledges that though Calcutta of late has been partially drained, washed, and lighted, and is by no means such a sink as it used to be, it is still a most unhealthy place. Even where the climate does not kill, it paralyses. It exhausts the energy and vigour of Europeans till it leaves them almost incapable of work, and it is a fact that a good deal of official business, notwithstanding the distance, is managed better at Simla than at Calcutta, owing to the better condition of those in charge of it. But the recommendation of Simla is merely this, that it is in "the hills." Suppose, however, that instead of travelling all the way to Simla the Government were to strike at once due north from Calcutta itself, and get into the hills above Bengal, instead of the hills above Delhi? It happens that the plan could be adopted without difficulty, for there, exactly at the spot indicated, is Darjeeling, and near Darjeeling is a lofty plateau which we have recently acquired from Bhootan. One-third of the distance, too, between Darjeeling and Calcutta is already traversed by a railway, and the entire communication could be completed, in these days of mountain lines, with perfect ease. Once finished, it would enable the Government of India to enjoy pure air and public opinion at the same time, and would put an end, as we are now told, to a question which nobody knew how to solve satisfactorily in any other way.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 3d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 8d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 1; Agra, August 29; Calcutta, August 27; Madras, August 26.

The sudden squall on the Hazara frontier seems to have blown itself out very soon. Just as our troops had gathered together for the fray, no enemy turns up to gratify their war-like yearnings. Since Colonel Rothney's brush with the insurgents, nothing seems to have happened worth the telling; unless the report of another slight encounter in which General Wilde himself was wounded and many of the 19th Foot slain or hurt should prove true. If some of the raiders had indeed been hemmed in between the swollen Indus and the Hills, it is not unlikely that they would do their best to get out of the scrape. But all latest accounts agree in representing the enemy as having fled the way they came, and it is generally asserted that so far as they are concerned the war is over. The whole affair, we are told, was one of those plundering forays, of which so many have been recorded from time to time since our conquest of the Punjab. It is positively denied that the attack on the police at Oghee had any other origin than the grudge owed by a certain Khan to those who had spoilt his trade in smuggled goods, or any other meaning than a wild desire for revenge. He persuaded a party of Hussunzais to join him in quest of plunder, and that was all. Of any widespread league among the hillmen of Swat, Bonair, and other places no token has yet been discovered. As for the Wahabees who were to follow the Akhoond of Swat's lead in a general crescentade against the English, it seems that all he cares for is to rid himself of their odious neighbourhood, and of the perilous co-operation of the pretender Feroze Shah.

STILL it is possible that the force so quickly brought upon the scene may have work cut out for it in the cold weather,

either in the way of teaching the hill tribes a severer lesson than they have learnt for some years past, or in bringing another slice of border-land under our own rule. Large as it is already, the present force falls short by seven or eight thousand of the number demanded by the local authorities as a permanent frontier army. To that demand however, backed as it was by the pleadings of the Commander-in-Chief and Sir H. Durand, who was just on the point of leaving Simlah on his way home, the Viceroy has apparently turned a deaf ear.

UNTIL the other day these Hussunzais had ceased from troubling us ever since the year 1852, when a pretty strong force was sent after them into the Black Mountain, to take signal vengeance for the murder of two customs' officers the year before. On that occasion they suffered heavily in burnt villages and ruined stores. This time it seems that the old suspicions which led to the murder of Messrs. Tapp and Carne were again aroused by the movements of our survey parties along the border, which movements they regarded as the heralds of approaching interference with their freedom. Hence, no doubt, the readiness with which they listened to Atta Mohammad Khan's suggestions of a raid against our new police posts. A trustworthy correspondent of the *Times of India* avows his belief that as soon as all things are ready for the move General Wilde will receive orders to enter the Black Mountain and repeat the performances of 1852.

THE rains in Guzerat have caused immense damage to life and property in many of the larger towns as well as the country villages. In Ahmedabad alone ten thousand houses are reckoned to have been destroyed, involving a loss of nearly £200,000. In a small neighbouring village three hundred and fifty houses disappeared. Kaira and Baroda have also suffered badly. On the 11th August the whole country was under water, and scores of people lost their lives, while hundreds of houses were swept away. Many lives were saved by the elephants which the Gaikwar sent out to the sufferers' rescue. Of the number known to have perished no reckoning has yet been made, especially in the rural districts. As much as eighteen inches of rain fell at Ahmedabad in twenty-four hours. The railways of course have shared in the general disaster. Ahmedabad letters of the 12th August only reached Bombay on the 27th. Great damage has been done to the early crops, but the rice would be all the better for a soaking, and the health of men and cattle continued good. At Kaira Mr. Elliot, the magistrate, seems to have rendered conspicuous service to all who came within his reach. In the height of the storm he was out in a small boat saving lives, serving out food, and looking after endangered property. His bungalow and outhouses were placed at the disposal of as many as could find shelter therein.

GURHWAL in Kemaon has also been ravaged by a heavy flood, which washed away many houses, large flocks of sheep, and about seventy-five natives. In Burmah also there have been heavy floods. From Bengal, whose turn of suffering came first, the latest accounts seem tolerably cheering.

CAPTAIN SLADEN was on his way back to Rangoon from Momein; his projected journey to Talifoo having been given up. No further news has been heard of Mr. Cooper. A French expedition from Saigon to Hankow has reached the latter place after two years' wanderings. Four months of that time its members had to halt at Bassack, waiting for passports from Ava

and Peking. After a year on the road they reached Stien-Kong, on the borders of Laos. A month was wasted at Muong-Yong in getting the needful signatures to their passports from the Burmese authorities. In October they crossed the Burmese frontier into Yunnan. Last March M. de Lagrée, leader of the expedition, died at Tung Chuen. By that time the rest of the party had crossed the Yangtze river and arrived at Tali, a large town on the borders of a lake 5,900 feet above the sea. On the 10th May Suchan was sighted, and Hankow itself was entered on the 9th June, after two years of perilous wandering and disheartening delays.

THE Bombay papers are deploring the return home of Dr. Birdwood, a gentleman long conspicuous in Bombay for his zealous services in the cause of medicine and many kindred sciences. As unpaid secretary to a number of learned or scientific bodies he seems to have fairly belied the common experience about unpaid work, and the thoroughly efficient way in which he discharged his regular duties of professor in the Grant Medical College during the last ten years have drawn forth a full tribute of praise from each succeeding Principal, from Dr. Morehead to Dr. Hunter. He entered the Bombay Medical Service in 1855, well found in all sorts of practical knowledge, and blessed with an unusual stock of mental energy. In two years he had got together a large collection of drugs and vegetable products of all kinds, which were made over to the Central Museum. As curator of that Museum Dr. Birdwood strove hard and long to get up a regular system of local museums throughout the Presidency; but so far his efforts and those of his great ally, Dr. Bhau Dai, have not been rewarded with much success. During the last ten years he has been Professor of various branches of science in the Grant College. In 1862 he became a Fellow of the re-organised Bombay University, and was twice appointed Registrar in the same. He seems to have been a sort of intellectual Briareus, good for any kind of public work; for we find him acting now as honorary secretary to famine committees, and for several years as a most active and able justice of the peace. Such a man of course was sure to wield his pen as vigorously as his scalpel, and to wage constant warfare with obstructives of every class. But his faults were only the excess of his better traits, while his services will long keep his memory green among the people of Bombay. He returns home, we regret to hear, in a very shattered state of health.

THE Bombay Bank Commission resumed its sittings on the last day of August. The interval has not been idly spent in comparing notes and preparing questions on fresh points of inquiry; among others, we are told, on the management of the Banks of Bengal and Madras. Premchund Roychund and Dossabhoj Dunjeebhoj were re-examined. They admitted that two accounts kept in the latter's name were really accounts in which Premchund himself and Messrs. Blair, Tracey, Morison, and Hannay, were directly concerned. Mr. Premchund was also pressed to say how many of the jewels bought by him were afterwards given away to serviceable friends. He owned that one diamond necklace, costing £3,000, had been given by him to Mrs. Scott, but that most of the other presents had been of small value. Mr. R. H. Baker, deputy manager of the Asiatic Bank, was also re-examined. The President, referring to a letter, in which Mr. Baker had denied through the *Bombay Gazette* that either Mr. Blair or Mr. Morison had opened accounts with the Asiatic Bank in Premchund's name, admitted its "verbal" accuracy, but appealed to Dossabhoj's evidence in proof of its essential falsehood. The accounts had not been opened in Premchund's name, simply because Dossabhoj had done convenient duty for Premchund.

THE Indian papers tell us, "on excellent authority," that it has been resolved "to resuscitate the old Indian navy." What this exactly means we must wait to learn. It may merely mean that certain departments of the local marine are to be brought more closely under the rules and discipline of a fighting service than they now are. If its real meaning should extend to the reconstruction of a navy for India separate from that of England, we may at least hope that it will be more under the control of Indian rulers than the present transport service has come to be. What with the demands of the English war departments, these splendid steamers might as well be paid out of the English exchequer for all the use they are to the Indian Government.

THE Government, we are told, have really ordered an inquiry, to be carried on by Major Elliot, into the connection of Dr. Campbell, Major Evans Bell, Major Gray, and Mr. W. B. Richardson, with the late Rajah of Mysore, in whose accounts their names figure as recipients of money paid to them for value received. At first blush the inquiry suggests conduct open to question on the part of those concerned; but we trust that nothing worse will come out of it than what we know already—namely, that certain gentlemen having done their best in the cause of a certain native prince, were entitled to fair payment for results achieved.

FROM Kabul we have further details concerning Shere Ali's success. He entered the city on the 14th August, and was everywhere received with apparent rejoicing. The Ghilzais had settled down. Yakob Khan held Ghuzni for his father. Azim Khan with three hundred troopers had fled towards Turkistan, to join Abdurrahman Khan at Balkh. Such is the story, which needs confirmation, at least with regard to the intentions of Abdurrahman Khan. It was the latter's own Lieutenant, Ismael Khan, who first occupied Kabul for Shere Ali.

WE are glad to see that Mr. Charles Mills is to receive a baronetcy for his long and useful services. In the event of Sir Proby Cautley's retirement we believe that Sir H. Rawlinson will be chosen in his stead.

WE stop the press to announce that Sir F. Halliday was yesterday (Tuesday) elected to a seat in the Council of India, in the place of Mr. Mills.

No one who has ever had to travel long distances by night in a railway carriage will find fault with the complaint of "Bengal Civil Service," as published in another column. Even for persons in good health a long night-journey in a carriage at once unclean and closely-packed is not a thing to desire, and the want of sleeping-room on our own railways is a standing disgrace to our civilisation. In India and on the Continent they manage things better; and we trust that the outcries of English travellers and the influence of the P. and O. Company will soon bring about a like reformation in Egypt, through which so many invalids are continually passing homewards. The carriages on the Cairo and Alexandria line were certainly clean and roomy enough for ordinary travelling by day some ten or twelve years ago; but age and use have evidently not improved them in respect of cleanliness and general comfort. Now that a new line runs right through to Suez without stopping midway, some better accommodation for invalids and weakly people of all ages becomes more needful than ever.

THE Indian Government has made a good move in the matter of telegrams. It has just announced the establishment of a uniform tariff of one rupee for ten words from any one station in India to any other. Reduce that rate some day to eight annas for twenty words, and India will have almost touched the limits of the attainable on that score.

WE observe that several officers of the non-purchase regiments have hastened to correct the impression of a contemporary as to the unwillingness of officers in those regiments to serve at home. Their assertions merely confirm our own belief on that point. It is certain that the officers originally appointed to these regiments looked forward with hope and pleasure to the chance of one day coming home with their corps; and it is obvious that those among them who are still of that mind would deem it a cruel breach of faith if the promised tour of home service were not carried out. Numbers of the men, too, would have equal cause for complaint. But there cannot be any serious intention of breaking the pledge already given.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Smith, 21st Bombay N.I., Aug. 26.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

FROM BOMBAY.—Dr. Birdwood, Major H. C. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. G. Shout, Mr. J. F. Callaghan, Mr. Rowett, Mr. W. E. Crum, Mr. A. M. Reid, Veterinary surg. Berne, Major Allardyce.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Syria, Oct. 2.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Ander, Mr. J. Soy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1868.

INDIA'S FRONTIER POLICY.

SOME of the English journals are in great alarm lest the recent massing of troops on the Punjab frontier should mean more than meets the eye of a distant observer. An army of ten or twelve thousand men would never surely be needed to punish a few turbulent mountaineers. Have they not therefore been brought together for some ulterior purpose of aggressive self-defence against the white invaders of Turkistan? Put this and that together, look at the Russian eagles swooping nearer and nearer the Hindu Khoosh, consider the warlike yearnings of the Anglo-Indian public, remember that men and officers fresh from Abyssinia have been hurrying up into the Punjab, and mark how many centres of disaffection keep smoking and crackling along the North-Western frontier. If in view of all these omens the troops so promptly mustered under General Wilde mean nothing more than a timely precaution against the spreading of a local outbreak, why, all we can say is, that appearances are misleading, and our fears will be most agreeably belied.

If appearances are not misleading, what sort of comfort is to be drawn from the change which Indian journals announced some weeks back in the Viceroy's foreign policy, a change concurrent with the progress of Russian arms in Bokhara, and of Shere Ali, the Russian favourite, in Afghanistan? And if Sir John Lawrence is at last yielding to popular pressure, is it likely that his successor will keep a tighter hand on a public always impatient of quiet riders? The Hazara insurgents may have had enough of fighting for the present; but is not the whole frontier ripe for an explosion, and may we not any day find ourselves embroiled in a war of conquest with the Afghans themselves?

So reason the alarmists, not altogether without cause. But we trust that events will once more prove their fears extravagant, if not quite groundless. Our countrymen in India may thirst, as they are naturally prone to do, for any new excitement that will ruffle up the smooth monotony of daily existence in an ungenial climate. We who live in a whirl of cares and novelties that often makes us yearn for the less fatiguing sameness of a quiet life can hardly blame those others for indulging a like desire for change in the opposite direction. It is also natural that a small garrison of Englishmen in a conquered country should be quick to seize any occasion for enforcing the supremacy of the British name. But the statesmen to whose keeping we entrust the destinies of British India have to keep their

ears open to other voices than those of Anglo-Indian society. They are bound, among other things, to reckon with the State politics and the public opinion of this country. Both these influences are dead against any attempt at resuscitating the aggressive policy of 1839. Englishmen at home still have a deep-rooted objection to burning their fingers in that fire. Nor is the new-born horror of annexation likely to be lulled just yet by any evidences of the danger that may some day threaten us from the side of Turkistan. Let the fire-eaters and alarmists harrow us never so persistently with fearful warnings of what will happen if we keep our eyes shut to all tokens of Muscovite progress, we only murmur a qualified assent to their reasonings, and refer them for readier listeners to our descendants in the third or fourth generation. To our charmed ears all that outcry sounds like "a tale of little meaning, though the words are strong." General Kaufmann may push his outposts as near the Afghan or the Cashmere frontier as he will; Shere Ali may make and break as many promises as he dares of serving Russia in return for Russian gold; but the British lion will neither wag his tail nor even lift his sleepy head up for a moment from between his unguarded paws.

Even if John Bull were less strongly wedded to his peaceful theories, yet another consideration would deter the rulers of British India from any rash attempt to remove their neighbour's land marks. The Indian tax-payer cannot bear many turns of the fiscal screw. His masters know well enough the danger of squeezing too much money from the pockets of an alien people, whose loyalty resolves itself into a sort of general acquiescence in the benefits of a strong but just and thrifty rule. They cannot afford to raise their military expenditure beyond its present high pitch, or to invent new taxes in order to take all possible precautions against a likelihood which is certainly distant, and seemingly far from tangible. Nothing yet visible in the movements of the Muscovite Philip seems to warrant any forward movement on the part of his English rivals. The waiting policy is still the wisest, and we have no fear that Lord Mayo, whose own good sense will be backed by the counsels of experienced Statesmen in both countries, will set aside the traditions of former governments and embark on a course of expensive meddling, which can only lead to fresh entanglements involving heavier expense.

There may however be good reasons for the present mustering of troops on the North-West frontier, whether as a warning to our ill-wishers there and elsewhere, or as a first step towards a hostile movement, against certain of the hill-tribes, whose conduct may have justified some sterner measure than a peaceful blockade or the stoppage of a small subsidy. If "a free open passage" be needed between Hazara and Kohat, it may be worth our while to annex by force of arms the intervening ground; or if some spot of vantage for overawing the restless borderers in that direction be worth the gaining, there might be no harm in bringing a few thousand more Hussanzais and Chiggunzais under the British yoke. Nobody will blame us for dealing with these tiresome rascals in a stronghanded way, after milder measures have been tried to no purpose. Nor can any one doubt that the speed with which so large a force has been got together on the Punjab frontier will improve the lesson which Lord Napier's march to Magdala has already taught those gentry in both continents, who were rather too ready to believe in the decline of England's military power. Alike in the bazaars of Asia and the drawing-rooms of Europe will people have been once more reminded of our strength to punish all rash misreckoners on British forbearance.

CALCUTTA AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA may be a very pleasant place to live in during the cold weather, and not absolutely fatal to men of iron constitutions at other times of the year. But with all deference to the *Pall Mall's* correspondent, "R. D. M.," we fear that his "facts" are less able to bear strict analysis than those brought forward by the journal he addressed. The fact, for instance, that "no

Governor-general, from Warren Hastings to Lord Canning (except the aged and worn-out Lord Cornwallis), had died in India, although they had worked in Calcutta, and worked hard, during almost the whole terms of their respective incumbencies," would count for little, were it never so true, in the general question of Calcutta's healthiness. It may be perfectly true again that no Advocate-general except Mr. Ritchie died in Calcutta, or was driven homewards with health "utterly broken down." Grant that Lord Canning left India in good health, strange as that piece of news must have sounded in many ears, and that other supposed victims of a tropical climate died of old age or want of excitement or excess of tobacco, what does it all prove? Merely that some men may live for a few years on hard work and handsome allowances in a climate where adult Englishmen of the second generation are never to be seen, and in a city whence crowds of white sufferers yearly hasten to the hills or on board homeward-bound vessels to recruit their shattered health. By the same tokens it might be easy to prove that Europeans have no right to fall ill and die in the West Indies or on the African coasts.

But what if some of these very facts turn out to be more or less founded on fancy? Last week we hinted no small surprise at learning that so many viceroys had worked hard and thriven year after year in the British-Indian capital. Had we been always dreaming then of the frequent journeys made by one viceroy after another to places far away from the banks of the Hooghly? Was it, after all, true that Lords Auckland, Hardinge, Ellenborough, Dalhousie, spent all, or nearly all, their time within the wholesome and delightful circuit of the Mahratta Ditch? If it were so, "R. D. M." was surely in the right on that point, and Calcutta could not be so very unhealthy a place for hardworking officials on fat salaries.

Another writer in the *Pall Mall* however has since come forward to strengthen us in our former scepticism. Major Chesney quietly appeals from "R. D. M.'s" facts to those of history. "That the Governors-General survived their terms of office is wholly inconclusive"—he remarks, "one way or the other, for the excellent reason that, since the time of Lord William Bentinck, the greater part of their service in India was spent away from Calcutta." Lord William Bentinck "made two long tours in Upper India," and after his return to Bengal was driven away by sickness to the Nilgherries, whence he descended in the cold weather merely to prepare for his voyage home. Lord Auckland's wanderings in Upper India must still be fresh to the readers of "Miss Eden's lively work." Neither Lord Ellenborough nor Lord Hardinge saw much of their capital. As for Lord Dalhousie, we are reminded that he left Calcutta in 1848 and never returned till 1851, after which came "a long sea-tour" in Eastern waters, and a hot season passed in the Nilgherries. No wonder, we may add, that Lord Dalhousie was able to hold the reins of Government three years beyond the appointed term; and yet it is notorious that he came back to England a death-stricken man.

Of Viceroys "whose reigns have left a mark on Indian history, Lord Wellesley was most constant to his capital, but his correspondence shows clearly with what difficulty even his energy struggled against the lassitude induced by the enervating climate of Lower Bengal." In facts like these we find sufficient answer to any argument based on their non-existence. As for the healthiness of Calcutta judges, barristers, and so forth, "R. D. M." is welcome to make the most of it. Are not lawyers everywhere among the toughest of men? And yet we have a notion that even Sir Charles Jackson owes something of his rosy countenance and unweakened energy to well-timed draughts of sea and mountain air. Do not Calcutta barristers also take their holiday? Are there no trips to the Sandheads, Singapore, Maulmain, or China for toil-weary merchants or ailing members of the Revenue Board? No one doubts that a certain percentage of Englishmen, including many who might have died young in their own country, do manage to live on for years amid the vapours and the poisonous gases of Lower Bengal. But is it not equally certain that

disease and death between them make endless havoc among our countrymen in those parts, and that very many lives have only been saved by a timely retreat from Calcutta to some more genial clime? How too, on "R. M. D.'s" theory, can we account for the "very painful statistics of death and disease in the High Court during the last five years," which Mr. Maine lately found in a minute by Mr. Seton-Karr?

All this however is beside the true mark. The question of the hour is not whether Calcutta is really unhealthy, but whether it shall continue to be the seat of the Indian Government. "On grounds of salubrity alone it would hardly"—in Mr. Maine's opinion—"be worth while changing the seat of government to any other place in the plains of India." If Calcutta were otherwise the fittest place for the capital of India, its seeming unhealthiness would hardly affect the issue by a hair's breadth. Mr. Maine admits that "men bred in India may work well in extraordinary bad climates," and Major Chesney in his book declares that "there are few places where all classes, official and non-official, work harder" than in Calcutta. Even the concomitant evils pointed out by the latter, in the constant changes and the larger staff of officials needed "to supply the places of inevitable absentees during the annually recurring sickly season," might well be borne in consideration of any preponderant benefits. But where are we to look for those benefits? Calcutta, the natural capital of Bengal proper and the true commercial capital of more than half British India, can show no better claim than its military position and its European surroundings to become the permanent head-quarters of the Central Government. In the one respect it stands perhaps unrivalled; in the other it is only matched by Bombay. But a good military position is of little use without an army to hold it; and, as Major Chesney truly observes, "a Government stationed at Calcutta sees nothing of the army," with which the rulers of an empire above all things military ought to "come into frequent contact."

As for the benefit derived from the presence of a large European community, we think that more than enough has been made of an argument which implies that the rulers of two hundred million Asiatics ought to be guided by the public opinion of a few hundred English traders. As a centre of native opinion, Calcutta cannot compete with Bombay, Benares, Delhi, or Lahore. It represents the opinions only of a single province, and that by no means a typical one. Almost any other great city would form a safer guide to the feelings and requirements of the people at large. No native indeed from any part of India outside Bengal cares to enter so ill-renowned a city even under the most tempting inducements, such as the desire to redress a personal grievance, or the offer of a seat in the Legislative Council.

A Government always fixed in Calcutta must not only tend to overshadow and cramp the local Government of Bengal; it also tends to localise the working of its own machinery, and to stunt the political growth of those who administer it. It was not till Lord Canning got away from the Presidency that he found, as so many Viceroys had found before him, how much he had to learn and to unlearn about Indian affairs. Calcutta moreover is too far from the Punjab frontier on the one hand and from Central and Southern India on the other. If you must have an abiding seat of Government let it be at Poonah or Allahabad, of which places the latter has much to say for itself even from the military point of view.

But there is no sufficient reason for tying the Supreme Government down to any one spot. It is universally allowed that the Viceroy ought to travel, and experience shows that he cannot travel and keep up to his work without the constant presence of his council, which serves indeed as his cabinet. Under Sir John Lawrence this plan of taking the whole Government on circuit has been carried out with marked success. The feasibility of it has proved itself—*solvitur ambulando*. Thus far, indeed, the Government has oscillated between Simlah and Calcutta only; but the experiment could easily be extended to other cities. Lord Elgin, had he lived, would have carried the departments

and the High Court with him, at the beginning of each cold season, into camp near each of the great native cities in turn, such as Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow, or Benares. Some scheme of this sort is surely worth the trying, and Simlah might still remain the hot-weather retreat of the Government, unless room could be found for all at Poonah or on some other range of hills. One thing at any rate seems inevitable, that the Supreme Government must drop all its old connections with that of Bengal, must cease to be in any way concerned in local politics, and must play towards the several provinces of India some such part as the American President and Congress play towards the several States of the Union. That is the great want at this moment for British India, a strong central government busying itself with all matters of imperial urgency, wielding a direct control over all native States and outlying territories, and leaving the provincial governments a wide discretion in the management of their own affairs. The present system of governing India from Bengal is a sheer anachronism, the excuses for which grow yearly less tenable.

Correspondence.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY AND THE EGYPTIAN TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I forward the annexed correspondence for publication, because it is, I think, due to the P. and O. S. N. Company that the public should know they do their best to have the defects of the Egyptian Transit Administration remedied, and also because in my opinion passengers should continue to complain till such time as better and cleaner carriages are provided on the Egyptian Railway.—Yours obediently,
Sept. 21, 1868.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

COPIES.

To the Secretary to the Directors of the P. and O. S. N. Company,
122, Leadenhall-street.

Sir,—Having with my wife recently travelled through Egypt with railway tickets issued by your office in Calcutta on behalf of the Egyptian Transit Administration, I think it advisable to call your attention to some points in which there is room for improvement. I am aware that the conduct of the Transit Administration is entirely in the hands of the Egyptian Government, but it seems to me that it is better on every account that your office should be the channel for communicating to that Government any complaints that may be made on matters connected with the Transit.

My first and principal cause of complaint is as to the character of the accommodation provided for the railway journey. For £4. 10s., for a railway journey of 250 miles, one may reasonably expect to be conveyed in a clean and comfortable carriage, in addition to being landed and embarked, and to the free transport from steamer to steamer of three cwt. of personal baggage. My experience is that the carriages are not clean, and for a night journey with eight occupants in each compartment they certainly cannot be considered comfortable. The passengers of the steamer by which I arrived at Suez were forwarded from that place to Alexandria during the night, and I am informed that it is now the usual practice to send homeward-bound passengers right through Egypt, the train leaving Suez in the evening. I do not think therefore that it is too much to expect of the Egyptian Transit Administration that they should provide carriages with sleeping berths; and, in any case, the number of occupants of each compartment should, when the journey is performed at night, be limited to four.

My second complaint is that there is no printed tariff of prices at the refreshment stations on the railway line. A shilling—the price now asked—for a cup of tea or coffee, or a bottle of soda-water, appears excessive. These charges may be requisite to induce people to keep refreshment-rooms in the desert, but I cannot think they are necessary at Cairo. I would advocate a printed tariff (not necessarily uniform for all the refreshment-rooms), approved by some official of the P. and O. Company, acting on behalf of the passengers.

Lastly, the ladies' waiting-room at Cairo is not strictly kept for the use of ladies only. It may be said that the fault lies with the passengers, as the object for which the room is intended is written up over the door. This defence is however an imperfect one; as at night with but a dim light the superscription is not easily seen. The remedy is a coloured lamp hung over the doorway, with inscriptions indicating the object of the room.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,
August 28, 1868.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street,
19th Sept., 1868.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and in reply regret to inform you that our formal communica-

tion must have been wrongly addressed, as it has apparently miscarried. We beg to thank you for the suggestions you make regarding the transit of passengers through Egypt. A representation shall, in accordance with your request, be forwarded to the Egyptian authorities, to whom the company are constantly addressing suggestions for the greater convenience of passengers.—We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants,
(Signed) A. M. BETHUNE,
For the Managing Directors.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE RUMOURED OCCUPATION OF HERAT BY PERSIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* deems it quite natural that the present commotion on the North-West Frontier should give rise to rumours, which, if not well founded, are at least suggestive. Within this category may be included the report that the Persians are once more bent upon the acquisition of Herat, and that Shere Ali Khan, at present on the floodtide of fortune, far from throwing any obstacles in the path of the Shah's ambition, is ready to bargain for its cession. Even if we credit the first part of the story, which is not intrinsically improbable, we cannot believe that there is much truth in the second, unless the supposed bargain be an item in some double-dealing policy; for it is most unlikely that the master of Afghanistan would willingly give up a city of so much importance. It is more probable that negotiations on the subject should have been begun merely to gain time, and that once firmly seated at Cabul Shere Ali Khan will hold fast by the western gate of his dominions. Nevertheless, in the present wide-spread commotion on our mountain frontier, the advance of the Russians to Bokhara, and the encroachments of the Persians in Seistan, it would not be prudent to overlook any tendency of Persia to profit by Afghan anarchy, Russian proximity, and possible British indifference. The assumed movement on Herat may be a branch of the difficulty which besets the north-west frontier. It may, on the other hand, be wholly distinct from our imbroglio with the mountain tribes. It may be merely an inferential rumour having no solid basis in fact. A reasonable view of the case suggests at once the obvious interest of Russia in pushing a policy of disintegration, as a preliminary to any advance on the Indus. There is no ground for supposing that Russia will act in Asia on principles widely different from those which govern her European policy. It would be absurd to credit her with a disinterestedness in the East which she has never shown in the West, and it is fair to believe that she would stimulate the Persians to encroach on Afghanistan, as she urges the Greeks and Servians to dismember Turkey. We must never forget that Russia seeks power, dominion, renown, and if in accomplishing her aims she substitutes order for anarchy, an approach to civilisation for barbarism, yet that her primary motive is aggrandisement and its prestige. It would suit Russia that Persia should hold Herat just as it forwarded her views to suggest the advance into Seistan.

Admitting the possibility of a Persian occupation of Herat we may fairly consider what is the value of the "key to India," and whether, under the altered state of affairs on the Jaxartes and Oxus, Herat is still what it certainly was in 1856-7. In former years, when the Russians barely held their own on the Lower Jaxartes, it was always assumed that, if India were invaded the line of operations would run from Mazanderan through Meshed and Herat, and never that the track of Russian conquest would lie along the Jaxartes and finally stretch towards the right bank of the Oxus. The assumption was perfectly reasonable, for the line adopted seemed very hazardous, while the establishment of a fleet on the Caspian, and a base on the southern shore in direct communication with Moscow by the Volga, appeared inviting and feasible. Hence we were justified in regarding the fate of Herat with great jealousy; because, should an invader move from the Caspian by Meshed, Herat would be the key-place on the road to the Indus. Now, however, the whole conditions of the problem are changed. The Russians, firmly established on the Jaxartes, and controlling its entire navigation, in possession of Samarcand, that cradle of Eastern Empires, and for a time, at least, masters of Bokhara, have secured a line of approach by which Cabul might be entered without passing through Herat. The acquisition of Samarcand gives them mastery over Bokhara, and when that city is absorbed, as it will be as soon as the scanty forces of Russia in Turkistan are augmented, the invader will command the roads through Balkh and Kunduz to Cabul. In short, the question is whether Herat has not been turned, and its relative importance partially diminished; whether, as a fact, Herat has now only a qualified strategical value in reference to an invasion of India by the only European Power within striking distance. No doubt it is possible to conceive that after securing Turkistan, and, by mere external pressure, reducing Persia to a state of complete vassalage, Russia might select the easier line from Mazanderan to Herat; but it is still true that potentially Russia in Bokhara, or even in Samarcand, has at her disposal a line of operations which is in no way affected by Herat.

THE ABYSSINIAN HONOURS.

The *Englishman* demurs to seeing those whose sole duty it was to fight, who were anxious to fight, but to whom the opportunity was denied, rewarded as if they had led their regiments into action against a respectable enemy. If this is to be the new system of distributing rewards, we have, if it be consistently followed, nothing to say with regard to future possible recipients, but we must protest in respect of those who have seen more arduous service, who are still in the army, who have been unnoticed, and who are now superseded. Compare the rewards for this bloodless campaign, admirable as it was, with those distributed for others in which there was real fighting with steady opponents. Take those who were in the Peninsular war, who received no immediate reward, and who, though some of them at length were awarded eight clasps for distinct actions, received these and the medal in 1848, thirty-five years after the event, when many who had served with distinction were dead. But not to go so far back to a time when a general medal was unknown, take the Punjab campaigns, the Mutiny, China, the frequent small wars on the Punjab frontier, and the affairs of Bhootan and Umbeyla, where the enemy were at least equal to the Abyssinians, and the chances of sickness greater, and who will not say on reflection that the present gazette is a grievous slur on many meritorious officers? The mistake is usually in the other direction. It is common to see men on the staff over-rewarded, and the fighting men overlooked. And, it may be argued, that the present is a satisfactory instance in which this is not the case. We should be only too ready to admit the plea if we thought that there was a real balance in favour of justice. But it is not so. We do not see this good fortune extended to those who on former occasions have been neglected. On the contrary, it has overtaken many who, far from having before any grounds of complaint, had deep reason for satisfaction at their good luck. The feelings of others, who have not been so favoured, but who have undergone hardship, exposure, and danger with which Abyssinian experiences cannot be compared, may be imagined. Many have received nothing because their services failed to attract notice, others, though attracting attention, were passed over because they were subalterns only. It mattered little that they might have performed the duties usually performed by captains, or duties even more important. They could not be rewarded at the time, and subsequently, though it is true that their names were submitted after attaining their captaincies, a few only were promoted. Many of those who were unfortunate are still in the army, and have now the pain of seeing others step over their heads. Is it to be supposed that these men have no heart-burnings? Can it be believed that there is no feeling of discontent? The discipline of the British army may be too good, the traditions of un-murmuring compliance too strong, for it to be shown; but it must exist. It will be urged that there will always, in these cases, be instances of hardship, of useful service overlooked, of merit unrecognised. We unfortunately cannot deny it. But this is no more on the part of our opponents than saying that human nature is imperfect, and that no attempt to improve it should be made; and no reasonable man would believe that in trusting to such an argument he could hope to convince men of less faith in the propriety of existing facts. We do not advocate a recurrence to the practice of former times, when general medals were not given, and when rewards were the right only of the commanding officers of regiments, and others in high position. But we do strenuously insist upon the necessity of very great care being exercised in the distribution of rewards other than medals. Sanguine or enthusiastic men may steadfastly perform their duties, in the belief that their time will come. To many it never comes, or it comes too late, when they are old and indifferent, when the time for valuing honours has passed away, when the opportunities conferred by promotion no longer present themselves. Such men have nothing to look forward to but their pension, or to look back upon but a grievance, super-session, and years of spiritless routine. And these men might have been cheerful, energetic soldiers! With little of life left, it may, on a retrospect, seem extraordinary to them that they should at one time have so eagerly desired what now seems of so little account. But this state, fortunately for the nation, is slowly reached, and it is of vast importance to retard its approach, a thing which is only to be done by showing men and officers that no one is lost sight of, that honours are not distributed upon the treacherous feelings of the moment, but only after careful deliberation. It is this which gives to rewards their value, and preserves the spirit of an army. A discontented soldier is not an efficient soldier, and if there is real ground for the feeling, it is all the more injurious to the tone of the force. We would ask whether this is not a case in point, whether there are not some grounds for discontent, and whether it would not be graceful at this time to extend to those who have already been recommended for other services, and to others who have failed from one cause or another to receive the reward to which they may be entitled, the army rank which has so long been withheld or denied.

BERAR MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—The Governor-General in Council has extended to the Berar agencies the orders of April 23 last, which authorise any Money Order Office in British India to draw upon any other Money Order Office in British India.

Bengal.

THE HAZARA DISTURBANCES.

According to the *Pioneer* of August 26, the news from the North-West Frontier is absolutely nil. We may mention, however, that *Indian Public Opinion* gives currency to a rumour—only a rumour—that another encounter has taken place with the tribes in Hazara; that General Wilde has been wounded, and that H.M.'s 19th Regiment has suffered considerably. Should this rumour prove well-founded, the intended military promenade will doubtless assume a more serious character, and a cold weather campaign may be confidently expected. The *Pioneer*, however, doubts the truth of the rumour, because it has received letters from the frontier of later date than that on which the encounter is said to have taken place, and no mention is made of it. Its correspondents refer merely to the arrival of troops, but they mention that General Wilde would assume the offensive without delay.

The *Daily News* is in a position to assure its readers that "the little war" in Hazara has been already completely crushed out. Not only is all resistance to our troops at an end, but according to the latest telegraphic accounts—those which up to the 20th inst. had reached the Government of India—there remained no enemy in the field, and the offending tribes, Hussunzyes, and mayhap some Cis-Indus Swatees, were in that state of trepidation which the apprehension of severe and well merited retribution, generally speaking, generates.

The *Pioneer* of August 28 informs us that, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, General Wilde has detached two regiments, under Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., to Derband, for the protection of the Khan of Umb. It also regrets to learn that the mortality among the men of the 6th Royals, from heat apoplexy, on their march to Hazara from Rawul Pindee, has been very great. This is the more to be regretted because, owing to the want of *kuhars*, the men had not that attendance which they should have had. The pay which Government allows dooley bearers (Rs. 5 per mensem) is said to be insufficient, and the demand at present on the frontier is certainly much greater than the supply. The result has been the loss of several valuable lives among the men of the gallant Royals. All the troops now in Hazara are said to be in capital health, as well as those at Manserah and Abbotabad.

Indian Public Opinion understands that a difference of opinion has arisen between Sir William Mansfield and the Governor-General on the subject of a frontier campaign. Sir John thinks that a small force is all that will be required, whilst the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the present is the best time for giving a severe and permanent lesson to all our troublesome neighbours. He therefore proposes that a large army be sent to the frontier in order to stamp out once and for ever the seeds of disturbance, and to overawe the hill people by an exhibition of our strength, determination, and numbers. The Hussunzyes have fled across the Black Mountain, but there is some reason to hope that they will not be able to cross the Indus, which is unusually full, before General Wilde's army overtakes them. The Agror chiefs in our own territory have made their humble submission. The Khan of Agror is on his way down country as a political prisoner. He is, however, a British subject, and if convicted of treason will doubtless meet the fate he deserves.

The *Delhi Gazette* of August 22 makes mention of a recent skirmish, the attack being made by our own troops, which, consisting of only two regiments and six guns, had been rather hard pressed, but upon a reinforcement of another regiment joining them they rallied from their camp and drove back the enemy with but slight loss to our own side. Several other tribes were reported to be joining the Chuzzulzaie chief and Hussunzyes. A later issue of the same journal declares that the report that General Wilde had been wounded has not been in any way confirmed, and trusts that it was unfounded. What made it appear not improbable, was a statement by one of its own correspondents that the General was going out on a reconnoitring expedition, and such expeditions are attended with unusual risk in mountain warfare of this kind.

The *Lahore Chronicle* hears that the 5th Royal Regiment have suffered considerably from the heat, as many as thirty-one cases having occurred in one day, of which six proved fatal. This is very serious in a corps so lately arrived from England. Rumour says they will not go to the front, but will be relieved by the 38th from Sealkote. The heat in the Agror Valley was very considerable, but there was little or no sickness.

According to the *Pioneer's* letters from Hazara up to the 20th August, it would seem that matters are settling down quietly, and that the Hussunzyes, having smelt powder in the distance, are now more inclined for peace than war. Not a soul is to be seen on any of the hills around. The Hussunzyes and others are now only too anxious to tender their submission. Major Pollock, the Commissioner, is with the force, and is said to be in constant communication with the chiefs of the several tribes, many of whom are endeavouring to shift the blame of the outrage at Oghee to other shoulders. Our politicals are busy, therefore, carefully discriminating between those who are innocent and those who are guilty, but not to such an

extent as to prevent our dealing kindly towards them. At present these are the problems which require solution. Not a man from the Hindustanee colony at Sittana had crossed the Indus to join our opponents up to the date mentioned. Moreover, the unsettled state of Swat and Boneyr, and their internal dissensions, will continue to act as a strong preventive to their coming. Still stronger is the feeling among the Hindustanees themselves, that if they were to leave their present quarters to attack us the Akhoond would not permit their return. No one can tell, however, what a week or ten days may bring forth. But the probabilities seem ten to one at present in favour of the opinion that neither Swat nor Boneyr will give us any trouble, and that the Hindustanees will remain quietly where they are on the other side of the Indus.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.—Your correspondent greets you with news of interest—the Indian navy is to be revived, and there is no longer an enemy in the field of Hazara! The Government of India has at present several sea-going steamers of its own, all or nearly all of which were employed as transports during the war in Abyssinia. This duty, it is to be presumed, they performed at least as well as ordinary mercantile steamers; but in some instances the conduct of the crews is said to have been highly reprehensible. Disorder and indiscipline were not infrequent at Zoulla and Annesley Bay, both on shore and on board, and authority did not find it an easy matter to repress those evils. The men are not amenable to martial law, and under circumstances of temptation are just as liable to become unmanageable grumblers, or riotous revellers, as the crews of ordinary merchant vessels. It has been out of the consideration of the question whether an Act should not be passed placing these Government seamen under Articles of War, or a naval code of some kind, that there has arisen the further question whether the circumstances of the present time do not indicate a necessity for this country having again a regular naval force of her own, which would be adequate to all Government war transport and Indian-seas police requirements. The “finding” has been in the affirmative, and it is highly probable that in a little time there will be issued a “fiat” directing the organisation of a fleet of gunboats and sea transports, in addition to the marine batteries for coast and harbour defence, understood to have already obtained prospective sanction as far as Bombay is concerned. The Imperial navy has quite enough duty of its own to attend to, and the Indian Government cannot rely on it for maritime and in every case of war need. And yet it must be patent to all that at any moment circumstances may render it of the highest importance that Government should be in a position to immediately despatch a fleet of gunboats to the Persian Gulf, or to the Red Sea, or Zanzibar, or Mergui, or to various other places for the vindication of political interests, the protection of our commerce, the suppression of the slave trade, or the extirpation of nests of pirates. Hence Government has affirmed the necessity, or at least the desirability, of India having once again a naval force of her own for maritime police and war transport purposes, and hence your correspondent’s announcement that the Indian Navy is to be revived. The journals have correctly detailed the strength of the force now under Major-General Wilde in Hazara. It consists of two Mountain Train and one nine-pounder batteries; two corps of native cavalry, one battalion H.M.’s 6th Foot, one ditto H.M.’s 19th Foot, a detachment 77th Foot, and four Goorkas, three Punjab, and one Sikh Corps of infantry, with a company of Sappers and Miners. But there is to be a reserve force at Rawul Pindee, of one battery Royal Artillery, H.M.’s 38th Foot, and the 19th, 23rd, 30th, and 31st Punjab Regiments. Not a single soldier has been removed from the Peshawar Valley, where, however, the border remains quiet as possible. It is further beyond doubt that none of the other tribes are in league with the Hussunzyes; that no signs of concerted action or understanding exist between them; and that the Sittana fanatics have had nothing whatever to do with the recent raid, which appears to have been the impromptu work of the Hussunzyes alone. It is necessary to mention that no troops have been ordered up from the North-West Provinces. All that has been done has been to expedite the march of such corps as the Relief had already directed to move into the Punjab. This will cause some marching in hot weather, which is to be regretted, for on the move up from Rawul Pindee, the 1st battalion 6th Foot lost six men by heat apoplexy before they had made Abbottabad. The corps is now in the cooler highlands of Hazara. These six Europeans lives have been the only mortal casualties on our side. Up to yesterday, the butcher’s bill did not exceed four Goorkhas wounded and Colonel Rothney bruised! This, however, only refers to troops in British pay. The Huzara Jaghirdars were out fighting the enemy before the regulars got up, and they had some very smart affairs; they have done well, and proved their loyalty. Sir Henry Durand left this yesterday on six months’ leave to England. Lady and the Misses Durand remain in India. Colonel Norman will officiate as member of Council during Sir Henry’s absence, and Colonel Arthur Broome will officiate as Military Secretary, *vice* Colonel Norman. The Hon. Mr. Taylor takes six months’ leave next spring, when Mr. Lushington, Financial Secretary, also leaves for Europe. There need be no question as to who will act for Mr. Taylor; at least I fancy not—for the only

Secretary then available will be Mr. Seton Karr; for I regret to have to state that ill-health, coupled with the effects of an accident, will compel Mr. E. C. Bailey, the Home Secretary, to take privilege leave. In Mr. Bailey’s place Mr. A. Howell will probably officiate, and rumour has it that the Hon. Ashley Eden, at present in England, will succeed Mr. Lushington as Financial Secretary. It appears to have been decided that the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly visit India; but neither the time nor the particulars of his visit have yet been communicated to the Government of India. It is, however, thought that His Royal Highness will not reach India before November at the earliest. But nothing is known beyond the fact that he is coming—not even the port of arrival.

Aug. 24.—All continues quiet in Hazarah, as far as your correspondent can gather. There is now a splendid British force, strong in European Artillery and Infantry, held in leash there ready to be let slip up the Black Mountain as soon as Major-General Wilde’s plans have been matured and won for themselves the sanction of the Government of India. Heaven help the Hussunzyes when the word forward is given; but the question is, are not the measures for punishing them being undertaken on too large a scale? They attacked us, it is true, but unpremeditatedly as it were, and probably at the instigation of the chief of Agror, Atta Mahommed Khan, to whom our police post at Ooghee—a place within his jaghir—may have become an intolerable eyesore, as it assuredly was a cause of loss to him, inasmuch as it had been established last year for the purpose of preventing salt being smuggled through his territory—a species of contraband traffic which is now known to have been carried on *via* Agror for a considerable time back with the connivance of Atta Mahommed Khan, and to his great pecuniary advantage. There is, therefore, little room to doubt that the main, if not the only, objects with which the Hussunzyes burst through our frontier were storming the thannah and routing the several survey parties of ours who had worked up to near their frontier; and that they were either subsidised or cajoled into undertaking those enterprises by Atta Mahommed, who mayhap excited apprehension and suspicion of the British in their minds, by representing that the thannah and the survey operations were but the first part of a scheme we had formed to annex Hussunzye. The storm of the thannah and rout of the surveyors once accomplished, the tribesmen would probably have retired of their own accord; for to hold the territory they had violated the Hazara people themselves would not permit them. Indeed, the tribesmen received several defeats in fair fight with the levies of our tributary Jaghirdars, and at least one very noteworthy drubbing from the force of the Nawab of Umb, before a single British soldier, European or Native, had appeared on the scene; so that, after the arrival of Colonel Rothney’s brigade of Goorkas, one brush, in which the latter had four men wounded and the Hussunzyes suffered severely, sufficed to send them back across the frontier. The calling out of the large mixed force at present in the field seems therefore to have been somewhat overdoing the thing, though few will feel inclined to blame Major-General Wilde and the Punjab Government for resolving to be on what doubtless seemed to them the only safe side, and acting much as if the whole northern frontier of the Punjab were in a flame, or likely to soon be; for in the first blush of the affair the local Government may have been led to believe that the tribes of all Ensufzy were up, or on the point of rising, though it is now well known the Hussunzyes had no allies, and possibly had not sought in any quarter for such. They are now quiet, but the danger is that the marshalling of the large force which is in the field against them may cause them to turn to the other tribes for help, and that at least some of the latter will, on the “fellow feeling” principle, be led to afford it. If so, we may yet have “a little war” in reality. Sir William Mansfield has shown himself most active and assiduous in this matter. He would, however, it is said, fain have had *carte blanche*, not merely as to the strength and composition of the force to be employed, but as to the extent and direction of the action to be taken. Had the Viceroy accorded this he would simply have divested himself of the larger moiety of that authority for the due exercise of which he is primarily and mainly responsible, and this, too, to vest the Commander-in-Chief with a discretionary power of taking any portion, however large, of the Bengal army into any quarter or region beyond our North-West Frontier in which it might seem proper to his Excellency to wage a brilliant campaign. But would the Commander-in-Chief have respected the spirit in which such discretion had been given him, and have scrupulously endeavoured to keep the operations within the narrowest limits consistent with the attainment of the real object for which they had been set on foot? The court-martial on Paymaster Lawes at Subathoo drags its slow length along. For the prosecution alone there are forty witnesses, and up to a few days ago not fifteen of these had been examined. Colonel Maisey, Deputy-Judge Advocate-General, directs the prosecution. What with the treble and heavy fire kept up on the employes by Sir John Lawrence, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Secretary Lushington, the Financial Department is now able to hang out the proud signal of “no arrears!” Heaven help them if they again fall into the mire while the present Viceroy remains. Sir John gives no quarter to any department whose work he has discovered not to be up to date. And the remarks and little memos he pens on such occasions are, I hear, of a rather stinging character. Those who fancy the Viceroy “easy-going”

labour under a small mistake. He permits the utmost freedom of discussion and of opinion in both the councils, but, nevertheless, has every member and department of his Government as much "in hand" as ever a stiff colonel has had the officers and non-commissioned officers of his corps. The United Service Club give a ball to the Viceroy on the 23rd proximo, and the society of Simla one to Mrs. Noble Taylor on the 9th. Both will be grand affairs, and than the compliment to Mrs. Noble Taylor never was graceful compliment better deserved. It is to mark the sense Simla society entertain of the lady's brilliant and continuous hospitality during the last two seasons. A ball comes off at Peterhoff on the 1st prox. It, to be sure, like all the viceregal entertainments, will be a success. There was a pleasant reunion here in the Assembly-room a few nights ago. Colonel Malleison is to act for Colonel Broome (appointed officiating Secretary Military Department), and Dr. Cunningham, now secretary to the Sanitary Commission, will officiate as sanitary commissioner vice Malleison.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

ABBOTTABAD, Aug. 17.—The endless line of laden camels, mules, elephants, and even two-wheeled vehicles of various kinds consequent upon the arrival of European troops, seems to have given place to the same returning unladen. Wonderful the difference between the impedimenta of Europeans and natives! The latter seem to have absolutely none. For this kind of warfare one cannot but admire the unencumbered native troops, who, if armed with Snider rifles and Armstrong guns, would soon terminate these frontier disturbances without troubling the British soldier proper. The 24th N.I., under Colonel Cave, came in last Saturday (15th) at 4 A.M. This regiment halts at Abbottabad for the present. The 3rd Sikhs are expected shortly from Peshawur. The 25th N.I. march from the same station to Hoti-Murdan. The 20th Hussars move to Rawul Pindee, we hear. Some anxiety has been felt about Colonel Johnstone, of the Survey Department, who has been on duty in the Khagan district with a small party of friends. They might easily have been cut off by the enemy, but they have escaped. One can fancy how distasteful Colonel Johnstone's occupation must be to the disaffected inhabitants of the interior. The weather is extremely warm even here. The temperature is 85 deg. in a house; it must be much more in tents. The 6th Europeans, who are at Hurreepore by this time, have lost eight or ten men, owing to the intense heat, since they left Rawul Pindee. They have succumbed to what is called heat apoplexy; what poor Dr. Renny, of the 20th Hussars, used to say was more properly heat-combustion, or heat-eoma. If we do not have rain they will continue to suffer from the heat in that stifling Hurreepore valley. If that position must be guarded, it is a pity native troops cannot be quartered at Hurreepore and the European sent up to Abbottabad. General Wilde—or Major-General Wilde, as he is during his campaign—leaves to-day or to-morrow to take command, with Colonels Bright and Vaughan as Brigadier Generals.

Aug. 18.—It only rains when the Europeans are marching. It rained heavily last Thursday when the 19th and Artillery arrived, and it rained hard last night as they were starting for Mansirrah. At 2 A.M. the troops were all in parade ready to march, and down came the rain. A correspondent writing from Abbottabad on the 18th instant says:—"Half of Lieutenant-Colonel Renny's battery R.H.A., with elephant equipments to carry the guns over the hills, were to have marched this morning with the 19th Foot, and a squadron of the 16th B.C., for Munsera, but were stopped by heavy rain. They hope to get off to-morrow morning. Major Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has joined the force. Light mortars are coming from the Peshawur Magazine, and sixty artillerymen from Mean Meer to work them. Lieutenant Stewart, R.A., Gunnery Instructor, 24th Brigade, is to be Adjutant to Lieutenant-Colonel E. Atlay, R.H.A., commanding the R.A., Hazara Field Force. A field magazine is to be formed at Rawul Pindee. Assistant-Surgeon M. Cogan is to have charge of the Field Hospital at Oghee in the Agror valley, which is to be the base of the Right Brigade in the operations against the Black Mountain tribes. The R.H.A. and 19th Foot are free from sickness, but sad accounts are heard of the sufferings of the 6th Foot at Hurreepore. General Wilde starts this evening on a reconnaissance in the Agror Valley."—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

PESHAWUR, Aug. 17.—News has come in from Swat and Bonair. Zedoolah Khan, a friend of the English, and the Khan of all Bonair, seized a quantity of mules belonging to the people of Swat, and kept them in his possession. The Akhoond of Swat sent a confidential man to the Khan with a request that as the mules, &c., belonged to the merchant he would give them up, and he represented that it was not right for the Khan to retain the property of poor persons in his possession. Zedoolah Khan refused to listen to the Akhoond's representations, and replied that he would raise an insurrection through the length and breadth of Swat, "And I will further bring the English forces upon you." When this haughty reply reached the Akhoond he called his people to arms, and has since had an army round him. This force marched against Zedoolah, who had hoped by his influence in Bonair to get a strong force to oppose them. But all the neighbouring people declared they could not oppose the Akhoond. A few of his friends and relations, however, ranged themselves by his side. The force of Swat reached Bonair and at once attacked

the force of the Khan; the fort fell at the first assault, which lasted less than an hour. Zedoolah Khan, his son, and many of his relations were killed, and his fort was destroyed. The houses of several of his friends were also "looted." This business was thus brought to a conclusion. Zedoolah Khan was a great friend of the English, to whom he was exceedingly well disposed. The Moulvies of Sittana induced half the people of Bonair to adopt the Wahabee tenets. But the Akhoond of Swat sent his Khalefah, or naib—his principal councillor, in fact—to the Moulvies, with a request that they would give up proselytising and allow the Bonairites to return to their original principles of faith, or in other words, to leave the bad road and to return to the straight track again. The Moulvies were exceedingly indignant at this message and sent back a very insolent reply couched in very strong words. Nor was this all; they at once called all their people to arms. The Akhoond did the same, and immediately proclaimed a crusade against them as Kaffirs; his forces assembled, and have since left to meet their enemies. A battle has probably been fought, or will be fought in a day or two. Feroze Shah is in great distress and anxiety at the turn affairs have taken; he does not know which way to turn; he cannot at this present moment side with one party or the other. It is very evident the Akhoond cares very little about the Shahzadah. In my opinion the days of Moulvies are numbered; the Akhoond will destroy them; they will probably be cut to pieces. God will be with the Akhoond, for he is a great and holy man.—*Englishman* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State has been pleased to permit Mr. W. Barrie, of the Bengal Civil Service, to alter the spelling of his surname to "Barry."

"NIKKULSEIN SAHIB."—An informant states that the Sikhs of the 30th N.I. have been crowding to General Nicholson's tomb, which they venerate as if it was the resting-place of one of their own "gooroo's." Indeed, they openly say they look upon him as a "pir."—*Delhi Gazette*.

A GOOD HAUL.—The Lucknow and Cawnpore train carried 27,000 passengers to and fro on the occasion of the eclipse. That speaks well for the way traffic on that line is conducted. No line in England would have done better than that, with all the advantages they have of a large European staff and experienced hands.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in August on m.c., &c., under the new rules:—Lieut. McCrae Bruce, Quarter-Master 4th Punjab Infantry, from 15th May to 15th November, 1868, to Cashmere under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. James Wilson, of Hastings, Calcutta, for an improved railway sleeper. Mr. Peter Ironside, of Westminster-road, in the county of Surrey, England, coachbody maker, for improvements in the construction of venetian blinds or shutters.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Mills, Executive Commissariat-officer with the camp of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, is vested with the powers of a magistrate within the limits of the camp in foreign territory for the punishment of petty crime among the camp followers. A Commission of the Peace has been issued from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal directed to Captain Ashton George Mayne, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Morar.

EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to form a Board of Examiners of the upper educational institutions in the North-West Provinces for 1868:—English Literature—W. H. Wright, Esq., M.A., Professor, Benares College. Mathematics—E. E. Rogers, Esq., M.A., Professor, Benares College. Mental and Moral Philosophy and History and Geography—E. Baron, Esq., M.A., Professor, Bareilly College.

MUSCAT AND PERSIA.—In consequence of the threat of the Sultan of Muscat to blockade the Persian coast, the Shah of Persia has professed great alarm as to the possible injury the Sultan might inflict on the Persian ports, and has asked the Indian Government to procure for him some ships of war for service in the gulf. Considering that England has undertaken the maritime police of the gulf the demand of the Shah is somewhat out of place. It may be as well however if the Viceroy takes advantage of the occasion to strengthen the naval force in the gulf permanently.—*Englishman*.

THE CAWNPORE SUTTEE CASE.—The High Court, sitting in appeal on the Cawnpore Sutte case, have greatly reduced the heavy sentences of transportation for life and imprisonment for ten and five years, passed by the Sessions Judge. They have sentenced four men to five years' imprisonment, five to four years, five to two years, seven men and five women to six months, and eighteen men to three months' imprisonment, while eleven have been acquitted altogether. The five women had already been released by the Lieutenant-Governor in the exercise of his prerogative.

ACCIDENT TO MR. WYNNE.—Mr. Wynne—who has just entered on the duties of Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., during the absence of Mr. Plowden—met with a serious accident (says the *Pioneer*) when out riding last Friday, the 21st inst. His horse threw him, and he fell on his head, and was taken up insensible. We understand that he is still considered to be in a critical state, though going on favourably. The *Pioneer* of a subsequent date (August 26) is glad to be able to report that Mr. Wynne, though still seriously ill, is believed to be progressing favourably.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. G. Cooke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Department, standing order No. 32 of 1867, on the 6th July, 1868. The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed the prescribed tests, on the 3rd August, agreeably to G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Hindee: Cornet Bell and H. S. Williamson, 5th Lancers. Higher standard in Hindoostanee: Lieut. Cookesley, Royal Artillery; Ensign Shepherd, 93rd Foot; and Lieutenant Morris, General List, Infantry.

A NAVY FOR INDIA.—The *Daily News* hears on excellent authority, that it has been resolved to resuscitate the Indian navy, or, rather, to once again provide this country with an adequate naval force of her own. The old Indian navy should never have been abolished; but when, in the reign of the late Mr. Wilson, the fiat for its abolition went forth, any proposition of the kind at all likely to result in a curtailment of expenditure was sure to be sanctioned. It was a rupee-wise lakh-foolish policy, and the present instance is not the only one in which it has had since to be undone.

THE PALUMPORE FAIR.—The Palumpore Fair in Kangra will open on November 2. Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,000 will be awarded for the best specimens of general merchandise and live stock. Major Pase, the Deputy Commissioner, upon whom the duty of supervising the fair has devolved, hopes before the end of September to be able to publish a detailed list of the articles of merchandise likely to be brought down from Yarkund and Ladakh. Beyond the rent of booths and sheds erected for the convenience of travellers no fees will be levied. Besides the products of Yarkund, Ladakh, and Lahoul, and live stock, including hill ponies of the Yarkund Spitti, and Lahoul breeds, Kangra Valley teas will be exhibited.

THE KEONGHUR WAR.—The Keonghur business is not yet settled. The wretched Bhooyas will not fight—they show a dogged and passive opposition, but nothing more. Meanwhile the troops which have been sent to coerce them are said to be in a wretched plight, condemned to a life of inactivity in tents and hastily-constructed huts. More than half the force, we are credibly informed, have already been laid up with fever and bowel complaints. It is said that the presence of the military is no longer necessary, and that the police force on the spot is quite sufficient for all that is required. If this be so, we should think the sooner the troops are withdrawn into quarters the better.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers obtained furloughs in August on m.c., &c., chiefly under the new rules:—Colonel Abbott, Bengal Infantry, Lieut. Little, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nimar Division, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, for 20 months. Lieut. Strong, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 10th Bengal Cavalry, having been granted leave to Europe on m.c., for 20 months by the Bombay Government, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years, in lieu of the former. The name of Lieut. Skerrett, 36th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers nominated for depot duty at home in G.O. of 10th August, and his services are available for duty with troops to England.

BHOOTAN.—The ever shifting scene of Bhootan politics has undergone a new phase. Augdo Forung, despairing of gaining the Western chiefs to his purpose, has made friends again with his former patron, Tongsoo Penlow. Having taken arms against his late confederates, he pounced upon and captured a fort in which were the Delee Jungpen, Jongdomen, Samchye or Dewan to the Dhurin Rajah, Augong Siggy, the Llama Juugpen, and sixty followers. These he is reported to have put to death. The agent of the Deb Rajah at Buxa denies this, but it is so customary a result from a victory in Bhootan that it may be believed in spite of his denial. The Government have done wisely in leaving the chiefs of this unhappy country to themselves.—*Englishman*.

CURRENCY IN BERAR.—The Governor-General in Council has constituted the Berars a circle of issue for the Government paper currency, and to appoint Akola to be the place of issue of notes for the said circle. The notes of the Akola Circle will be a legal tender on and after the 1st September next for all payments within the circle, except at the Office of Issue, and will be received in payment of revenue and of all other claims of the Government within the circle. The Deputy-Commissioner of Issue will issue notes:—1st.—In exchange for the amount thereof in current silver coin of the Government of India, or 2nd.—In exchange for other notes of the Government of India issued within the same circle. Notes issued at Akola will be payable on demand in current silver coin of the Government of India at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of Issue at Akola and at the office of the Commissioner of the Department of Issue at Bombay.

INDIAN MUSEUM.—Mr. Joseph Fayrer has been nominated by the Governor-General in Council, under Section 6 of Act XVII. of 1866, to be a trustee of the Indian Museum, in succession to Mr. Arthur Grote.

"HARD BARGAINS."—Sir William Mansfield has a sharp hit at certain officers in a general order of the 8th August:—"It appears from applications which are received from time to time in the Headquarters' offices that many of the officers in the army imagine that they can make a convenience of the service, and be sent to do nominal duty in stations other than those where their regiments are placed. Such applications are invariably refused, but his Excellency thinks that it should be publicly made known that the existing system of the army leaves no opening for such an abuse, and that, excepting on a ground of real public service, officers cannot be permitted to be detached from the regiments in which they are enrolled and hold substantive appointments."

EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Education seems to be advancing in the Muttra district of the North-Western Provinces. The Hulkabundee schools having been found to be in a very unsatisfactory state, the local committees were invited to report upon them, in order to increase the money annually available for education in the district, and to secure greater efficiency among the teachers by raising their pay. It was found that there were 170 schools in the district, giving an average salary to each teacher of only Rs. 4-5. The landholders have agreed to contribute at an increased rate, and the salaries of the masters will be increased. The Zillah school is also to be reformed. Good, because fairly well-paid, teachers are at the root of all success in education. The landholders of the Muttra district, and still more those of the permanently settled district of Benares, who assessed themselves for education when Mr. H. C. Tucker was commissioner, present an example to the landholders of Bengal which, thus far, they have declined to follow.

AN EXPENSIVE OVERSIGHT.—The Hon. R. Drummond, lately Commissioner of our district, and now of Rohileund, has, we learn with mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction, come to grief. He has been required by the Government to replace Rs. 5,000 lost to the State by his supineness. Our regret is that an official in his position should continue to indulge in that *insouciance* once so characteristic of an, at one time, irresponsible and virtually uncontrolled service; and satisfaction that the Government of Sir William Muir will not tolerate it. Another cause of congratulation in the case is the circumstance of a native having had the temerity to sue the State for damages, and of a judge having awarded him Rs. 5,000. The case should, as a matter of course, have been appealed. Mr. Drummond is said to have looked it carefully in his office box, to have forgotten it, and to have allowed the period open for appeal to lapse. Hence the order of Government that he and not the State should pay. Mr. Drummond's only defence now lies in the fact (if it be a fact) that the case for Government was an excessively weak one.—*Delhi Gazette*.

HYDERABAD COMMISSION.—The following temporary appointments in the Hyderabad Commission have been sanctioned by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, in consequence of the absence on privilege leave of Major Allardyce, Captain Bushby, and Captain Bell:—Mr. Hordern, Assistant-Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy-Commissioner of the Booldanah district; Captain Mayne, Assistant-Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy-Commissioner of the Woon district; Lieutenant FitzGerald, Assistant-Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy-Commissioner of the Oomraotee district. The following arrangements in the Hyderabad Commission, consequent on the appointment of Major Allardyce to officiate as Commissioner of West Berar, are sanctioned by H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council:—Mr. Hordern, Assistant-Commissioner, in charge of Bassim, to officiate as Deputy-Commissioner of the Booldanah district; Lieutenant Mackenzie, Assistant-Commissioner, to be in charge of sub-division of Bassim.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants (in August) obtained leave of absence on m.c. under the new rules:—Two months' privilege leave to Mr. Wall, M.A., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Etawah; three months' privilege leave, in two instalments—viz., from the 3rd September to the 18th October, 1868, and from the 5th May to the 20th June, 1869—to Mr. Butt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahjehanpore; one month's privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel Denny, Deputy Commissioner, Seonee, from the 15th Sept.; three months' privilege leave to Mr. Chisholm, Settlement Officer, Belaspore, from 1st October, 1868; four months' leave of absence to Mr. Stack, Professor of Literature in the Agra College; one month's privilege leave to Mr. Neale, Assistant Settlement Officer at Furruckabad; two months' privilege leave to Captain Dunbar, District Superintendent of Police, Meerut; two months' privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, Cantonment Magistrate of Shahjehanpore; two months to Mr. Sandeman, Accountant-General, Bengal, from 2nd proximo; Mr. Ferris, Deputy-Commissioner of Jung, three months, from date of availing himself of leave; the privilege leave to Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, is extended to two months; Lieutenant Samuels, Assistant Commissioner of Nazareebaugh, two months.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGE.—Mr. A. G. L. Raitt, apprentice, has passed an examination in the Maratha language, as prescribed in the Public Works Code.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following Civil servants obtained furlough to Europe on m.c. in August:—Mr. Mangles, Accountant-General, British Burma, usual subsidiary leave, in addition to the furlough granted to him, dated Aug. 12. The usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. Horne, Civil and Sessions Judge of Myupoory, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Surgeon Hayes, of the Medical Department, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Singbloom, and Major Revel, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bengal, for two years. Mr. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oude, 18 months, to proceed to England. Mr. Swaine, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department, 15 months. Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Department, 3 months. Mr. Ffinch, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Rajpootana division, 15 months, with preparatory leave from July 13; the leave granted to Mr. Ffinch, dated April 2 last, is hereby cancelled. Mr. Lockwood reported his departure for India per steamship *Candia*, which was left by the pilot at sea on August 3. Mr. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, 15 months, with 29 days' preparatory leave (previous leave cancelled). Mr. Aitchison, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, reported his departure from Bombay by the steamer *Golconda* on August 4. Messrs. Sandford and Mangles have reported their departure from India by the steamship *Candia*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on August 3. Mr. Bryan, Assistant 5th Class, Financial Department, was left by the pilot at sea on August 8.

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—The returns for the past official year from Bonnaud's "Commercial Annual" show an increase of more than three and a-half millions sterling in the imports, chiefly in cotton and metal goods, but a decrease of a slightly greater amount in the import of treasure. There was an increase in the exports of £636,390. We give the totals of the trade for the past five years:—

Year.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Total Trade.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
1863-64...	£. 11,086,328	£. 5,519,933	£. 16,606,261	£. 20,946,912	£. 2,979,317	£. 23,926,229	£. 40,532,490
1864-65...	12,193,852	3,791,692	15,985,544	22,107,682	2,348,605	24,456,287	40,441,831
1865-66...	13,800,542	3,322,471	17,123,013	23,420,640	1,321,740	24,742,380	41,865,393
1866-67...	15,538,512	3,402,134	18,940,646	21,552,637	1,641,284	23,193,921	42,134,567
1867-68...	19,177,099	4,743,106	23,920,205	22,503,502	1,320,808	23,824,310	47,744,515

The trade of Bengal has thus returned to its normal healthy state—that of receiving increasing imports of merchandise, and not treasure, in payment for increasing exports. In the five years the imports of merchandise have risen from eleven to nineteen millions sterling, while the exports have increase in value from twenty to twenty-two and a-half millions, and that in a dull year of unusually low prices. The annual value of the trade of Bengal, that is, practically, of Calcutta, now stands at fifty-two and three-quarters millions sterling, a higher figure than even during the inflated prices of cotton and jute in 1865, when it was under fifty-one millions. The trade of Calcutta alone is now nearly equal to half of the whole trade of the five great ports of British India.—*Friend of India.*

IRRIGATION SURVEYS.—The *Gazette of India* contains a statement of the survey operations that were carried out during the last cold season in connection with irrigation projects. In the Central Provinces Major Fischer has surveyed and established the possibility of constructing an anicut on the Pench, and leading therefrom a canal to water the plain lying north of the Kanhan, and containing about 130,000 acres of arable land; and the possibility of dealing with the Wurdah in like manner. The data likewise for three small schemes in Nimar have been obtained. The exploration and levelling of the upper part of the Pench was a work of difficulty. The party had to cut their way through low jungle, and every mile of this little known and wild country had to be felt before progress could be made. When the line was brought into the open country progress was much more rapid, but sickness contracted in the jungly ravines often prostrated the whole party, consisting of Major Fischer, Lieut. Shepherd, Conductor Phillips, Corporal Parker, and a staff of native surveyors; and it was not before the first week in June that Lieut. Shepherd had completed his field work for the Pench anicut project. In the Rohilcund Terai the Contour survey, under Capt. Thomson, was vigorously prosecuted, notwithstanding the illness of some of the officers engaged, and satisfactory progress was made in levelling and drainage survey on the Meerut, Boolundshuhur, and Etawah divisions of the Ganges Canal. On the Hindun Jumna Canal, 156½ square miles were surveyed, 88 lineal miles were levelled, and 109½ miles of lock-pits laid down. The minor drainage lines of the country were in the great majority of cases found to be totally incapable of carrying off freely, after a heavy fall of rain, the surplus water unabsorbed by the soil. Their immediate improvement must be regarded as a necessary accompaniment of the development of irrigation. Colonel Fyfe reports upon irrigation surveys in the Bombay Presidency.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20. General Lee, Cruickshank, Liverpool; Trevelyan, Hawkins, London; Portugal, Nacoda, Masulipatam; str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle.—21. Natmoor, Collamore, Moulmein.—22. Isabel, Dutiel, Bombay; Bennington, Stover, Bombay; Muscat Merchant, Ward, Galle; Oliver de Clisson, Bargillott, Cardiff; Marlborough, Porteous, Aden; Challenge, Lang.—23. Triton, Rooket, Marseilles; Jeannio, D'Arc, Nouvelle, Aden; Thetist, Giran, Negapatam; City of Delhi, Hardie, Glasgow; City of Calcutta, Greenhorn, Glasgow.—24. Tanjore, Loyscan, Cardiff; Humayoon, Nacoda, Muscat; Zoroaster, White, Bombay; Hannibal, Hill, Bombay.—25. Lencothea, Pennett, Liverpool.—26. Str. Maltratta, Scott, Moulmein; Chinsura, Fletcher, Liverpool; Achilles, Alexander, Liverpool; Furness Abbey, Morris, London; Stonehouse, Bley, Mauritius; Berlin, Smale, Liverpool; Alpine, Barril, Liverpool; Gilbert Thomson, Stewart, Liverpool; Talavera, Mays, London; Marguerite, Allier, Swansea.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21. Levanter.—22. Edith Moore.—23. Str. Moulmein; Blackwall.—24. Str. Oriental; Lombard, South Eastern.—26. Shah Jehan, City of Shanghai, Bengal.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 28, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Ra. 95 2 to 95 6
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	95 8 to 95 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	106 6 to 106 10
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	115 2 to 115 6
5 per Cent., 66-67 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	109 12 to 110 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½ to 1 11½
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½ to 1 11 9-16

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Ra. each.	Ra.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	100 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	180 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1750 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	7½ to 9 pm. ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	585 to 595
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 90
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	610 to 620
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	190 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100	28 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	225 to 228
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	182½ to 185
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	110 to 117½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	350 to 360
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	400 to 420
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	134 to 135
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	11	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	41 to 43
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	315 to 310
Punjab Bank ...	100	90 to 95
Screw Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	595 to 605
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	115 to 120
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	Nominal.	Nominal.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Sugar ...	20 17 6 to 0 0 0	20 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	2 2 6 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

RETIREMENT.—With reference to the first paragraph of G.O.G., No. 264, July 10, 1868, the retirement from the service of Lieut.-Colonel R. Jones, of the Infantry, will have effect from the date of departure from Madras of the second steamer in August.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Government have authorised the extension of the North-West line of railway, between Moodanoor and Tadputry, to be opened for traffic on the 1st September, and have at the same time requested the Board of Revenue to provide funds for the branch road to the railway station at Tadputry.

MILITARY.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has represented to Government that the Madras army has been deprived of the advantages of filling up vacancies of general officers for the last three months, and he therefore requests the Government to urge the home authorities to give early attention to this subject.

AN INQUIRY.—The Government have directed Major Elliot to make an investigation into the conduct of Dr. Campbell, Major Evans Bell, Major Gray, and Mr. W. B. Richardson, whose names appear in the accounts of the late Maharajah of Mysore.—*Englishman.*

A RUMOUR.—"It is whispered," says the *Madras Times* of the 25th, "that the inconvenience caused by there being two Lord Napiers will be soon obviated by the promotion of the Governor of Madras one step in the peerage of Scotland, with the title of Viscount Thirlestane."

Messrs. Phipps and McIvor.—The Secretary of State has forwarded to the local Government a medal and diploma, received from the Imperial Zoological Society of Acclimatisation at Paris, for delivery to Mr. W. G. McIvor and Mr. G. Phipps at Tuticorin, respectively, the latter gentleman being doubtless the officer designated by Monsieur Drouyn de Lhuys as Captain Phipps, who performed the service in connection with the reproduction of pearl oysters obtained at Tinnevely.

REDUCTION OF TROOPS.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State, and with the sanction of the Government of India, one garrison battery of the 20th Brigade and two garrison batteries of the 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, will be reduced on the withdrawal of the batteries from the Straits. The non-commissioned officers and men will be absorbed in the remaining batteries of Royal Artillery in this Presidency in such manner as the commander-in-chief may deem best for the service.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Colonel Silven, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from date of departure; Lieutenant Gillespie, 14th brigade Royal Artillery, in extension till October 17th, Neilgherries, medical certificate; Lieutenant-colonel Young, Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Native Infantry, from September 10th, 1868, for six months; Major Gib, Divisional Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division, privilege leave for forty days; Lieutenant Thorp, 2nd battalion 19th Foot, for four months from August 14th, Rangoon.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. Sharpe, Civil and Session Judge of Madura, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough under Civil Service absentee rules of 1868. The undermentioned officers have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustanee language:—Lieut. Hotham, General List, attached 34th L. I.; Lieut. Sheppard, General List, attached 35th N. I.; Ensign Porteous, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, Probationer in Staff Corps; Captain Thompson, Royal Artillery, Ootacamund, passed the Elementary Test in the Tamil language.

CIVIL FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officials have obtained leave of absence:—Mr. Sharpe, Civil and Session Judge of Madura, for two years; Captain Gordon, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, preparatory leave for the prescribed period to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe; Mr. Brewer, Overseer, D.P.W., of Perindoray Talook, of Coimbatore District, one month, from the date of leaving Erode; Captain Magrath, Acting Assistant Commissary-general, for forty days; Mr. Shaw, Appraiser, Sea Customs Office, Madras, for one month; Colonel Denison, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, for six weeks.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers obtained furlough in August, on medical certificate, to Europe for two years:—Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner 1st Class, Saugor District, Central Provinces, to embark from Bombay; Captain Swinton, Cadre 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, attached 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to embark from Bombay; Captain Wood, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to embark from Madras; Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing officer 11th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras; Captain E. J. Watson, Staff Corps, attached 23rd Regiment L.I., on medical certificate, for twenty months, and to embark for Madras; Captain W. Chisholm, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 34th Regiment Light Infantry, on medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

HEALTH OF THE MADRAS ARMY.—We lately reprinted in our columns a paragraph which appeared in the *London Times*, and in which it was asserted; that out of a force of 59,491 European troops serving in India during 1866 only 1,074 deaths occurred, and by which statement the public were led to believe that the loss from sickness in the army had fallen to only 18 per 1,000 of average strength, whereas, we find, by referring to the Madras Sanitary Report for 1866, that out of a force of 11,498 European troops stationed in the Madras Presidency during the year referred to, there were 257 deaths in India, 645 men were permanently invalided, and 108 sent away for change of climate, making the loss experienced from sickness alone at the rate of 87 per 1,000; to which number, if added the 255 men who claimed their discharge, 27 who deserted, 33 who purchased their discharge, and 36 dismissed the service by court-martial, the "total loss" to the army amounts to the rate of 117 per 1,000 of average strength, a loss which, occurring in an army of 60,000 British troops in India, simply necessitates an annual supply of 7,000 recruits. Some medical authorities in England are recommending that British troops when in India should be stationed on the Hills, but it is curious to observe that in the regiments stationed on the Hills in Bengal during 1866 the mortality was in the inverse ratio of the invaliding, and *vice versa*. Besides which, if the recommendation is adopted, we fear the number of men who have been in

the habit of claiming their discharge, or getting themselves released from the service, will not be diminished to any extent.—*Madras Times*.

A COMPLAINT.—The anchorage regulations at this port are characterised by delightful uncertainty. Each ship as she comes in takes up such vacant berth as seems most convenient, and the steamers, as a general rule, finding it impracticable to approach within easy distance of the pier, and yet to have room for a swing round, have over and over again been forced to anchor outside all the shipping, to the great inconvenience of passengers, and the increase of the difficulties of shippers or consignees. Now, these steamers contribute in dues to this uninviting and inhospitable port upwards of Rs. 13,000 per annum, for which they practically obtain nothing. So the local Chamber have agitated the question, and the Government on their recommendation, have directed that a space extending from opposite the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office on the north, to opposite Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s office on the south, bounded on the east by a line at a distance from the shore of 300 yards from the head of the pier shall be set apart, until further notice, for the anchorage of steamers exclusively. The Master Attendant objected to this allotment of the most convenient portion of the roadstead to the use of the steamers, as he feared that such an arrangement would prove exceedingly distasteful to the owners of sailing vessels frequenting the port; but the Chamber replied that the local agents of these owners have unanimously agreed to the scheme, and the Government consider they have thereby satisfactorily disposed of his objection. To the passenger public at large this devotion of the anchorage within easy reach of the pier's head to the use of steamers should prove a great gain.—*Madras Times*.

THE ECLIPSE.—A writer in the *Athenæum* records his experiences:—"My instruments were a ten-inch transit theodolite by Troughton and Simms—a sextant by the same makers—a very sensitive thermometer by Negretti and Zambra, and a good Aneroid barometer, which had been compared with the mercurial standard barometer at the Observatory. I was also furnished with a chronometer whose error and rate were known. The time of first contact was noted 8h. 14m. 57s., Madras mean time, the thermometer then reading 90 degs. and barometer 29.72 inches. At 8h. 36m. 13.7s. the large spot on the N.E. portion of the sun was covered, thermometer now reading 91 degs. The temperature from this time gradually and sensibly diminished up to time of greatest obscuration (9h. 32m. 35s.) when it was as low as 84 degs., and after this it as gradually rose again. At 9h. 5m. 32.7s. the moon's head was distinctly serrated or jagged, and just about this time a distinct ring of light, or Aurora, was seen around the sun, which ring lasted for nearly half an hour after the time of greatest obscuration. At 9h. 35m. 27s. the large spot on the sun was uncovered, and 3m. 17s. afterwards a thin band of greenish yellow light was distinctly visible round the moon's edge, and this continued for nearly ten minutes. This band of light was seen by friends as well as by myself, and so cannot be due, as I at first thought, to imperfection and derangement of my vision caused by continued observation of the sun for cusp measurements—(see below). The time of last contact was noted at 11h. 0m. 36.7s., Madras mean time.

CUSP MEASUREMENTS.

Time.	Reading.	Bar.	Ther.	Remarks.
m. s.	m. s.		degs.	
8 43 50.7	21 50	...	...	Bar. and Ther. not registered.
8 48 31.7	28 10	...	20.72	90
8 55 10.7	29 10	...	20.73	89
9 5 23.7	31 20	...	20.73	87.25
9 17 50.7	31 40	...	20.75	86
10 22 16.7	26 35	...	20.76	93
10 34 2.7	25 0	...	20.73	91.5
10 40 8.7	21 40	...	20.73	98
10 43 57.7	16 50	...	20.68	95.5
10 50 2.7	13 0	...	20.72	95.5

When getting near the time of greatest obscuration I ceased the cusp measurements in order to give all my time to the telescope in case any wonders might be then revealed. These measurements were renewed at 10h. 22m. 16.7s., and continued pretty regularly up to the end of the eclipse, but I do not place much faith in the last two or three observations, as my eye was getting fatigued."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20. Simon, Volk, Middlesbrow; str. Mongolia, Stewart, Calcutta; Haverling, Maxted, Cardiff.—23. Victory, Quance, London; Old England, Balman, Trincomallie.—24. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Northern Ports.—25. Hotspur, Corrigan, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Mr. W. H. Pincent, Mr. T. Lancelot, Mr. J. B. Clitz. For SUZ.—Mr. Burke. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and four children, Major Hallett, Mr. J. D. Shrell, Capt. and Mrs. Botton and infant, Mr. L. S. Moss, Major Bevelley, Mr. J. Combe, Mr. G. Caleris, Major Pond, Lieut. Young. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Hayes and three children, Messrs. H. Hunter, J. Young, H. Evans, W. C. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Vauling, Rev. W. H. Gale, Mrs. Turner and infant, Lieut. C. F. Gleik, Messrs. Watts, Taylor, F. A. Vaughan. For MADRAS.—Mr. Tottenham, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. A. G. Smyth, Capt. Larpent, Lieut. Atkins, Lieut. C. V. Cramer, Col. and Mrs. Miles, Capt. Fox, Mr. Forlong, Capt. Hornaby. Per Cashmere.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Blisset, and child.

Mrs. Wiklos, Mr. Steele, Mr. Le Fouchen, Master and Miss Scaile, Mrs. Norris, Apothecary Ross, Asst. Apothecary Hansen, Asst. Apothecary Plaistably, Asst. Apothecary Hesterlow, Mr. Wickles.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19. Ravensworth, —, Calcutta.—20. Str. Cheduba, —, Northern Ports.—21. Stonehouse, —, Calcutta; Backia Lutchem, —, Masulipatam; P. and O. str. Mongolia, —, Galle.—24. Priam, —, Calingapatam; Jacques Scuria, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Cheduba.—For COCANADA.—Mr. J. W. Rundall. For BIMPATAM.—Capt. D. W. Williams. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Blain, Mr. C. A. Mercer.
Per str. Mongolia.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Ulorton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rice and two children, Capt. W. Chisholm, Mrs. Rhenius, Mr. E. F. Cheesman, Mr. W. Morris, Lieut. H. R. Shelley, Lieut. and Mrs. Owen and two children, Capt. J. Mowat. For MARSHALLS.—Col. Ritherdon, Lieut. W. Coningham, Mr. J. Grose. For SUZZ.—Mr. Abel, Mr. Simson.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

RAJCOTE, Aug. 13.—We have had heavy and continuous rain since the night of the 7th. It was a regular downpour, the violence of which caused a good number of huts in the bazaars and sepoy lines to tumble down. The rivers also were so much flooded as to impede the progress of the mails. It cleared up last night, and the Bombay mail of the 7th has just come in. About fourteen inches of rain must have fallen. The affairs of the chief of Wulleh have been in such disorder that it was found necessary for the interests of the chief and the protection of his subjects to exercise a slight degree of interference, and accordingly an assistant of ability and experience, Mr. Kristnaje Luximon, was deputed to make personal inquiries, when it was ascertained that the State was fearfully involved in debt, that village after village was mortgaged, that matters connected with the chief's household were so scandalous as to give offence to neighbouring petty chiefs and landholders, and that the people around the chief plied him with *kussoomba* (opium water) and liquor to such an extent as scarcely to allow him to keep possession of his right senses for two hours in the day. Arrangements are, I believe, being made, with the consent of the chief, to place matters on a more satisfactory footing. The administration of Talooka Gondul is also unsatisfactory, though a Kamdar on Rs. 7,000 a-year was thrust upon it. The chief is a nobody, the reins of government being in the hands of his wife and a lot of scheming Brahmins, one of whom, it is well known, rules the Ranee, so that a little friendly interference here cannot but be attended with good results. Our political agent, Colonel Anderson, with his wonted liberality, has presented the Roman Catholic chapel with a bell, and a sum of Rs. 50 towards completing the parsonage, which has not yet been finished for want of funds.

Aug. 18.—The great eclipse of the sun, which everybody was so anxiously looking out for, began this morning at about a quarter-past seven, arrived at its greatest obscuration at about nine, and terminated a little after ten o'clock. Solemn fast was kept by the Hindoos during the continuance of the eclipse, after which there was a great rush to the river for ablutionary purposes, in order to secure themselves from evil influences, as the greater number of them regarded the eclipse with some degree of terror, and connected it in a secret manner with some national calamity that is to happen. There was sunshine up to about noon, after which clouds collected; but there is no rain, owing, doubtless, to the prevalence of strong southerly breezes. The Bombay mail of the 10th, which should have been delivered here on the 13th, has not yet arrived, nor was any circular issued by the Post-office to explain the cause of detention. I hear, however, from other sources that communication between Ahmedabad and Veerungam has been stopped, owing to the road having been flooded and rendered impassable. The mail superintendent, Mr. DeSilva, has gone out on the postal line, and I feel sure that he will do all in his power to hasten its transit. One feels rather dull and miserable without the sight of a newspaper for so long as ten days.

KURRACHEE, Aug. 21.—The good folks of Kurrachee were in a terrible way the day previous to the eclipse, and predicted all sorts of evils, but the 18th of August passed off like any other day. The sun was only partially hidden from my eyes. I myself observed nothing, but the *Sindian* states that the first contact took place at eight o'clock and the last at about twenty-nine minutes past nine. At 8.35 the sun presented a crescent shape, nearly seven-tenths of the disc being darkened. The natives fasted on that day, and did not touch anything until the sun, according to their ideas, was relieved from the clutches of the moon. To-day, after nearly two weeks, is the first day we have received our letters and papers from Bombay by the land route. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by the flooded state of the Runn of Cutch, which, as you must be aware, has often before interfered with the postal communication. Major Widdicombe, by a recent Government order, will act as Judge of the Sudder Court until the return of Mr. M. Melvill, now engaged on the Bombay Bank Commission in Bombay, to Sind—or until another civil servant be permanently appointed to the post. Mr. Foxton acts for the major as District Judge. They respectively delivered over and received charge of office to-day. There is a rumour current that our present

Deputy Magistrate is to exchange places with Mr. Bolton at Jerruck; but I hardly think it true. On a former occasion this change was to have been made, but the press and the people were against it and it was abandoned. I should not now be surprised if the Commissioner were petitioned against the transfer, as Mr. Gibbons has made himself a great favourite with all who come before him, both European and native. Major Wilkinson, 82 P. W. V., leaves by to-morrow's steamer for Bombay, en route to Europe, for the benefit of his health, and Colonel Mellersh, for some years Commissary of Ordnance at Hyderabad, has been relieved from his duty at that place, and will proceed by the steamer next week to take up his place in charge of the Grand Arsenal in Bombay. There were a few cases of cholera in the city this week; but prompt measures were adopted and the persons attacked are now in a fair way of recovery. The rains still hold off, and everything is getting frightfully dear, especially grass and gram. A person cannot keep a horse now for less than Rs. 50 a month. What a difference between the present and the olden times, when the keep of a nag did not cost more than Rs. 20!

JAULNA, Aug. 22.—The appearance of cholera, in rather an alarming form, has cast quite a gloom over the quiet little station of Jaulna. Within this past week upwards of forty persons have been attacked with the disease, and the average rate of mortality has been about thirty per cent. Prompt steps have been taken by the Superintendent of Police to check the epidemic, and it is hoped it will soon disappear. After an unusually hot season we have had very favourable rains, and the place is nice and cool now. The sowing operations have long since been completed, and the crops are in a promising condition. Cotton has been sown to a great extent, and it is expected that next winter the crop will yield a bountiful harvest.

Aug. 13.—The rain still continues in all its severity, and the destruction in the city is awful. It has been roughly estimated that more than ten thousand houses and buildings (or nearly one-third of the entire city) have been either damaged or destroyed. It is stated that the damages caused will not fall short of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The calamity has fallen heavily upon the poorer inhabitants, who are at present in great distress; food, clothes, and the necessaries of life having disappeared with their homes. The members of the Ahmedabad Relief Fund contemplate affording them relief. Such a storm is not in the recollection of even the oldest inhabitant of this place. The fall of rain on the 22nd June, 1853, was certainly excessive, but then it was of very short duration, and it was not accompanied with such a gale, nor was the result in any way disastrous to life and property. There is a report current here that many villages adjacent to Ahmedabad have been washed away. Dead bodies of animals and human beings were seen floating down the river Sabarmuttee. It is impossible yet to ascertain the number of lives lost, or the destruction caused in the villages, as communications have been completely stopped. The Hindoo population (Vishnu), both men and women of this city, greatly afflicted by the tempest, repaired in multitudes, on the 12th and 13th inst., to the Sabarmuttee to offer prayers and solicitations to the "god Neptune," to discontinue sending rain, and to stop the destruction.

Aug. 14.—The rains have abated; but railway, telegraphic, and postal communications still remain entirely interrupted. The total fall of rain, up to yesterday, is forty-four inches and sixty cents., or more than double the quantity we generally have during the whole season. It is reported that there was a slight shock of earthquake felt here at 1.45 on the morning of the 11th inst.

Aug. 15.—We are just informed that telegraphic communication by the railway wire has been restored, but only for the company's service. Mr. Matthew, the chief engineer, and Mr. Duxbury, the traffic manager, notwithstanding the difficulties on the road, have managed to come down as far as Mehmoodabad, and are expected here to-day. On their arrival we shall learn the extent of damages on the line, and no doubt they will bring with them the post, which we have not seen for several days. It has not rained to-day, but is very cloudy.

Aug. 18.—Messrs. Matthew and Duxbury and Captain White arrived here on the night of the 15th instant. The great Nerbudda viaduct has given away in the middle. The Mhye bridge remains safe, but the "Meswa" is completely gone. Damage to a certain extent has also been done to other bridges on this side, and in many places the roads have been washed away. The up trains run only as far as Keem, near Surat. The train service from thence to Ahmedabad is completely stopped. It is as yet uncertain when the line will be available for the use of the public.

KAIRA, Aug. 28.—A great calamity has befallen Kaira and its vicinity. From the 8th to the 13th inst. such storms of rain and wind prevailed as were never before seen or heard of in Guzerat. The three rivers which run past the town overflowed their banks, and destroyed the houses of rich and poor alike. At least four hundred are in ruins. Neighbouring villages were submerged, and the huts swept away. The inhabitants could find no refuge elsewhere than on the hill and tree tops, and the sufferings they have endured are indescribable. The authorities did all they could to provide shelter and relief, and foremost in this good work was Mr. Elliot, the

Collector and Magistrate. He set sail in a small boat when the tempest was at its height, and conveyed provisions to the starving people who were cut off from the town. Many he provided with lodgings in his own bungalow and stable. Lives have, it is feared, been lost; but the number would have been much greater had not Mr. Elliot been so daring and energetic in conveying succour and relief where they were most needed.

BARODA, Aug. 20.—The last week has been an eventful one for Baroda, and one that will be long remembered with sorrow. On the 10th instant the river and adjacent nullahs commenced rising from the great fall of rain towards Powaghur hill. On the 11th the whole country was submerged, public roads and all. Several European gentlemen with their families were driven out of their bungalows, the water from the overflowed river having entered their houses; the camp bazaar was partly submerged, most of the people having to desert their houses, a boat running up and down the streets to rescue those who were surrounded by the flood. Many houses fell, and all communication with the city was cut off, by an overwhelming flood running across and over the public highway, from near "Waddington's bridge" to the city gate. The high road to the railway station was also submerged. At the railway station a most melancholy occurrence took place. A Mr. Thompson (Lieutenant in the Guicowar's service), with his son, a boy of fifteen or sixteen, and four other friends, had gone to see the state of the railway and the great flood of water about it. After the visit they tried to get back to the city by the way they had come, i.e., the public highway, but it was submerged to a depth of above twelve feet, as also were the shops of the new bazaar recently put up. Mr. Thompson placed his son on a door plank inside one of the shops, telling him to remain there till he brought another plank, for which he swam back to *terra firma*. He had scarcely left the boy when the force of the current tilted over the plank, and his son sank to rise no more. At the same time a Mr. Smith, one of the party, was also trying to breast the flood and swim across to the city side of the water; he managed to get half way across when he became exhausted; he tried very hard to get to a post only a few feet from him, but failed, in consequence of the current being too strong, and he, too, sank to rise no more. Mr. Thompson, in diving and searching for his son, was also nearly lost, but was rescued by Messrs. Burton and Richmond, of the railway. The bodies were recovered and buried on the 13th instant. The body of poor Mr. Smith, with carpet-bag in one hand and umbrella in the other, firmly clenched even in death, was afterwards found. In the city, above a hundred lives were lost, and hundreds of houses demolished. Many more would have been lost but for the kindness and forethought of the Guicowar, who came out in person, and placed all his available elephants at the disposal of the people, to rescue those who were surrounded by water; and thus a great many were rescued. Most of the village of Champaneer (near Powaghur) has been washed away, and many lives lost. I yesterday observed several dead bodies washed down the river, almost bleached white. I could see they were natives by their clothes. In Surat the gentlemen of the garrison were sailing up and down the streets in boats, but I have not heard yet what damage has been done.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SMITH.—The *Times of India* regrets to announce the death of Captain Smith, of the 21st Bombay N.I., who died somewhat suddenly on the 26th of August. The deceased was buried, with military honours, in the afternoon.

RETURN OF MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM ABYSSINIA.—The undermentioned Acting Veterinary Surgeons, lately attached to the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, having completed the duty on which they were detached from Zoula to Bombay, will return to England at the public expense, and on arrival will report themselves to the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Woolwich:—Mr. Berne and Mr. Wilson.

MERCANTILE.—During the month of July 34,870,844 lbs., or 44,478 and 23-196ths candies of cotton, valued at Rs. 1,03,51,508, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian ports. From ports in Sind, during the same month, 1,651,720 lbs., or 2,580 candies and 520 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,37,505, were shipped to foreign external ports.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor and suite returned to Poona on Wednesday, from Beejapoor, accompanied by the German astronomical party, who were his Excellency's guests during their stay there, and by whom they were treated with the most flattering consideration and hospitality. A short time will, we hope, afford us the opportunity of learning the result of their observations.—*Poona Observer*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence on m.c. in August last:—Brevet Major Goldsworthy, 91st Highlanders, from Aug. 22, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1868, in extension, to remain in the Deccan; Lieutenants Gardiner and Stopford, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from July 21, 1868, to October 21, 1868, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board; Brevet Major Gammel, 46th Foot, from July 17, 1868, to Jan. 17, 1869, at the recommendation of a medical board.

MEDICAL ARRIVALS.—The undermentioned officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the dates specified opposite their names:—Surgeons Gordon, M.B., 16th April, 1868; Davidson, M.B., 16th April, 1868, date of arrival in Annesley Bay, *vide* certificate; Keith, M.B., 16th April, 1868.

FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe on m.c. in August:—Captain Blew, thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Captain Knapp, 46th Foot, to proceed to England—this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-general, Horse Guards; Second Captain Lluellyn, 14th Brigade R.A., from date of embarkation to Jan. 10, 1869, to England, on urgent private affairs.

OFFICE ALLOWANCES OF BRIGADE-MAJORS.—With reference to G. O. of 12th March, 1867, fixing the office allowances of Divisional Assistants, Adjutants General, and Brigade Majors, it has been decided by the Government of India that those allowances must cover all expenses incidental to travelling on duty, except by rail or steamer, when free passages will be granted to the officers and such clerks as are absolutely required to accompany them. This order supersedes any existing orders on this subject, and is applicable to Assistant Quartermasters General of Divisions.

BOMBAY MARINE.—The following arrangements by the superintendent of marine are confirmed:—Mr. Carter was appointed second officer of H.M.'s hulk *Semiramis* from June 8, 1868, vice Mr. Roberts, transferred to the *Earl Canning* on the 7th idem; Mr. Fisher, first officer of H.M.'s steamer *May Frere*, R.M., performed the duties of store accountant of that vessel from December 1, 1866, to October 31, 1867; Mr. Young (late master R.N.), was appointed third officer of H.M.'s steamer *May Frere* from June 27, 1868; Mr. Clarke, superintendent third officer of the *Amberwitch*, was transferred to the *Earl Canning* for duty in the same capacity on July 7, 1868, to complete complement.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—We very much regret (says the *Poona Observer*) to announce that Lieutenant Speke, of H.M.'s 46th Regiment, met with a lamentable accident on Saturday last, August 22, which resulted in the loss of one of his legs. It appears that the unfortunate young officer had been taking a walk before mess with two of his brother officers, and on returning towards Ghoreporie about six P.M., attempted to jump over a small nullah, at the back of the Wallowrie Lines; in doing so his foot slipped, and he was thrown to the bottom of the nullah with considerable violence. At first he merely asked for assistance, as he believed he had only sprained his ankle—but, on one of his companions descending to help him to his feet, it was discovered that his leg was fractured below the knee in two places. He was conveyed to his house as rapidly as possible—where it was pronounced by the doctors to be necessary to amputate the limb, which was happily accomplished with safety, and the sufferer is now, we are glad to say, doing well.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT AND THE LATE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—We have received a somewhat lengthy appeal from inspectors in the Commissariat department, who, it seems, have been refused the batta to which they consider themselves entitled as part of the Abyssinian Field Force. We do not think it necessary to publish this appeal; but cannot forbear calling attention to their case, as it seems a very hard one. These men state that they were among the first to land at Zoula, having proceeded thither under Lieutenant Shewell, and that they laboured constantly and untiringly in the landing and forwarding of stores, till the end of the campaign. Thereafter, they appear to have been cut adrift, without any further acknowledgment of their services than their pay up to date, and a good certificate from their superior officer. Now they find it impossible to procure other employment, and have their claims for six months' batta disallowed. If the facts are as stated, these inspectors have good reason to complain of the treatment they have experienced. We trust, however, that in their anxiety to receive the donation money due to them they have rushed straight upon the military pay office and lodged their demand, without making application in due form, and that they will yet receive their batta in due course.—*Times of India*.

DEPARTURE OF DR. BIRDWOOD.—In this country, where disinterested and public-spirited citizens are the exception, and where we are all apt to neglect the public weal in the absorbing demands of private gain, the departure of Dr. Birdwood by the P. and O. steamer becomes a loss to the whole community of Bombay. Dr. Birdwood is compelled to return to England to seek that health which he has not been able to retain here; and we venture to say, within the limits of truth, that there is scarcely one among us whose absence will be more felt or whose place will be more difficult to fill. For many years past his name has been associated with every public-spirited movement in this city, and the restless zeal and untiring self-denial with which he has devoted himself always to any object in which he took an interest have laid the community under obligations which it can only repay by remembering him in the future as one of its most conspicuous and unselfish benefactors. A man himself of wide scientific culture, with such a close and accurate knowledge of details in some branches of science as to enable him among other things to prepare a laborious "Catalogue of the Vegetable Products of Western India," and with enough of philosophy in his

composition to prevent him on the one hand from dwelling in that arid region of details where mediocrities find fitting pasture for their intellects, and on the other to lift him into those wider scientific generalisations which are in these days becoming the axioms of a new school of thought among half the thinking men of Europe, he has mainly, as a matter of course, concentrated his energies on objects calculated to promote education and intelligence among each of the two great sections into which the population of Bombay is divided. It is not our purpose to rehearse the labours he has spontaneously taken upon himself in the cause of the public during his many years' residence in this city, for these are better detailed in the addresses and votes of thanks which have been adopted within the last fortnight, on the eve of his departure, by the Senate of the University, the Agricultural Society, and the Royal Asiatic Society, and which have been already published in our columns. We desire to add that no man in the community has undertaken so much gratuitous labour from the sheer love of pushing forward any worthy scheme that will benefit his fellow men, or could have performed the self-imposed task with more disinterested energy. We believe he has often sacrificed his own personal aims and opportunities in the cause of the public. He has certainly sacrificed the claims which his great intellectual powers have upon him, in order to promote the public good. These powers are perhaps too exuberant for general appreciation, but the standard of critical taste in England (if his irrepressible energy forces him into public life when his health is somewhat restored) may subdue them into calmness without a sacrifice of strength. As public spirit is always at a discount among us; we see him depart from our shores with considerable regret. It is however left us to hope that his journey to Europe may so re-establish his health that we may see him once more restored to Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25. Str. Fuseyama, Dundas, Hong Kong; Impulse, Doughty, Moulmein.—26. Premier, White, Liverpool; Tiverton, Smith, London.—27. Modesty, Barr, Clyde.—28. Str. Sumatra, Baker, Suez; str. Yung Hai, Morrison, Hong Kong.—28. Str. Gunga, Bonfellow, Suez; str. Delhi, Hall, from sea; Walter Baine, Searr, Greenock; J. P. Whitney, Bickwell, Calcutta.—30. Str. Malacca, Macnamara, Hong Kong.—31. Gerant, Birall, Boston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Southampton.—Miss Lawson, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Young, Mr. Zwinger, Surgeon major Harris, Capt. J. Flood, Messrs. A. Lees, B. Little, R. Heney, J. Brown, H. J. Winnen, C. O. Foy, M. Sharp, A. W. Seabrook, R. Thornton, H. Preston. From Marseilles.—Mr. H. Smidt, Mr. E. Hewett. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. P. C. de Bittencourt. From Suez.—Mr. W. J. Addis, Mr. R. N. Wilson.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25. Indomitable, Rice, Calcutta; George Peabody, Churchill, Rangoon.—26. Str. Delhi, Hall, Southampton; str. Indore, Green, China; Annot Lyle, Shaw, Callao; Hippograde, Brown, Rangoon; Pehlwan, Tarn, Calcutta.—27. Sylvia, Ranvall, Batavia; W. M. Reed, Stinson, Callao; Castle Eden, Scott, Rangoon; Dharwar, Thomas, Point de Galle; Mary Anne, Silversparre, Calcutta.—28. Hamill Mitchell, Branscombe, Point de Galle; Montana, Felivoux, Callao; Aulanta, Balingall, Point de Galle; Waterloo, Osborne, Bassett; Tim Whiffler, Cottier, Callao; Thomas Bell, Wylie, Colombo; Futel Barry, Nacoda, Calcutta; Gala, Shaw, Cochich.—29. Str. Tyne-mouth, Kennedy, Madras and Calcutta; David Malcolm, Anton, Bankok; Morning Star, Moreau, Mauritius; Hindoostan, Hill, Moulmein.—31. Arundel, Seymour, Singapore; Spray of the Ocean, Sloughier, Liverpool.—Sept. 1. Mail str. Rangoon, Remondson, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—For Southampton.—Capt. Jopp, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Berriman and child, Mr. Bunyer, Mr. George Hogan. For Marseilles.—Dr. Birdwood, Major H. C. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. George Short, Mr. C. Goubert, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Borrett, Mr. Piper, Mr. Stiles, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Manford, Mr. Crum, Mr. Reed, Veterinary surg. Burne. For Suez.—Gen. Sir H. Durand, Baroness D'Eberstein, Mr. Hermann, Mr. W. S. Steel, Major Allardyce, Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Maajon, Mr. D. A. Smith.

Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1 11 1-4d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 1-4 to 1s. 11 9-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11 1-4d. to 1s. 11 1-4d. Docta.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	100 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	7100 per share.
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	...	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	12 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	Rs. 1,500
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	1100
Frere Land Company	...	...	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	80 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1 to £1. 7s. 6d.; Seeds, 17s. 6d. to £1 per ton.
To London—Cotton, £1. 5s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 2s. 6d.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ALVES, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., P.W. dept., N.W.P., with irrigation dept. is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, to fill a vacancy. Aug. 17.
BATTENBURGH, C. A., to be an extra asst. comr. of 3rd grade in Jhansia div., v. Hicks, transferred.
BEDDY, Lieut., 29th N.I., is appd. *pro tem.* to offic. as cantonment mag. of Shahjehanpore, dur. abs. of Gibbs. Lieut. Beddy is invested with the usual powers in the cantonment. Aug. 19.
BRUCE, Capt., political agent, Harrowtee, having resumed charge of his office on July 22, the leave of April 15 last is cancelled. Aug. 19.
BUTCHER, E., asst. supt., revenue survey and assessment, Mysore, is prom. from 4th to 3rd grade, from Feb. 26 last.
CAMPBELL, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W., Bengal, joined Balasore div. on July 30. Transf. from Balasore to Mohanuddy div. Aug. 24.
CONCANNON, J. W., dep. mag. of Jounpore, is invested with the usual powers of a mag. Aug. 19.
COOKE, J. E., offic. dep. acct. gen., Bengal, to offic. for Mr. Sandeman as acct. gen. in 1st class of financial dept. Aug. 19.
DA COSTA, S., to be sub. judge of Shahabad, and vested with powers of a small cause court at Arrah.
DALE, F., acct. in P.W. dept., N.W.P., att. to the Doon Canals, is dismissed from his appt., and G. Pershad is appd. in his place fr. June 1.
DODD, C., to offic. as prof. of literature in Agra College, dur. abs. of Mr. Stack. Aug. 19. [Nagpore. Aug. 20.]
DRYSDALE, T., asst. comr., Central Provs., is transf. from Wardah to Eckford, Capt., is appd. as asst. supt. in telegraph dept., with effect from July 1.
ERSKINE, G. E., offic. personal asst. to the financial comr. of Oude, to offic. as supt. of excise and stamps in that province, dur. Mr. Bradon's abs. Aug. 17.
EVANS, H. F., asst. coll. of Mynpoory, is invested with usual powers of a dep. coll. for trial of suits. Aug. 18.
FRIZGIBBONS, H. W., 1st grade overseer, P.W. dept., N.W.P., is transf. from the old Rohilcund div. to Bareilly div., P.W. Aug. 22.
FLORIAN, W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Oude—the servs. of this officer are dispensed with. Aug. 20.
FRENCH, G. H., to offic. temp. as dist. asst. supt. of police, Kamroop, until arrival of Patch. Aug. 24.
GIRDLESTONE.—The servs. of Mr. C. E. Girdlestone are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of India in the foreign dept.
GREENWAY, W., received charge of office of asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency, Allahabad circle, from Brown, on Aug. 1.
HEINIG, J., asst. engr., P.W., N.W.P., att. to 1st Allahabad div., transf. to Cawnpore div., v. Cole, also transf. Aug. 22.
ISAAC, T. S., exec. engr., P.W., Bengal, is temp. att. to South-Eastern circle, for special duty. Aug. 24.
JACKSON, Lieut., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Central Provs., is transf. to Hyderabad. Aug. 19. [Assam div. Aug. 21.]
LOCKE, R. L., asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W., Bengal, is posted to Lower McDONALD, J., exec. engr. 4th grade, P.W., N.W.P.; the resignation of this officer has been accepted. Aug. 22. [Govt. N.W.P. Aug. 21.]
MACKAY, Rev. J., senior chapl. on Bengal estab., servs. placed at disp. of MACLEOD, G. W., offic. examr. of claims, Calcutta, to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Bengal, in add. to his present duties. Aug. 19.
MANGLES, H. A., acct. gen., British Burmah, made over ch. of office to Mr. C. R. Kiermader on July 15, when he proc. on furl.
MARRIOTT, A., asst. dist. superint. of police, Nagpore, to offic. as dist. supt. of police in Baitool dist., to proc. without delay. Aug. 22.
MAY, Lieut., asst. engr. 1st grade, P.W., Bengal, assu. exec. ch. of Dacca div. on July 14. [div. Aug. 13.]
MILLS, F. T. E., insp. of police, to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in Jhansi MOLINERO, E., local supervisor, 1st grade, P.W., Bengal, posted from Dacca to Sylhet div. Aug. 21.
MOORE, F. E., asst. comr. in the Punjab, having ret. to duty on July 28 at Jullundur, the unexp. leave on April 25 last is can.
OWEN, H. P., asst. supt., telegraph dept., to offic. as supt. telegraph dept., v. Finch, on leave to Europe. Aug. 20.
PARTRIDGE, T. D'O., to offic. as civ. surg. of Bustee. Aug. 18.
PASKE, Lieut. col., asst. comr., Jhelum, to offic. as dep. comr. of Jhung, v. Ferris, on leave. [Aug. 24.]
PATCH, J., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Kamroop, dur. abs. of Tulloch.
PITCHER, Lieut., 21st hussars, to be an asst. comr. of 3rd class in Oude. Aug. 19. [opium agent, Benares. Aug. 11.]
REILLY, A. H., sub dep. opium agent, to have ch. of office of princ. asst. to REILLY, H. R., offic. as dep. mag., &c., in Rajshahye div., is posted to Rajshahye, and joined on Aug. 10.

RENNY, R. H., to be (temp.) a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Bancoorah; placed in ch. of sub div. of Raneegunge dur. leave of Hallett. Mr. Renny is vested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class. Aug. 6.

RITCHIE, D. W., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Singbhoom, taking ch. from Mr. Blair after Aug. 24. [div. on Aug. 1.]

ROSS, Major E. D. R., exec. engr. P.W., N.W.P., assu. ch. of Chukatra road

SMITH, G. C. M., asst. comr. of Deoghur, is vested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class in dist. of Monghyr, and also in Sonthal and Bhaugulpore, &c. Aug. 24. [Banpore.]

SMITH, J., to be sec. to the municipal committee for the town of Shahjeh.

SMITH, W. M., asst. comr. of Doonka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is prom. to 3rd grade of subord. exec. service. Aug. 25.

STERNDALE, R. A., rec. ch. of office of asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore Circle, from Frizelle on Aug. 5.

THOMAS, Lieut., asst. comr., Central Provs., will offic. as dep. comr. of Seonee dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Denny. Aug. 19.

VANDERGUCHT, Capt., dist. superint. of police, Baitool, is transf. to Jubulpore, to proo. on being relieved by Mr. Marriott. Aug. 22.

WADDINGTON, Major, dep. comr. of Nursingpore, availed himself of the prep. leave granted to him by notific. No. 2,331, dated 23rd ult. on 1st inst., making over ch. of his office to Loch. Aug. 19.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut., boundary settlement comr. in Guzerat, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, in Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Aug. 19.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 17.—No. 2,021.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. appts., under the provs. of resolutions 534 of June 16, 1,490 of July 30, and 1,513 of Aug. 1, with effect from the last named date:—

Capt. Baillie to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Bamfield.

Capt. Sewell to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Staples.

Capt. Wall to offic. as dist. supt. of police, v. Baillie.

Capt. Bond to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. E. Perkins.

Capt. Scott to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Ramsay.

Mr. McAndrew to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Sewell.

Lieut. Horsford to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Wall.

Lieut. Tucker to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, v. Bond.

Mr. Morris to offic. as asst. dist. supt. 1st grade, 1st class, v. Smith.

Mr. Christie to offic. as asst. dist. supt., 1st grade, 1st class, v. Jones.

Mr. Ward to offic. as asst. dist. supt., 1st grade, 1st class, v. Nicholletts.

Mr. Stone to offic. as asst. dist. supt., 2nd grade, 1st class, v. Christie.

Mr. Turnbull to offic. as asst. dist. supt., 2nd grade, 1st class, v. Ward.

MILITARY.

ALLGOOD, Major and Brevet Lieut. col., c.b., having completed 5 years' serv. as capt. and brevet lieut. col., and as major and brevet lieut. col., to be col. in the army, from April 28 last.

ARMSTRONG, Cornet, 20th hussars, to be lieut., v. Loch, prom. May 30.

BATTYE, Lieut., 2nd Goorkhas, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Cunliffe, prom., with effect from July 23.

BEAN, Lieut., 107th foot, qrmr. 43rd (Assam) regt. of N.I., is admitted to Bengal staff corps, from July 16, 1867. [regt.]

BOLTON, Lieut., 12th foot, on recent prom. is posted to 1st batln. of his BRIDGE, Capt. W. A., 21st foot, is confirmed in the appt. of A.D.C. to Major gen. Tapp, comdg. northern div. Aug. 15.

BRINE, Major F., exec. engr., transf. fr. Upper Sirhind to Ferozepore div.

CRISPIN.—The servs. of Capt. Crispin, Bombay staff corps, 2nd squad, officer 2nd cav., Punjab frontier force, are replaced at disp. of Govt. of Bombay. Aug. 13.

CUNLIFFE, Major, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 2nd Goorkhas, to offic. as comdt., v. Macpherson, on special duty, with effect fr. July 23.

DE BRETT, Capt. H., 18th N.I., to join the officers' surveying class at Roorkee on Oct. 1 next.

HAMILTON, Major, wing officer 28th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Smith, prom., with effect from July 26. [Dated Aug. 10.]

HANDLEY, Lieut., 19th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Goren, who retires.

HARENE, Lieut., 5th lancers, to join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason Collge, Roorkee, on Oct. 1 next.

HILL, Capt., offic. 2nd squad, officer, 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties. (Regl. order, dated July 25, confd.)

HILLS, Lieut., adjt. 28th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Hamilton, prom., with effect from July 26.

HOPKINS, Capt. J., unatt., is apptd. offic. 2nd class barrackmaster, and posted to Saugor. Aug. 15.

IVES.—The servs. of Lieut. Ives, gen. list inf., are placed at disp. of C. in C. LAW, Lieut., 46th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Speake, who retires. Dated Aug. 15. [ley, prom. Dated Aug. 10.]

MACCLINTOCK, Ens., 1st batln. 19th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Hand-MARSHALL, Lieut., qrmr. 28th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Hills, prom., with effect from July 26.

OLDHAM, Lieut., doing duty 2nd N.I., to do duty with 12th N.I. on termination of leave. Aug. 17.

ORMOND, Lieut., instr. of musketry, 5th foot, recent leave canc. Aug. 15.

PEARSON, Ens. C. C., 46th foot, to be lieut. by purch., v. Law, prom. Dated Aug. 15.

RICE.—The brigade order, dated Abbottabad, Aug. 10, app. Capt. Rice, 2nd in com. 1st Sikh inf., to act as station staff officer at Abbottabad, is confd., as a temp. measure.

ROSS, Capt., offic. 2nd squad, subalt., 16th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad, officer in add. to his other duties, in room of Carthew, on leave, with effect from July 1.

SANDILANDS, Lieut. col., exec. engr., transf. (temp.) from Ferozepore to the Meean Meer div. Aug. 17.

SAUNDERS, Insp. gen. of Hospitals G., is posted to the Presy. circle of med. superintendence. Aug. 15.

SENIOR, Lieut., qrmr. 2nd Goorkhas, to offic. as wing officer in add. to his other duties, v. Battye, prom., with effect from July 23.

SIMPHERD, Lieut. T., adjt. 4th Punjab inf., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad, officer, in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. of Hawkins. (Confirmed, with effect from July 29.)

SMITH, Lieut. col. J., 2nd in com. 28th N.I., to offic. as comdt. in room of Tulloch, on leave, with effect from July 26.

STEWART, Capt., 37th foot, to offic. as aide-de-camp. to Maj. gen. Beatson, com. Allahabad div., subject to passing requisite exam. Aug. 15.

TULLOCH, Lieut., doing duty 16th N.I., to join the senior dept. of the Thomason College, Roorkee, to study, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1869.

TWEDDELL, Lieut., qrmr. 31st N.I., to offic. as barrackmr. at Umballa, in add. to his other duties, in room of Roberts, on leave, with effect from July 1. (Order confirmed.)

YULE, Lieut., Bengal S.C., having passed the depl. tests, is perm. att. to the army commissariat dept.

MEDICAL.

AMESBURY, Surg., whose servs. have been placed at disp., is app. to med. ch. of 34th N.I. Aug. 15.

CHRISTISON, Dr. A., princ. asst. to the opium agent, Benares, servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P., with a view to his being app. to offic. as civil surg. and principal of med. college, Agra. Aug. 11.

HOMAN, Surg. maj., 31st N.I., is transf. to med. ch. of 27th N.I., in room of Tucker, on m.c. Aug. 15.

M'DONALD, Surg. J., to be civil surg. of Cattaack. Aug. 6.

MENZIES, Surg. R.A., to assume med. ch. of the staff of Barrackpore station, in room of Dale, on leave. Aug. 15.

RICHMOND, Asst. surg., returned from serv. in Abyssinia, is app. to med. ch. of 38th N.I. Aug. 15.

YOUNG, Surg., officg., is app. perm. to med. ch. of 4th Bengal cav., in room of Lowdell, on furl. Aug. 15.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADVANCES FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

Simla, Aug. 20.—No. 806.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that, in the event of an officer who has obtained an advance for building purposes, or for purchasing a house, in accordance with the provisions of G.G.O. No. 985 of 1867, proceeding to Europe on leave, the regular monthly deductions in liquidation of the amount will continue to be made from his furlough pay, unless he refunds the outstanding balance before he embarks.

The amount of the monthly deductions, and of the balance still unpaid, must be clearly shown on the officer's last pay certificate.

NO-DEMAND CERTIFICATES.

Simla, Aug. 20.—No. 798.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that, as veterinary surgeons have public stores entrusted to their charge, they must in future, before quitting India on leave, obtain a "no-demand certificate" from the examiner of medical accounts, in the same manner as officers of the medical department.

DISCIPLINE—DOING DUTY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qtrs., Simla, Aug. 8.—No. 252.—It appears from applications which are received from time to time in the head qtrs. offices, that many of the officers in the army imagine that they can make a convenience of the service, and be sent to do nominal duty in stations other than those where their regiments are placed.

Such applications are invariably refused, but H.E. thinks that it should be publicly made known that the existing system of the army leaves no opening for such an abuse, and that excepting on a ground of real public service officers cannot be permitted to be detached from the regiments in which they are enrolled and hold substantive appointments.

ALTERATION IN UNIFORM.

No. 257.—With reference to standing G.O. No. 114, dated April 2; the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the Govt. of India has sanctioned the following alterations in the uniform of the 16th Bengal Cav. :—

The European officers are permitted to wear a green patrol jacket and green overalls.

Colour of facings to be red instead of black.

EXCEEDING LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

No. 258.—Under instructions from Govt., Articles 50 and 51, Section XLV. Military Regulations, are cancelled, and the following substituted :—

50. Whenever an officer shall exceed 60 days' privilege leave, the circumstances of the case are to be fully reported to army head quarters, when, if the C. in C. shall be satisfied that the absence in excess of the original leave could not have been anticipated when the officer proceeded on privilege leave, leave for the period in excess will be accorded in general orders, and the officer concerned will not under these circumstances be subjected to any forfeiture of service or allowances for the term of the privilege leave, but for the period in excess he will come under the rules applicable to general leave.

51. When however the sickness or other emergency necessitating an extension could have been foreseen when the officer proceeded on privilege leave, general leave will either be granted covering the entire period of the officer's absence, such leave involving forfeiture of service and allowances to the extent prescribed by the regulations, or be refused altogether according to the merits of the case; in which latter event the officer will be looked upon as absent without leave from the date of his quitting to that of his return to his post. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the C. in C. or the Government.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Simla, Aug. 20.—No. 802.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction a scale of baggage for officers proceeding on foreign service on board Government or other steamers, whenever provided with free passages.

2. The amount of baggage must be so packed as not to exceed five cubic feet in measurement for each hundred weight allowed.

3. Staff officers not specially provided for will be allowed the amount of baggage of their army rank according to the regimental scale, with the additional allowance for the equipment of each horse accompanying them within the regulation limit.

4. The quantity of baggage allowed to regimental officers will be regulated by their regimental rank.

5. In the event of an officer proceeding by a vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental or other company, in which the amount of baggage allowed to be taken without extra charge is less than the scale now sanctioned, the officer must defray the cost for any extra quantity, and submit a bill for the amount, duly supported by the requisite vouchers.

Rank of Appointment.	Limit of weight allowed. Cwt.	To be packed so as not to exceed in admeasurement. Cubic feet.
General officers in command	40	200
General officers		
Adjutant-general of the army in India	36	180
Quartermaster-general of the army in India		
Inspector-general of hospitals with 3 years' service in that rank		
Brigadier-general	30	150
Inspector-general of hospitals with less than 3 years' service in that rank		
Adjutant-general		
Quartermaster-general	26	130
Colonel		
Deputy adjutant-general		
Deputy quartermaster-general		
Deputy inspector-general of hospitals with 5 years' service in that rank		

The list is continued through the gradations of the service, the above being a list only of officers of the higher ranks entitled to carry baggage on foreign service. Officers of lower rank are limited as to weight according to their status.

CAPTAIN E. B. SLADEN AND THE NEW BURMESE TREATY.

In modification of the terms of the notification issued, under date June 3 last, No. 572, H.E. the Viceroy and G.G. of India in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. E. B. Sladen, Madras S.C., to be political agent in the territory of H.M. the King of Burmah, under article V. of the treaty with H.M. concluded on Oct. 25, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the said treaty, H.E. in Council is further pleased to invest Capt. Sladen, political agent in Burmese territory, with full and final jurisdiction in all civil suits between registered British subjects, if the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell, or carry on business, or personally work for gain within the limits of the territories of H.M. the King of Burmah, provided that the court of the political agent shall not take cognisance of any suit of the same nature as those suits the cognisance of which by the ordinary civil courts in British India, not established by royal charter, is barred by any Act of Parliament or by any regulation or Act of the G.G. of India in Council.

The political agent will hold his court at the capital of H.M. the King of Burmah.

The seal shall be made under the direction of the G.G. in Council for the said court, to be engraved in Burmese and English characters, "the seal of the court of the British political agent in Burmese territory," and the same shall remain in the custody of the political agent.

The procedure in all civil suits between British subjects in Burmese territory in the court of the political agent shall follow the rules laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure.

The G.G. in Council further empowers the political agent to make rules to regulate the service and execution of processes issuing from his court; also to settle a table of fees to be charged to suitors for persons employed in serving the said processes.

All questions of law and fact arising in cases in the court of the political agent to be dealt with and determined according to the law as administered in the commission courts of British Burmah under Act. I. of 1863.

It shall be lawful for the political agent to submit any question arising in any cause pending before him to the Chief Court of British Burmah for decision, and in all cases where such decision has been given, the political agent will be bound to act accordingly. There shall be no appeal for any order or judgment passed by the court of the political agent.

The political agent shall keep such registers, books, and accounts, and submit to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and agent to the Gov. gen. of India such statements and returns of the work done in his court on the civil side as may be prescribed by the said Chief Commissioner.

The political agent shall also comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Chief Commissioner and Gov. gen.'s agent for records.

Duties of the same amount as the stamp duties prescribed by Act X. of 1862, and other Acts amending, or which may hereafter amend, the said Act, shall be enforced in the court of the political agent.

The political agent may license advocates to appear in his court for parties to suits, and allow a reasonable sum for professional services rendered in the cause, provided the aggregate amount of costs of all kinds in each suit does not exceed five per centum on the amount at which the

suit is laid. No sum for professional services shall be recoverable by a licensed advocate, unless the same shall have been sanctioned on the records in the case in which the services were rendered.

The political agent may withdraw any license, either general or special, granted by him to any person to act as an advocate in his court.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.

Simla, Aug. 17.—No. 3,414.—Under Section 12 of the Rules published in Financial Department Notification No. 533, dated June 16, 1868, the following Regulations are laid down for the disposal of applications for furlough from officers of the Bengal Civil Service, or from officers of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service employed directly under the Government of India:—

I. The Government of India will refuse furlough on private affairs to any officer when the exigencies of the public service require that he should continue at his post.

II. The Local Governments and Administrations are empowered to grant leave on medical certificate. But the grant or cancelment of such leave, or any extension of the leave granted by the Local Government, as well as the return to duty of every officer to whom such leave has been granted, must be at once reported to the Government of India in the Home Department; if the officer to whom such leave or extension of leave be granted belong to the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, similar reports will likewise be made to those Governments.

III. A registry should be kept at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department of all grants of furlough on medical certificate or on private affairs, of all extensions of furlough, and of all returns to duty from furlough of any kind.

IV. The Local Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and all Chief Commissioners and the Commissioner of Mysore will receive and forward applications for furlough on private affairs to the Government of India.

V. If the officer belongs to the Bombay or Madras Civil Service, the Government of India will, if no objection exists, forward his application for final disposal by the Government of those Presidencies.

VI. All applications for furlough, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, should be invariably accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant General showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked.

VII. The term of a furlough can only be altered with the permission of the Government under which the applicant is serving.

VIII. Every officer who obtains a furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the local Accountant General to furnish these documents, and no furlough allowances will be payable without their production.

IX. A statement of the officers absent on furlough, with the date of the expiry of their respective furloughs, will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*, brought up to March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year.

X. Every officer to whom a furlough on private affairs is granted must take such furlough, or the subsidiary leave given him in anticipation of it, within three months of the date on which the furlough was granted to him. If he do not so avail himself of it, or if he previously apply for its cancelment, the grant of furlough will be held to have lapsed and the applicant will be liable to forfeit a portion of the furlough due to him, equal to the time between the date on which his furlough was available and that on which the grant lapsed or was cancelled.

XI. Privilege leave will be granted by Local Governments, Chief Commissioners, the Departments under the Government of India, and the Commissioner of Mysore, to the officers serving under their orders.

SALARIES OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CHAPLAINS.

Simla, July 6.—Resolution.—The Governor General in Council observes that it is declared in Acts 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 85, sect. 102, that the ministers of the Church of Scotland at each of the presidencies in India "shall have and enjoy such salary as shall from time to time be allotted to the military chaplains," i. e., to chaplains of the Church of England "at the several presidencies."

2. According to this enactment, the salaries of chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India should be the same as those of chaplains of the Church of England, and the pensions of the two classes also should be assimilated. The Governor General in Council has, therefore, determined to recommend to the Secretary of State that the salaries of such chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India as now receive Rs. 700 per mensem should be raised to Rs. 800 from the date on which that salary was allowed to senior chaplains of the Church of England in Madras and Bombay; that, on the occurrence of vacancies, the salaries of such chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India as now receive more than Rs. 800 per mensem should be reduced to that amount; and that the rates of pension sanctioned for chaplains of the Church of England in the financial despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 32, dated Feb. 17, 1865, should be sanctioned for chaplains of the Church of Scotland also.

3. The Governor General in Council has further resolved to recommend to the Secretary of State that the senior chaplains of the Church of Scotland at the three presidencies should receive special allowances at the rates noted in the margin [Bengal, Rs. 200 per mensem; Madras and Bombay, Rs. 150], to cover their expenses as the channels of communication between the Presbyterian community and the Government, and the cost of collecting registers of births, deaths, and marriages for transmission to the Secretary of State.

AUTHORSHIP IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Aug. 20.—No. 791a.—It is hereby announced that, with the view of encouraging authorship in the language of the North-Western Provinces,

the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make it known that rewards will be given for the production of useful works in the vernacular, of approved design and style, in any branch of science in literature.

For this end, the writing may be original composition, or it may be a compilation, or it may be even a translation from books in any other language. Theological treatises will not be received, nor treatises containing anything obnoxious to morality. There is no other condition either as to the subject or treatment. The theme may belong to history, biography, or travel, science, art, or philosophy; it may be a work of fact or of fiction, and may be composed either in prose or verse. In short, the only condition is that the book shall subserve some useful purpose, either of instruction, entertainment, or mental discipline; that it shall be written in one or other of the current dialects, Oordoo or Hindee; and that there shall be excellence both in the style and treatment.

Neither is there any restriction as to the author, whether in respect of birth, place of education, or residence.

The reward will, as a rule, in each case be one thousand rupees; but it may be more, or it may be less, according to the merits of the work.

The Lieut. gov. will be prepared to give at least five such prizes in the coming year.

Books suitable for the women of India will be especially acceptable, and well rewarded.

The Govt. will ordinarily be prepared to aid in the publication of any meritorious work by subscribing for a number of copies. Such assistance will be exclusive of and in addition to the rewards now promised.

Any work for which a reward is sought may be submitted to the Secy. to the Govt., or to the Director of Public Instruction, or to the Principals of the Agra, Benares, Bareilly, or Ajmere Colleges.

Madras.

CIVIL.

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D., coll. and mag. of Madura, resumed ch. of that dist. from J. R. Arbuthnott, the acting coll., on Aug. 13.

BLAIR, W. T., to be civil and sess. judge of the Zillah of Berhampore, but to continue to act as Inam comr. Aug. 20.

BROOKS, J. W., to be comr. of the Neilgherry hills. Aug.

CLARKE, R. G., civil and sess. judge of Tranquebar, resumed ch. of the Court on Aug. 21.

CLARKE, Hon. T., 1st member of the board of revenue, resumed his seat on Aug. 21.

FOORD, E. B., to be civil and sess. judge of the Zillah of Chingleput. Aug. 25.

GROSE, J., sub. secy. to board of revenue, delivered over ch. of his office to Mr. F. Brandt on Aug. 20.

HOWARD, Capt. M., asst. engr. 2nd grade, to be extra asst. engr. of the 1st grade. Aug. 25.

MASTER, J. H., to act as civil and sess. judge of the Zillah of Berhampore, during employt. of Mr. Blair on other duty.

MORGAN, Surg. W. H., 23rd regt. L.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Quilon, v. Capt. A. T. Searle.

PHILLIPS, A. W. (absent on leave), to be civil and sess. judge of the Zillah of Tanjore, in succession to Mr. Bird. Aug. 25.

SEWELL, H., acting under secy. to Govt. in the rev. dept., assumed ch. of the office from Mr. F. Brandt on Aug. 20.

TROTMAN, Rev. W. S., B.A., to be chaplain of Poonamallee. Aug. 25.

WEBSTER, E. F., to act as civil and sess. judge of Zillah of Coimbatore, during abs. of Cook on leave. Aug. 20.

WHITESIDE, W. S., to act as civil and sess. judge of Zillah Tanjore, during abs. of Mr. Phillips on leave. Aug. 25.

MILITARY.

BROUGHTON, Capt., 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer 24th N.I., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lawder. Aug.

BUCK, Major, Madras staff corps, having completed 26 years' serv., to be lieut. col from Aug. 20.

CLARKE, Lieut. col. W. C., staff, will act for Col. Silver, superin. of army clothing, dur. leave of latter. Aug. 21. [Aug.]

CREWE, Major, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

DECY, Major, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. Aug.

DRURY, Capt., 1st wing sub. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties. Aug.

FITZROY, Lieut., 14th brig., appd. to the Royal Horse Art., and directed to join D baty. E brig., stationed at Mhow, Bombay Pres. Aug.

FOORD, Lieut., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as adj., v. Crewe, on leave. Aug.

GAMBIER, Lieut., inst. of gunnery, D brig., Royal Horse Art., now at Bellary station, on the arrival of Lieut. West will proc. to join the head qtrs. of his brig. at Bangalore, on duty. Aug. 14.

GRANT, Major, 50th regt. N.I., having completed 26 years' serv., is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. by brevet, from Aug. 20.

KNOCKER, Major, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 26th N.I., Pegu div., to conduct the duties of the dep. judge adv. gen. without prejudice to his regtl. duties, v. Major Power in arrest. Aug.

LAVIE, Capt., att. officer, to offic. as wing officer 3rd L.I., v. Godfrey, removed to 35th N.I. Aug. [3rd L.I. Aug. 6.]

LAW, Capt., gen. list, from 3rd squad. officer 1st L.C., to 3rd squad. officer

LOGAN, Lieut., trans. from 13th brig. to C baty. 14th brig., and ordered to India. Aug. 5.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut., staff corps, att. to the 41st N.I., July 21, is brought on the strength of the corps from July 25, and will act as adjt., v. Prior.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut. J., Madras S.C., having comp. 12 years' serv., to be capt. from Aug. 20.

MARSACK, Major, Madras staff corps, having completed 26 years' serv., to be lieut. col. from Aug. 20.

MOORE, Capt., to act as adjt. 37th Gren., without prejudice to his other duties as qrmr., until the arrival of Prior, with retrospective effect from May 30.

OBBAID, Capt. T., 1st wing subalt. 1st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prej. to his own duties, v. Cox, on m.c. Aug.

PARSONS, Capt., 1st L.C., from 3rd squad. officer 3rd L.C., to 3rd squad. officer 1st L.C. Aug. [24th N.I.]

PEREIRA, Major, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, PIERSON, Capt., 20th brig. R.A., is app. gunnery instr. of that brigade, v. Taylor. Aug. 14. [to the corps. Aug. 10.]

ROCKE, Lieut., S.C., adjt. 36th N.I., is rem. from his appt.—to rem. att.

ROLLAND, Lieut., 23rd brig. R.A., will do duty with convalescent depot, Wellington, on expiration of leave. Aug. 14.

ROSE, Capt., S.C., att. to 24th N.I., to proc. to Kurnool to take com. of D comp. sappers and miners, and conduct them to Secunderabad. Aug.

SKINNER, Lieut. and Adjt., 31st L.I., posted as station staff officer, Berhampore, from July 16, v. Major Smith, relieved.

SMYTH, Major, S.C., to act as station and staff officer, Berhampore, from June 1, v. Lieut. Gahan, on m.c.

STEWART, Lieut. col. A., royal (Madras) art., is to be considered to have perf. the duties of superint. gunpowder manufactory from July 11 to July 14 inclusive, without prej. to his appt. of actg. dep. insp. gen. of ordnance.

STEWART, Ens. and Dep. Asst. Comy., ordnance dept., is transf. to the pension estab. in India, on Rs. 140 per mensem, from Aug. 31.

STRETTELL, Lieut. J. E. F., rem. from qrmr. 9th N.I., to adjt. 23rd L.I. Aug. 17. [col. from Aug. 20.]

WEST, Major J. C., Madras S.C., having comp. 26 years' serv., to be lieut.

WEST, Lieut., to do duty with B baty. D brig. roy. horse art., to join at Bellary on duty. Aug. 14.

PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 25.—No. 328.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Major A. C. Master, lieut. col. in S.C., to be lieut. col. from Aug. 21, v. Lieut. col. R. Jones, ret.

36th N.I.—Capt. A. C. Phillips, major in S.C., to be major, and Lieut. W. G. Ward, capt. in S.C., to be capt., from Aug. 21, v. Lieut. col. R. Jones, ret.

Infantry.—Major W. H. Crichton, c.s., lieut. col. in S.C., to be lieut. col. from Aug. 21, v. McMaster, prom. and rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

38th N.I.—Capt. L. W. Buck, lieut. col. in S.C., to be major, and Lieut. J. Littledale, capt. in S.C., to be capt., from Aug. 21, v. McMaster, prom. and rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major J. R. Mackenzie, lieut. col. H.M.'s 105th regt., to be lieut. col. from Aug. 21, v. Crichton, prom. and rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

2nd Eur. L.I.—Capt. C. W. Lethbridge, major in H.M.'s 105th foot, to be major, and Lieut. C. F. Bond, capt. in H.M.'s 105th foot, to be capt., from Aug. 21, v. Crichton, prom. and rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of infantry.

Infantry.—Major G. F. Luard, lieut. col. in S.C., to be lieut. col. from Aug. 21, v. Mackenzie, prom. and rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

37th N.I.—Capt. L. H. H. Holland, lieut. col. in S.C., to be major, and Lieut. W. W. Pemberton, capt. in S.C., to be capt., from Aug. 21, v. Mackenzie, prom. and rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

Infantry.—Major (brev. lieut. col.) A. G. Gordon, to be lieut. col. from Aug. 21, v. Luard, prom. and rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

52nd N.I.—Capt. C. G. H. Coote, lieut. col. in S.C., to be major, and Lieut. G. P. Worster, S.C., to be capt., from Aug. 21, v. Luard, prom. and rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.

MEDICAL.

ADAM, Civ. surg., to assume ch. of med. stores, Vizagapatam, from April 13, v. Morton, removed to the 22nd N.I. Aug.

ARNOLD, Surg., from 20th N.I. to 34th N.I.

COWEN, Staff surg. maj., having been rep. fit for duty, is directed to join his appt. at Wellington.

CROUDACE, Surg., med. dept., has returned to his duty, by perm. of home Govt., and arrived at Madras on Aug. 9.

FITZGERALD, Asst. surg., from do. du. detach. Eur. Art. and N.I. Labuan (now Madras) to 20th N.I., to join.

HOWELL, Asst. surg., med. dept., has returned to his duty, and arrived at Madras on Aug. 14.

MCDONALD, Surg. J., 37th regt. Madras N.I., his services are placed at the disposal of Govt. of India, for employt. as civ. surg. of Cuttack.

MACLEOD, Surg. major, 2nd N.I., to assume ch. of med. stores at Vizagapatam, v. H. Adam, relieved.

MAJOR, Asst. surg., 16th lancers, who arrived at Madras on Aug. 6, will proc. to join his regt. at Bangalore, on duty.

PRITCHARD, Vet. surg., H.E. the Govt.'s body gd., will assume vet. ch. of R.A., St. Thomas's Mount, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. of Vet. surg. Cheesman on m.c. Aug. 5.

TRIMNELL, Surg., 40th N.I., to assume med. ch. of garrison and Lock Hospital and med. stores, Malabar and Canara, without prejudice to his regtl. duties, dur. indisposition of Smith, garrison surg.

TRIMNELL, Asst. surg., posted to dep. insp. gen. dept., Mysore div., to join Aug. 3.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE MADRAS RELIEF.

The following movements of corps are ordered:—

Royal Artillery.

A baty. D brig., from Bangalore to Kamptee.

C baty. D brig., from Kamptee to Secunderabad.
D baty. D brig., from Secunderabad to Bangalore.
No. 3 baty. 5th brig., from the Mount to Tonghoo.
No. 7 baty. 23rd brig., from Bellary to Secunderabad, to be attached to heavy field baty.

Sappers and Miners.

A compy., from Bangalore to Port Blair.
F compy., from Secunderabad to Bangalore.
G compy., from Bangalore to Secunderabad.
I compy., from Port Blair to Bangalore.

Native Infantry.

8th regt., from Singapore to Mercara.
12th regt., from Poonah to Tonghoo, embarking at Bombay.
13th regt., from Cannanore to Singapore, if required.
15th regt., from Mercara to Cannanore.
16th regt., from Tonghoo to Bellary.
17th regt., from Kurrachee to Madras.
20th regt., from Bellary, head qrs., and 5 companies, Seetabuldee, to march to Sholapore, and thence by rail. 1 compy. to Chanda, 2 compys. to Seroncha.
25th regt., from Moulmein and Port Blair, to Cannanore.
30th regt., from Thyetmyo to Bangalore.
32nd regt., head qrs. and wing, from Hoosingabad to Kamptee.
36th regt., from Seetabuldee, Chanda, and Seroncha, to Thyetmyo, embarking at Bombay.
37th regt., from Cuttack to Moulmein and Port Blair, embarking at Pooree.
40th regt., from Cannanore to Hoosingabad, by sea, with families, to Bombay, and thence by rail as far as it will be available.
41st regt., from Madras to Cuttack, by sea, with families, to Pooree, and thence by marches.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

PARSONS, H. J., 3rd asst. coll. of Poona, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class in Poona dist. Aug. 24.
ROBERTSON, E. P., permitted to resign his substantive appt. as 1st asst. coll. at Ahmedabad from April 9 last. To continue to act as mag. and coll. of Dharwar. Aug. 24.
WORDSWORTH, W., received charge of the Deccan College from Oxenham on Aug. 17.

MILITARY.

BOYD, Capt., 2nd N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties. Confirmed, with effect from Aug. 10.
CARTER, Lieut., gen. list, was appd. to offic. as wing officer 16th N.I., and as adjt. 4th N.I., respectively, in add. to his other duties, in May last.
DANIEL, Lieut., 105th foot, to proc. and join his regt. forthwith. July 30.
SMITH, Capt., att. to 21st N.I., is transf. to do duty with 15th N.I.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 558.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Majors (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. D. Williams, cadre 28th Regt. N.I., and J. J. Combe, cadre 18th regt. N.I., to have the position of lieut. col., and Major H. Y. Beale, cadre 12th regt. N.I., to be lieut. col., from April 9, v. Birdwood, prom. to major gen.

Cadre 28th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) F. S. Hewett to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) T. E. Britten to have the position of capt., from Apr. 9, v. Williams, prom. and remvd.

Cadre 18th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. S. A. Anderson to have the position of major, and Lieut. (major in staff corps) E. N. Marsh to have the position of capt., from Apr. 9, v. Combe, prom. and removed.

Cadre 12th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. Y. Shortt to have the position of major, and Lieut. A. W. Godson to be capt. from Apr. 9, v. Beale, prom.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ASHFORD—At Poona, Aug. 24, wife of Barrack Master Ashford, son.
BOSANQUET—At Sattara, Aug. 26, wife of Theodore Bosanquet, C.S., son.
CAMPBELL—At Poona, Aug. 27, wife of A. H. Campbell, son.
CHAPMAN—At Morar, Gwalior, Aug. 16, wife of Capt. A. R. Chapman, 1st Bengal cav., daughter, prematurely. [son.]
CHILL—At Muckruch, near Pindadun Khan, Aug. 12, wife of W. N. Chill, son.
CHOLET—At Madras, Aug. 19, wife of L. Cholet, son.
CLAMP—At Bezwarrah, Aug. 10, wife of R. Clamp, son. [door dist., son.]
CUMMING—Aug. 18, wife of F. Gordon Cumming, depy. supt. of the Cud.
CURTIS—At Ramcollah, Chupra, Aug. 17, wife of J. F. Curtis, son, prematurely. [Co.'s steamer *Oriental*, son.]
DAY—At Calcutta, Aug. 21, wife of C. M. H. Day, Commander B.I.S.N.
DE DOMBAL—In Calcutta, Aug. 20, Mrs. R. Durup de Dombal, son.
DUKE—At Shampookar Thanna, Aug. 19, wife of Thomas Duke, son.
FULLER—At Agra, Aug. 22, wife of B. A. Fuller, pleader, son.
GLADDING—At Mazagon, Aug. 27, wife of G. B. Gladding, daughter.
GRANT—At Malligaum, Aug. 26, wife of H. M. Grant, rev. survey, son.
HOSFORD—At Meerut, Aug. 15, wife of Lieut. Hosford, son, stillborn.
HYSLOP—At Bimlipatam, Aug. 15, wife of A. Hyslop, daughter.

IREDELL—At Bombay, Aug. 18, wife of Capt. F. P. Iredell, D. A. Qr. Mr. Genl. daughter.

LAMOURY—At Port St. George, Aug. 24, wife of N. B. Lamoury, son.

MANDY—At Calcutta, Aug. 26, wife of J. C. Mandy, son.

MONRO—At Calcutta, Aug. 19, wife of J. Monro, C.S., son. [L.I., son.]

PERKINS—At Bonares, Aug. 21, wife of R. H. Perkins, surg., 5th Bengal Rice—At Abbottabad, Aug. 13, wife of Capt. H. C. P. Rice, 1st Sikh inf., son.

SOUTER—At Breach Candy, Aug. 29, wife of F. H. Souter, son.

STEPHENSON—Aug. 22, wife of Rev. J. Stephenson, Chaplain of St. John's, daughter.

STUART—At Colaba, Aug. 28, wife of C. A. Stuart, daughter.

THOM—At Madras, Aug. 22, wife of G. Thom, Principal Doveton Protestant College, son.

VAUX—Aug. 25, wife of A. H. Vaux, son. [regt. N.I., son.]

WATSON—At Dinapore, Aug. 19, wife of Col. E. D. Watson, comdt., 11th

WHYBROW—At Cawnpore, Aug. 23, wife of Lieut. J. Whybrow, daughter.

WICKES—At Berhampore, Aug. 20, wife of T. H. Wickes, exoc. engineer, daughter.

WILKES—At Kussowlie, Aug. 19, wife of Asst. surg. Wilkes, R.A., son.

WILLIAMS—At Agra, Aug. 20, wife of R. Williams, of Jeypore jail, son.

MARRIAGES.

ALGIE—FANSHAWE—At Rangoon, Aug. 13, J. M. Algie, asst. eng., Rangoon div., to Alicia L., daughter of Major R. W. H. Fanshawe, H.M.'s Bengal Army. [Grace, daughter of Thomas Hay.]

DAVIS—HAY—At Annarkullee, Aug. 20, Charles G. C. Davis to Augusta

KENNELLY—McKEON—Aug. 18, James Kennelly to Jane, daughter of W. McKeon.

LEE—WRIGHT—At Colombo, Aug. 1, Lionel F. Lee, H.M.'s Ceylon civ. serv., to Ellen A., daughter of the late Robert Wright, comur. of stamps, Madras. [Frances C. Heseltine.]

TAPSELL—HESELTINE—At Deyrah, Aug. 11, Charles E. Tapsell to

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—At Mussawud, Khandeish, Aug. 28, R. Andrews, asst. eng., G.I.P. Railway. [aged 31.]

BARTLETT—At Cawnpore, Aug. 6, Charles Bartlett, dep. ins. Customs,

BEALE—On the steamer *Rattler*, Aug. 24, returning from the s.s. *Arratoon* *Apar*, H. Beale, master pilot, aged 35.

BINGAR—At Yeotmall, East Berar, Aug. 20, J. A. Bingar, asst. surg., Hyderabad Contingent, aged 45.

BROMHEAD—At Mussoorie, Aug. 18, Edith Mary, aged 1 mo.; and Aug. 19, Gonville J., children of Lieut. B. Bromhead, 19th P.N.I., aged 1 yr.

BRUNDELL—At Jubulpoor, Aug. 17, Kathleen E., daughter of Richard Brundell, aged 11 months.

CHAPMAN—At Morar, Gwalior, Aug. 21, Henrietta, daughter of Capt. Arthur R. Chapman, 1st Bengal cav., aged 4 days.

COCKBURN—At Chowringhee, Aug. 23, Henry D. M. Cockburn, son of the late G. F. Cockburn, of the B.C.S., aged 17. [3 years.]

DAVIS—At Calcutta, Aug. 23, Robert T. Davis, son of J. H. Davis, aged

DUNCAN—At Subathoo, Aug. 23, George Duncan, of the army commissariat dept., aged 43. [aged 55.]

ETIENNE—At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Aug. 15, M. Julien Etienne,

FEGAN—At Bombay, Aug. 28, Lily, daughter of C. J. Fegan, public works dept., aged 2 years 9 months. [Montana.]

FEIVOUZ—At Bombay, Aug. 30, wife of Capt. S. Feivouz, of the ship

GONSAVES—At Camp Belgaum, Aug. 27, Cecilia, daughter of Mrs. M. A. Gonsaves, aged 22. [aged 3.]

HUNT—At Wellington, Aug. 17, Adeline, daughter of Capt. W. S. Hunt,

MCLEOD—At Jessore, Aug. 25, James T. M., son of Dr. K. McLeod, aged 11 months.

MEPPEN—At Kilpauk, Aug. 21, Mrs. Ann E. Meppen, aged 64.

MOORE—At Bugya Depot, Aug. 16, Cyrie G., child of Edwin Moore, aged 7 years 10 months.

MONCRIEFF—At Calcutta, Aug. 23, George Moncrieff, aged 37. [Pinder.]

PINDER—At Ballygunge, Aug. 21, Henriette S. Louise, daughter of R. J.

RICHARDS—At Camp Ahmedabad, Aug. 23, Lilian F., daughter of Col. Robert Richards, aged 1 year.

SINNOTTE—At Dinapore, Aug. 22, W. P. Sinnotte.

SMALLWOOD—At Darjeeling, Aug. 22, Ellen M. Smallwood, aged 2 mo.

WHITE—At Cannanore, Aug. 19, Henry Francis, son of Major C. M. White, aged 14 months.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.—The Commissioners resumed their sitting yesterday, when Cowasjee Manockjee, Dossabhoj Dhunjeebhoy, and Hormusjee Nowrojee were called. Premchund Roychund was also re-examined as to the jewel account, and it appeared that according to his books the total amount expended by him in jewels was Rs. 3,32,811, which, with 1,47,000 belonging to his father, Roychund Deepchund, made a total of Rs. 4,80,000, or thereabouts. It appeared also that the land which had been deposited as security was far from fetching the price at which it had been valued. The witness also stated that accounts were kept in the Asiatic Bank in the names of persons who had no interest whatever in them, one of them turning out to be the somewhat notorious "A. B. C." account. Mr. Baker, late of the Asiatic Bank, was examined as to these accounts, and was censured by the Commission for having in a letter to the newspapers denied the statement of Premchund at a previous examination that there was such an account. Mr. Baker denied however that Mr. Morrison used to do business in that account by means of "slips" sent to the clerks below. The Commission adjourned until to-morrow.—*Times of India*, Sept. 1.

Home.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—"A Despairing Sub." writes:—"You have so consistently advocated an increased rate of promotion for the two ordnance corps, that I trust you will find space to insert the suggestive facts that there are now 287 lieutenants in the Royal Engineers, and that exactly six months have elapsed since a single step occurred to relieve this intolerably long list!"—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

PROMOTIONS.—(*India Office, Sept. 19.*)—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Surgeon John Lumsdaine, Bombay Army, and First-class Veterinary Surgeon William Lamb, Bombay Army, be promoted to the ranks of Surgeon-major and Staff Veterinary Surgeon, respectively, from Aug. 15, 1868, in consideration of their valuable services with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.—(*SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27.*)—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Tanjore*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, arrived this evening. She brings thirty packages specie, value £5,838, 122 passengers, and a general cargo, including 4,873 bales raw silk, value £400,000. The *Tanjore* experienced bad weather throughout the voyage from Malta. From Finisterre to Ushant, squally, with heavy sea and rain; thence to Southampton heavy south-westerly gales.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.—The *Riever*, steamer, with mails and a valuable cargo of opium, from Calcutta to China, was totally wrecked on the 19th inst. on Preparis Reef, in the China seas. The opium alone was valued at about £300,000, but it was fully insured, and policies effected in the China marine offices. The ship *Henry Moor*, from Liverpool to Bombay, with a general cargo, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night last off the coast of Portugal. The crew were saved.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—Lord Napier of Magdala has lately been the guest of Mr. Robert Napier, of West Shandon, on the Gareloch. His lordship was in Glasgow on Wednesday, September 23, and visited the Royal Exchange. In passing up and down the hall and on leaving the building he was loudly cheered by the members present. The gallant general subsequently visited some of the public works in the city and neighbourhood. Lord Napier will leave England next month on his return to India. By reference to our passenger list it will be seen that he has engaged a passage by one of the P. and O. steamers.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—H.M.'s Indian relief screw troopship *Serapis*, Capt. John Soady, sailed from Portsmouth on September 20, on the resumption of her troop-carrying duties between Alexandria and Spithead. She is to call at Queenstown, and to embark there the 52nd Infantry for conveyance to Malta, to relieve the 1st battalion of the 8th Infantry, the latter going on to Alexandria in the *Serapis*, en route for India. The *Serapis* had on board the following officers, troops, and general military passengers:—To join head-quarters of 52nd on embarkation at Queenstown from depot—Lieuts. J. E. C. Doveton and Henry Syngé, and Ensign L. H. Cockran. For India—Lieut. E. J. Wynne, R.E.; Lieut. S. Howard, R.E.; Mrs. Howard and child; Ensign E. H. Derman, 1st battalion 1st Royals Infantry; Capt. H. Kerr, 1st battalion 7th Infantry; Capt. J. P. Jones; 1st battalion 8th Infantry, and Mrs. Jones; Lieut. G. W. Sawyer, 1st battalion 8th Infantry; Assistant-Surg. Rose, 1st battalion 8th Infantry; Paymaster D. Simpson, 1st battalion 11th Infantry, Mrs. Simpson and daughter; Ensign Lloyd, 55th Infantry; Ensign B. A. Parrott, 76th Infantry. Assist. Paymaster Hyde, R.N., to join her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship *Malabar*; 29 naval supernumeraries to join the relief troopship *Malabar*; 20 men, 2 women and 1 child, 1st Royals; 131 men, 5 women, and 3 children, 1st battalion 7th Infantry; 32 men, 1 woman, and 2 children of the 1st battalion 8th Infantry.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN MAKING ROADS.—We learn from India, through a private channel, that the system introduced by Lord Strathnairn of employing the troops in India in the formation of roads is likely to be carried out, not only in a more extensive degree, but also upon an improved principle. It has hitherto been the case that such labour has been to a certain extent of a voluntary character, and although each man has been paid for his work, still there has been but a limited benefit derived from the system. In future, if our private letters prove correct, it is probable that the services of the troops with the pickaxe and shovel will be compulsory during peace, the men being paid, as heretofore, for their work. In that case the effect doubtless would be not only that the men will be kept in better health by being set to work in the hills, instead of remaining in the plains, but they would also be drilled into the use of the pick and the shovel to an extent which would make them infinitely more useful for the duties which, in a recent issue, we pointed out would most likely in the future form a considerable portion of the employment of an infantry force in the field, namely, for throwing up extemporised entrenchments in the manner which has been put in practice in the Camps of Chalons

and Coblenz. Sir William Mansfield will deserve the greatest credit for the statesmanlike manner in which, we are informed, he has been endeavouring for some time past to carry out this change. It appears to us likely to effect four objects. First, an improvement in the health of the troops; secondly, the formation of good roads; thirdly, the pecuniary benefit of the soldier; and, fourthly, his vast improvement as a combatant, from his being initiated into the use of the pickaxe and shovel.—*Broad Arrow*.

ABYSSINIAN PRISONS.—The prison-house, a common gaol for political offenders, thieves, and murderers, consisted of five or six huts inclosed by a strong fence, and surrounded by the private dwellings of the more wealthy prisoners and guards, extending from the eastern slope of the hillock to the edge of the precipice and to the open space towards the south. At the time of our captivity these houses cannot have contained less than 660 prisoners. Of these, about 80 died of remittent fever, 175 were released by his Majesty, 307 executed, and 91 owed their liberty to the stormers of Magdala. The prison rules were in some respects very severe, in others mild and foreign to our civilised ideas. At sunset every prisoner was ordered into the central inclosure. As they passed the gate they were counted and their fetters examined. The women had a hut for themselves; only a late arrangement, however, as before they had to sleep in the same houses as the men. The space was very limited, and the prisoners were packed in like herrings in a barrel. Abyssinians themselves, hard-hearted as they are, described the scene at night as something fearful. The huts, crowded to excess, were close, the atmosphere fetid, the stench unbearable. There lay, side by side, the poor, starved vagabond, chained hands and feet, and often with a large forked piece of wood several yards long fixed round his neck, and the warrior who had bled in many a hard-won fight, the governor of provinces—nay, the sons of kings and conquered rulers themselves. In the centre, the guards, keeping candles lighted all night, laughed or played some noisy game, indifferent to the sufferings of the unfortunates they watched. At day dawn, always about six A.M. in that latitude, the prison door was opened, and those who were lucky enough to possess any, repaired to the huts they had erected in the vicinity of the sleeping-houses, while the poorer crawled about the prison inclosure, awaiting their pancake loaf with all the impatience of hungry men, just kept from immediate starvation by the bounty of the Emperor. Others strolled about in couples, begging from their more favoured companions, or, when leave was granted, went from house to house imploring alms in the name of the "Saviour of the World." The prison guards were the greatest ruffians I have ever seen. They had been for so many years in contact with misery in its worst shape that the last spark of human feeling had died out in their callous hearts. Instead of showing compassion or pity for their prisoners, many of them innocent victims of a low treachery, they added to their misery by the harshness and cruelty of their conduct. Had a chief received at last a small sum of money from his distant province, he was soon made aware that he must satisfy the greed of his rapacious gaolers. But that was nothing compared to the moral tortures they inflicted on their prisoners. Many of them had been for years confined on the amba, and had brought their families to reside near them. Woe to the woman who would not listen to the solicitations of these infamous wretches; threatened, and even beaten, few indeed of the sorrowful wives and daughters held out; others willingly met advances; and when the chief, the man of rank, or the wealthy merchant left his day-house, he knew that his wife would immediately receive her chosen lover, or, what was still more heartrending, a man she despised but feared.—*Dr. Blanc's "Narrative of Captivity in Abyssinia."*

India Office.

Sept. 26, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. T. Hallett, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. C. Middleton, Staff Corps; Major A. E. Bowen, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Daniel, Staff Corps; Capt. E. W. Childers, Art.; Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. M. Ryves, Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. R. Shelton, Inf., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Acton, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. M. Brandreth, Engrs.; Capt. D. S. Buist, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. C. Moncrieff, Engrs.; Capt. H. A. Lewes, Staff Corps; Major G. H. Basevi, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. E. Eliot, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. Shaw, Staff Corps; Major W. Hands, Staff Corps; Major C. A. McMahon, Staff Corps; Major F. A. Fenton, Staff Corps; Capt. H. E. Coningham, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. J. Wynch, Staff Corps; Major G. Dangerfield, Art.
Bombay Estab.—Brig. gen. H. Forster, Art.; Major J. R. Shortt, Staff Corps; Col. H. Daly, c.b., Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

- COLLINGWOOD**—The wife of Lieut. William Collingwood, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a daughter, at 1, Lime-villas, Cheshunt, Sept. 20.
- NEWTON**—The wife of James Newton, late of Calcutta, of a son, at Teignmouth, Devonshire, Sept. 20.
- RICHARDSON**—The wife of Arthur St. John Richardson, Esq., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter stillborn, at 11, Bedford-place, Russell-square, Sept. 26.
- ROBINSON**—The wife of the Rev. Alexander Robinson, M.A., Chaplain of Morar, Gwalior, of a son, at 30, Rue Espagnole, Bruges, Sept. 22.

MARRIAGES.

- ARCHER—MONK**—Francis F., son of William S. Archer, Esq., Assistant Commissary general, to Mary L., daughter of the late William G. Monk, Esq., formerly in the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Civil Service, at St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, Sept. 19.
- BURNEY—WAKEFIELD**—The Rev. A. D'Arblay Burney, son of the late Lieut. colonel H. Burney, H.E.I.C.S., to Constance W., daughter of Felix Wakefield, Esq., of Wellington, New Zealand, at St. Barnabas's Church, Kensington, Sept. 22.
- MERCER—WYNTER**—Edward Mercer, Esq., of Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, to Elizabeth F., daughter of the late Capt. Daniel Wynter, Indian Army, at Kenilworth, Sept. 22.
- NORTHCOTE—THOMSON**—Walter Stafford, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., to Elizabeth Lucy, eldest daughter of Harry Stephen Thomson, Esq., of Kirby Hall, York, at the Parish Church of Little Ouseburn, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ripon, Sept. 23.
- WATERFIELD—WOOD**—Henry, third son of the late Thomas Nelson Waterfield, Esq., of Dean's-yard, Westminster, to Katherine Jane, only daughter of the late G. E. W. Wood, Esq., M.D., of East Sheen, Surrey, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sept. 24.
- WYNTER—MOORE**—Arthur L. Wynter, Lieut. 10th Fusiliers, to Florence, only child of Charles Moore, Esq., of Timperley, Cheshire, at the Priory Church, Great Malvern, Sept. 22.

DEATHS.

- ANSON**—W. Louisa, the wife of Edward H. Anson, Esq., late of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, at 2, Westbourne-park-terrace, Porchester-square, W., Sept. 25.
- BOWLER**—Caroline E., widow of Colonel H. J. Bowler, Madras Army, and daughter of the late John Champain, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Charlemont-house, Ryde, aged 69, Sept. 22.
- KELLAWAY**—Eliza, widow of the late Captain Kellaway, H.E.I.C.S., at Morehall, Folkestone, aged 72, Sept. 16.
- KELSALL**—Thomas S. Kelsall, Esq., late of Calcutta, at 41, Aldridge-road-villas, Westbourne-park, aged 64, Sept. 21.
- MACKENZIE**—William Boyd Mackenzie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, and eldest son of William Mackenzie, Esq., at Torquay, aged 28, July 31.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23. Queen of Nations, Bombay; Sharpshooter, Tuticorin; Susan Pardew, Colombo; Renown, Colombo; Marian, Mauritius; Selim, Calicut; Waverley, Calcutta—25. Almor, Bombay; Naval Brigade, Akyab; Lady Ann, Colombo; Charlotte, Akyab; Beautiful Star, Mauritius; Frederick Hendrick, Mouleint; Bainsguth, Rangoon—27. Richard Cobden, Bombay; Romania, Bombay; Marilla, Bombay; Belle of South Sea, Singapore; Cameo, Rangoon; Samuel, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23. Clyde, Calcutta—25. Ardyowan, Bombay; Ocean Beauty, Colombo; Palestine, Colombo; Inverdrue, Madras—27. Tivoli, Bombay; Lloyd Rayner, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyansa, Sept. 26.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Dangerfield, Capt. H. K. Burke, Mr. J. C. Lord, Mr. Beckett, Major and Mrs. Fenton and infant, Mrs. Caldecott, Miss Godfrey, Miss Macpherson, Asst. surgeons G. W. Hay, J. Roche, A. Cameron, Mrs. C. W. Alexander. For SINGAPORE.—Lieut. col. M'Pherson.

From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. A. Charriol, Mr. J. Squire, Major and Mrs. M'Mahon, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Boyce, Mr. H. J. Cresswell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Blowers, Mr. Mills, Mr. H. B. Bethune, Mr. G. Badham. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. McClelland.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Capt. and Mrs. McNeile, Lieut. C. and Mrs. McNeile, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Miss Swincoe, Mr. A. Watt, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Raham, Mrs. Smythe, Miss Glassey, Miss Hammond, Mr. H. Doveton, Mr. A. Apear and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Makgill, Miss A. Foster, Dr. Hughes, Mrs. Woolcott, Miss Livermore, Miss Brontley, Mrs. Ruxton, Mr. C. Deas, Mr. Brander, Mr. Fiddian, Mr. Brown, Miss Hammond, and Mrs. Coleman and two children.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA—Colonel Mulcaster, Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Maconochie, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. M'Nichol, Capt. Dicey, Mr. Clark, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Bagot, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, Miss Webb, Mr. Short, Mr. H. Short, Miss Elworthy, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Huxham, Mr. V. Symons, Mr. C. Laudon, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, and Mr. E. Boyd.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Major and Mrs. Briggs, Col. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. T. J. C. Plowden.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Capt. and Mrs. Mears, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Dr. Wilson's two children, Lieut. J. H. Gausson, Major W. Hands, Rev. Mr. Clark, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Archdall, Sir R. Smyth, and Asst. surg. C. Fitzpatrick.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS—Lieut. Hill, Mr. T. G. Gillespie, Col. Vine, Miss Vine, Mr. Byson, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Mackenzie.

SUEZ TO MADRAS—Mr. J. Sutherland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Shelley and child, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. J. Burn, Mrs. and Miss Gough, Mr. P. Mackinnon, Miss Stevenson, Mr. De Morgan, Mr. A. Scott, Miss Miller, Miss Dracup, Mr. G. H. List, Mr. Cousmaker, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Pottinger, Mrs. Pelly, Mr. Graham, and Mrs. Twentyman.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Crewe Read, Mrs. Maybaw, Major Darling, Miss Broughton, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Mr. E. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mangles, Col. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Warren, Mr. J. Warren, Mr. Plowden, Miss Bailey, Miss Clarke, Mr. H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and infant, Miss Ashburner, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. de Saone, Col. Ashburner, Mr. F. Ashburner, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Goodenough, Major Tyrwhitt, Mr. James, Mr. Halsey, Lieut. col. Goldsmid, c.s., Mr. Shecker, Mrs. Davies, Mr. C. Innes, Lieut. Conolly, Mr. D. Buison, and Major G. R. Roberts.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY—Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and infant, Col. and Mrs. Dale, and Mr. Gowan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Duncan, and Mrs. Robertson and infant.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON—Mrs. Heath, and Mr. Mercer.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI—Mr. Dawbarn.

MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE—Mr. Knox.

MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY—Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce, and Mr. Rae.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEEN—Miss Anstey.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE—Mrs. Kirkwood, and Mr. M'Caull.

MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE—Messrs. Finley (two), Mr. Webster, and Mr. E. D. Greig.

SUEZ TO MELBOURNE—Mr. Peterson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG—Mr. G. Cass, Mrs. Hogg and infant, and Mr. Nor-moran.

MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG—Mr. Wardlaw.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA—Lady Hotham, and Asst. surgeon Orton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR—Capt. L. Campbell, and Lieut. A. Brown.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Capt. D. J. and Mrs. Buist, Capt. T. B. Roe, two Misses Troup, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Mainwaring and two children, Mr. Cooke, Miss Hanlon, Capt. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Scovell and two children, Miss Hurtle, Mr. Schneider, Mr. G. F. Pinn, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Buckland.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Major and Mrs. W. Nembhard, Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mrs. Stanley Edwards, Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mr. F. C. Latham, Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. F. C. Chapman, Miss Muir, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Druit, Mr. Cahill, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. Buist, Miss Carpenter, Miss Powell, Captain and Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. James, Mr. Brace, Mr. Hume, Mrs. Collett, Mr. Passmore, Mr. C. Smith, Capt. Lucas, Major J. C. R. Shortt, and Capt. Mitchell.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY—Mr. A. P. Cator, Mr. W. Roberts and son, and Mr. Bullen.

MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI—Mr. Coutts.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KURACHEE—Miss Trevelyan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA—Mrs. Lyons and two sons, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Cor-thorpe, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Gubbius and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Freemantle and three children, and Major Tritton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR—Mr. G. E. Money, Gen. Sir R. Airey, Lady Airey, Miss Longcroft, Capt. and Mrs. Monnell, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cresswell.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Miss Collinson, Major and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Budden, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Lewes, Miss H. F. Robertson, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Miss Short, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. W. Dixon, Mr. Coates, Miss M. Brougham, Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. M'Grath, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgett and child, Miss Taylor, Major T. Taylor, Mr. Jones, Mrs. A. R. Jones and child, Mrs. O'Reilly and infant, Miss M'Kennar, Miss Nicol, Mrs. Coleman and two children, Mr. Barron, Miss Buchanan, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Scott, and Miss Miller.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Grant, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. F. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. H. Cowie, Mr. W. J. M'Gregor, Mr. Charles Mac-rae, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. Connew, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mrs. James, Captain and Mrs. Ingfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maynard, Mr. E. B. Baker and friend, Mrs. M'Ra, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. G. Argenti, Mr. R. R. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Verner, Misses Verner (two), Mr. Winter, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Trefts, Miss Plowden, and Captain H. Pearson.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters, Lieut. Woodhouse, and Mr. Phillips.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Miss Allan, Miss Holland, Miss Hervey, Major and Mrs. Bassey, Col. and Mrs. McGrigor and child, Miss McGregor, Mrs. Warner and infant, Mrs. Tristram and infant, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. E. G. Davis, Miss Allen, Miss Buller, Mrs. and Mrs. Crockett and two children, Miss Goodwin, Miss Weld, Mr. Monckton, and Mrs. Burnell and infant.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Mr. J. T. Rutherford, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. L. Moncrieff, Mr. W. D'Oyley, Miss Vansittart, Col. Price, Miss Price, Mr. W. McGavin, Mr. M. Dickenson, Mr. Hossack, and Lieut. H. Bulkeley.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY—Major and Mrs. Jno. Watson and two children, Mr. Vlasto, Mr. Sevastopol, Mr. Syrtioti, Mr. W. J. Bramly, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Roberts, and Dr. Sylvester.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS—Capt. E. Shaw, Miss Atkinson, Capt. E. Cave, Mrs. W. B. Leggett and three children, Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Caldwell and two children, Mr. Bradshaw, Mrs. J. Lindsay, Miss Elliott, Miss Dixon, and Mr. Wild.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS—Miss Scott, Mr. M'Ever, Mr. L. M'Ever, Miss Doherty, Dr. H. S. Shaw, Capt. H. S. Rogers, Mrs. M'Lean, Dr. Duff, Surgeon-major and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Grove, Mr. H. Edwards, and Mr. Minchin.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI—Rev. Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Pickwood and two daughters.

MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI—Mr. Higson, and Mr. Watson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG—Miss Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON—Mr. White.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON—Mr. Nicholls.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY—Mrs. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Winter, Major and Mrs. Smith and two children, and Lady Morewether.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. T. W. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hewett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henderson, Mrs. Bunnie, Mrs. Reynell Taylor, Major and Mrs. E. A. Green, Mr. A. A. Wace, Mr. J. Hammick, Mrs. G. H. Ogbourne, Mr. Ollivant, Lieut. A. W. Bird, Mr. Jefferson, Miss Caunter, Mr. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Mrs. Tomkyns, Miss Vansittart, Mr. G. C. Bird, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Blay, Mr. Graham, Mr. W. Newton, Mrs. Trestrail and infant, Mr. A. W. C. Boevey, Mr. Roux, and Mr. Green.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY—Mr. A. B. Fallon, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Mr. Marillier, Mr. Steel, and Capt. H. C. Brown.

SUEZ TO SINGAPORE—Mr. Aitken.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA—Mrs. Carver and infant, and Mrs. Bell.

MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA—Mr. Forster, and Mrs. Neville.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA—Mrs. Colonel Hamilton and six children and governess, Dr. P. Smith and family, Gen. and Mrs. Newton and three children, and Capt. and Mrs. Deane.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR—Misses Crutchley (two) and governess, and Mrs. B. Calcott.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA—Mrs. Boothby and child, Miss Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Curtoys and child, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunter and two children, Mr. T. Smith, Surg. major J. K. Webb, Mr. W. Tod, Major G. W. and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. H. St. G. Tucker, Miss Macculloch, Mrs. Alone and two daughters, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. H. R. Bradford and infant, Rev. Mr. Hime, Major F. E. Laing, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Hobhouse's two children, Mr. Page, Mr. Studd, Mr. Fielden, Mrs. Clarke, and Lieut. col. and Mrs. Carnegie.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Miss Russell, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Sir Jno. Wemyss, Bart., Mr. A. Margatite, Mr. A. M'Mil-

lan, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. J. Cunningham, Mr. Whiteway, Mr. White, Mrs. Fraser and three daughters, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Miculachi, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and infant, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Irvine, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

BUENOS AIRES.—Mr. and Mrs. Selback.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Lieut. J. D. S. Bennett, Miss Thornhill, Mrs. Borthwick and two children, Mr. H. T. Knox, Mr. Wynch, Mrs. Hogg and infant, and Miss Macgregor.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Cornish, Surg. major and Mrs. Brett, Mr. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Cox, Mr. J. H. Campbell, and Capt. Russell.

BUENOS AIRES.—Col. and Mrs. Paxton.
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2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1829-30 ...	95	95
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Colombo ...	1 dia.	½ dia.			
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Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...		216
	India 5 per cent. ...		114½
	India 4 per cent. ...		108½
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...		108½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...		92
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...		106½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...		110
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...		106½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...		104
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...		105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...		104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...		
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...		20s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...		25s. pm.
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20	Ditto F Shares ...	18	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½
Stock	East Indian ...	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto L Extension ...	10	1½ to 1½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1½ to 1½
20	Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	106½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½
Stock	Ditto Indian Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102½ to 103½
20	Ditto ...	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	102 to 103
	BANKS.		
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20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	20½ to 21
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	29½ to 30½
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25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	44½ to 45½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 8; Agra, September 5; Calcutta, September 3; Madras, September 2.

Matters on the Hazara frontier remain much as they were. There has been no fighting and no enemy to follow. The Hussunzais have vanished from the scene as abruptly as Catiline did from Rome; and our troops are still waiting for the final order to advance or disperse. Some say that nothing further is to be done. Others declare quite as positively that the forward movement was to begin in the middle of September. One mysterious correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* names the day for prudence sake in Latin, which the still more prudent editor declines to print, lest some traitor from our side of the frontier should translate it into Pathan for the benefit of his friends on the other. A little further on the same caution leaves a blank instead of the name of the place from which operations were to be begun. In another week or two however we may expect to know the truth. It seems absurd to suppose that 20,000 men have been ordered out in hot haste for the purpose of paying off a few hundred robbers, who were sure to take to their heels on much slighter provocation. In all likelihood the weather has had something to do with the delay. At any rate the 6th Foot had some sixty men struck down with heat apoplexy on the march up from Rawul Pindi, although not more than eight or nine died. In spite of weather however the 20th Punjabies marched in eleven days from Lahore to Abbottabad without losing a man from the heat or wet. They swung along at the rate of more than twenty miles a day; a very creditable feat even for natives on their own ground.

ONE informant hears of the probable annexation of the whole country from Hazara to the Indus, "which, with the Cherat range in the Peshawar Valley, would do very well for the present." We imagine that it would.

OF course there was not a word of truth in the rumoured engagement between a part of our force and the hill-men, in which engagement General Wilde himself was said to have been wounded. There has been no fighting since Colonel Rothney's short and successful brush with the enemy. Preparations for a forward move on our part are certainly going on, to judge by the bustle along the roads from Peshawar and Lahore. "A very nice force," we are told, is being massed at Manserah, about sixteen miles beyond Abbottabad.

THE Indian Press in general has nothing pleasant to say about the Viceroy elect. The *Bombay Gazette* regards his appointment as a reward for "sheer importunity," and charges Mr. Disraeli with having sacrificed the interests of India to party purposes. The *Times of India* for once agrees with the *Gazette*. It finds in "the mere fact of Lord Mayo being chiefly known as a thorough thick-and-thin partisan a sufficient reason against his eligibility." A man of Sir S. Northcote's eminence would have commanded the respect and probably secured "the cordial co-operation of political adversaries." But it foresees only trouble and confusion "with such a downright statesman as Mr. Bright at the India House and the Irish earl at Calcutta," and hopes that the difficulty will be got over by the coming ministry in "one bold stroke of enmity rather than in prolonged obstructiveness." The *Friend of India*, looking at the appointment as an undeniable job, and protesting against the selection of a mere partisan to fill the place of Warren Hastings, Wellesley, and Dalhousie, nevertheless avers that "India will extend to Lord Mayo if not a warm welcome, at least a generous courtesy," and that all classes there will certainly accord him fair play. According to the *Madras Athenaeum* "there is no doubt that his appointment to this high post is not quite what people out here like." At the same time "it remains for people in India only to be thankful for what is arranged for them by a paternal Government at home. Lord Mayo may do something to warrant his having got this prize." That is a hopeful frame of mind, which we for our part have no idea of unsettling.

OUR countrymen and the natives also are looking forward with some eagerness to Prince Alfred's long rumoured visit. They will not have to wait much longer now, as the *Galatea* is on the eve of starting, and will call on India by the way. Among the natives there is even a manifest desire to keep the Duke in their country as a fit successor to Sir John Lawrence. They yearn for a genuine scion of the Royal house that furnishes a common sovereign for England and India. Your regular Viceroy is well enough, according to one of the native journals; but "the same amount of love and gratitude will never be given to any Viceroy that would be given to a Prince. A Viceroy is but a working man, but a Prince is a Prince. And if Hindostanics make so much of Europeans of no very exalted rank, what would they not do for a Prince?" Besides, as the same journal quaintly remarks, "by having a Prince for Viceroy, the Government of England will be spared the cost of his pension, as the Prince who draws the allowances of a Viceroy ought to find them sufficient for his needs."

CALCUTTA has lost an eminent citizen and Bengal a wealthy zemindar by the death of Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, c.s.r. The head of a very ancient-Hindoo house, born to great wealth, and blest with superior talent, Prosunno received a good English education, and early devoted himself to literary pur-

suits. Before he was twenty years old he had joined with Romanath Tagore in bring out an English paper called the *Hindoo Reformer*. His wealth being diminished by unlucky speculations, he took to studying for the Bar, and soon retrieved his losses by practising as a pleader in the Sudder Court. As Government Pleader he attracted the notice of Lord Dalhousie, who made him clerk-assistant to the Legislative Council. His knowledge of the land-tenures of India ensured his prospects of rising yet higher. He became in due time a member of the Bengal Council, received the Star of India at the Agra Durbar of 1866, and last year was made a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. As a Fellow of Calcutta University he took a warm interest in the spread of education, and gave all possible encouragement to Sanscrit studies. The British Indian Association owns him as one of its founders. His son's conversion to Christianity somewhat cooled his zeal in the sphere of religious reform, and he died, it seems, an orthodox Hindoo. "His munificent gifts and charities" are named in one journal as familiar facts; but according to another his tenants regarded him as a hard landlord. What his son may think of him, we can hardly guess; but if it is true that he has been disinherited for his Christianity, we hope he will be Christian enough to forgive his father the unkind act.

THE last sitting of the Bombay Bank Commission was fixed for the 9th September, the day after the departure of the mail. In the sittings of the previous week Messrs. Lidderdale, Stuart, Steele, and Baker were among the witnesses re-examined. Mr. G. Norman, of the Civil Service, sometime a Government director of the Bank, gave some pertinent evidence touching the real value of Premchund's landed and house property, and acquitted the commercial directors of keeping information back from their colleagues. It is worth noting that Mr. Norman for one received no instructions by word or letter from any one when he came to take his seat in the Bank direction. Mr. Tyndall, a Bank auditor in 1865, had the courage to insist that the payment of a dividend that year out of capital ought to be regarded by the experience not of the present but of a past time, when cotton seemed likely to rise again and no one doubted the prudence of a step which nowadays might seem wholly unwarrantable. Mr. Tyndall's evidence further shows the futility of bank audits under the present system. So long as the balance-sheet looks all right, any attempt of the auditor to get at the value of the securities held would only "be resented as an impertinence;" and auditors are but men.

WHAT is to be done with the Bengal Zemindars? They held a great meeting in Calcutta on the 2nd September, to consider the proposed cess for roads and education. With very few exceptions the enlightened gentlemen present scoffed at the bare idea of contributing £75,000 a-year towards improving the minds of their tenants and the condition of their roads. One or two speakers, including the Rev. J. Long, on the side of the ryots and fairplay, were hooted down; and the meeting resolved with nearly one accord that the present mode of voluntary schooling with public grants in aid was the best, that the landholders of Bengal were quite as enlightened as their neighbours, that the proposed cess on land was a flat breach of a solemn covenant between Bengal and Great Britain, and that the duty of improving roads and other such means of popular advancement rests entirely with the government of a civilised country. These gentlemen, who contribute less than any other class in India to the public revenue—for the land assessment is no tax at all—and begrudge all help to their washed out and starving tenantry, have now given us a fresh reason for doubting the perfect wisdom of Lord Cornwallis's Permanent Settlement. Is there no way of getting out of that mess without flagrant breach of "a solemn covenant?"

THE air of India seems unfavourable to paymasters of British troops. There is always some piece of scandal just coming up or dying away about some member of that unfortunate body. Capt. Cunningham succeeds Capt. Smales, and is presently followed by Capt. Lawes, of H.M.'s 90th Foot. This officer has lately been undergoing his trial before a military court at Subathoo, for fraudulently misapplying and covering by false statements the fraudulent misapplication of public moneys placed under his charge. In the days of the old Com-

pany's paymasters one never heard of these exposures. Was it because the old system of supervision was more lax, or that regimental paymasters have more temptations thrown in their way, or that the regimental system of keeping accounts leaves a loophole for the oppression of an obnoxious paymaster?

THE last of Azim Khan's troops have been driven out of the Bala Hissar of Cabul. Azim Khan himself seems to have made one last despairing effort to retake Ghuzni, but was beaten off with heavy loss by Shere Ali's brave son, Mohammad Yakoob Khan. On his way towards Turkistan a letter received from Abdurrahman Khan induced him to waive for a time his further retreat; and the last news left him hanging about the frontier with the remnant of his troops, in hopes either of coming to terms with his rival, or else regaining his throne with his nephew's help. The nephew however is still quiescent.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON has exchanged his seat in Parliament for a seat in the India Council, of which he was a conspicuous member in other days. What Parliament loses from his Indian experience the India-office will gain. As he cannot fill both places at once, we may hope that he has chosen the more useful part; and that some of the new Anglo-Indian candidates will find their way into the coming Parliament in his stead. Sir Frederic Halliday, whose appointment we had just time to mention last week, was the first Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, under the new arrangement of 1854. Having been one of Lord Dalhousie's ablest subalterns, he afterwards won the highest praises from Lord Canning for his "invaluable aid and support during the whole time of trial through which we have passed." In thanking Sir Frederic on his departure in 1859, Lord Canning went on to write:—"Those thanks are very warm and earnest, as they ought to be; for if I had not felt that in Bengal I had your watchfulness and your sound, experienced, vigorous judgment to lean upon, I should have had much greater anxiety about this part of India than after the first few weeks I ever felt."

THE minds of many anxious people, including the soldier whose letter will be found elsewhere, will doubtless be gladdened by the announcement of a third instalment of the Banda Prize being ready for distribution from the India Office.

ACCORDING to a weekly contemporary, Captain Cunningham, the paymaster who last year was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for embezzling public moneys at Rawal-Pindi, has begun the proceedings which even before his conviction he threatened to take against his judges and Sir W. Mansfield. It seems that actions have already been opened by him against all concerned, and that thirteen writs are already on their way to India, to be served on the members of the Court-martial and on the chief who confirmed their sentence. Whether the Court's award was justified by the evidence, we cannot say; but the prisoner had some grounds for complaining of the length of time, ten or eleven months, that elapsed between his arrest and the trial; and no doubt he felt himself aggrieved at the Court's rejection of some evidence which tended to impeach the credit of witnesses for the prosecution, but which the Court and Sir W. Mansfield agreed in deeming irrelevant. If the story now circulating in the clubs be true, Captain Cunningham's case will become as great a bone of public controversy as that of Paymaster Smales. If he has been unfairly punished—and we cannot venture to assume that he has not—we can only hope that he may succeed in re-establishing his innocence now.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BOMBAY.—Mr. John Cooke, Bandmaster 9th Bombay N.I., at Poona, aged 54. Capt. C. B. Speke, H.M.'s 46th Regt., at Poona, Aug. 31, aged 30.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cordeaux, Mr. Harrison.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ripon, Oct. 9.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Reid, Mr. Horne. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Whitton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Dibble and infant, Miss Rotton, Mrs. Haughton and child, Capt. and Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Pritchards and infant. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Acton, Mr. Vincent. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Saunders.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1868.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HAZARA CAMPAIGN.

THE Hazara business has blown over, we are told; but the public hardly as yet comprehends what brought it on. Was the attack of the Hussunzaies—a tribe who have never yet mustered more than 600 fighting men at one time, the sole Alpha and Omega of “the difficulty?” If so, what could have induced Government to assemble a force in the Agroah Valley, larger than that which landed at Annesley Bay last year? Surely so many European regiments armed with Sniders, so many regiments of Goorkas, Punjabees, and others, backed up by mountain batteries and cavalry, could not be concentrated there solely and simply for the suppression of some hundreds of ill-armed fanatics! The Black Mountain may be a strong position, but Colonel Mackeson scaled its crest, and scattered the Hussunzaies to the winds with less than 900 men, none of whom were armed with Sniders.

One is therefore driven to the conclusion that the army of Hazara—for surely the splendid force under General Wilde merits that appellation—is (or was, for there are reports that it has been already ordered to be broken up) massed amidst the Hazara hills for some other purpose, and with an eye to some more serious eventuality, than the punishment of a rather small and insignificant Pathan tribe. Even supposing that some considerable portion of the Chungulzies (who are a large and important clan), a few of whom are said to have been seen among the marauders upon our border, coming from their rather distant territory across the Indus, should make common cause with the Hussunzaies, surely the force brought together is preposterously large for the occasion, especially when we recollect that the powerful Tunawullee Chief of Umb, whose country joins that of the Black Mountain, is bound by the tenure under which he holds his land to resent any infraction of our frontier, when called upon to do so. If this be so, some danger must have been foreseen by Government, of which the public and the press are ignorant. What was it? The general state of politics in the country lying upon the Yusufzai border does not point to the probability of much combination in that quarter at present. The peoples of Swat and Boneyr, the most formidable of its inhabitants, seem at loggerheads among themselves. The old “Pope of Swat”—the Akhoond—is said to have lost much of his influence, and to be himself in his dotage. The fanatic colony of Hindustanees in the Judoon country, as far as the Indian public know, make no sign, and are supposed to be in anything but flourishing circum-

stances; and it seems preposterous to credit the individual who calls himself Prince Feroze Shah, and who is reported to be located somewhere in the Swat district, with influence or money sufficient to instigate an outbreak.

What was it then? The two most powerful causes which operate to excite these tribes for good or evil are—their religion and money; but the first, which is better perhaps described as religious bigotry, could not be suddenly acted upon, so as to drive them to make war upon us, unless either we had offended their pious sensibilities in some new way, or somebody else had persuaded them that we had done so. The first we have not done, and in the second case an agent is requisite—who is he? Again, a supply of money, with the promise of more, would at any time be sufficient in all probability to set any or all of these border tribes in motion, and to cause the formation of a combination against us; here again the necessity for a primary cause becomes apparent.

Whether Government can assign such the public is unaware; meanwhile every one probably has an opinion as to the motive which operated to induce Sir J. Lawrence to resort to the prompt and vigorous measures of the last few weeks; we certainly have ours. But as each succeeding mail must be expected authoritatively to solve the mystery and to set the question at rest, it would be perhaps unwise to hazard a suggestion—which after all is only a suggestion—and which before this appears in print may possibly be proved to be a mistaken one.

HOW TO KEEP SOLDIERS OUT OF MISCHIEF.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY and several other officers of the British army have lately been edified by the spectacle of a mimic campaign waged by large bodies of Prussian troops near Berlin, and again at Stettin. Under the eyes of the Crown Prince and his guests the latter force, about 13,000 strong, was manœuvred without tents in the open country for three days, one half acting against the other without any preconceived plan of operations. At Landesburg, near Berlin, the same process was carried out under the same conditions by an army of 16,000 men of all arms. In both instances the troops had to bivouac every night in the open. The Englishmen were agreeably struck with all they saw, with the martial bearing of the men, their steadiness under drill, their rapid movements on the march, the splendid figures and thorough efficiency both of horse and foot. Young men of less than four years' service did ample justice, we are told, to the excellent leading of officers thoroughly conversant with their duties.

It is to be hoped that the lesson thus learnt will bear some little fruit in this country and, let us add, in India also. Our soldiers indeed are probably drilled hard enough after a fashion. They have their battalion and company parades *ad nauseam*. They fire away endless rounds of blank cartridge. Of guard mounting and sentry duties they get a sufficient share. Brigade exercise is not quite unknown. On field days at Aldershot and Chatham a good deal of dust is kicked up in the faces of wondering spectators; there is much banging of field-pieces, and not a few saddles are emptied in the inevitable charge of cavalry. But who ever hears of two generals taking out their divisions for a regular game of military chess that may last for two or three days; each side doing its best to deceive and outmanœuvre the other? And how many of our commanders could cut a decent figure in such a game, and what proportion of British officers could handle a battalion in the way these Prussian officers are trained to do?

If there be certain difficulties in the way of moving troops at home across country, India at any rate offers “ample room and verge enough” for field exercises of the Prussian sort. But even there the opportunity is sadly neglected. Lord Frederick FitzClarence, if we remember rightly, did once or twice attempt a peaceful illustration of the great game of war. But since his departure from Bombay his favourite innovations seem to have found no later advocate, and the old routine has resumed its reign. Sir Sydney Cotton once tried hard to make the cold-weather encampment at Umballa an occasion for

manœuvring large bodies of troops across country. But his urgent entreaties were disregarded, and the finest practice-ground in the world remains unfamiliar to the soldiers in the Lahore division.

Perhaps the Prussian soldier has quite as much work as is good for him. Be that as it may, he has all the less time for indulging in the vices begotten of too much leisure. The British soldier certainly beats him at drinking. It is not pleasant to learn from Colonel Henderson's Report on Military Prisons that crime in the army has increased nearly threefold in the last thirteen years. Of the offences recorded by far the greatest number are connected with drunkenness, and the older soldiers, who commonly have the greatest leisure, are very much the worst offenders in this respect. Such revelations speak for themselves. Give the soldier more employment and he will naturally find less temptation to turn himself into a hog or a ruffian. Under a proper system, the British soldier would be enabled to keep himself out of mischief and to save the country a large part of its yearly expenditure on the army. But no serious effort has yet been made to turn him to so good an account. In this, as in some other directions, it is India that shows England the way to do better. There the cultivation of soldiers' gardens by the soldiers themselves has already been developed into a regular system of reproductive labour, beneficial alike to the soldier and the State. New rules for the due maintenance and extension of the system have lately been issued by the Government of Bombay. There are two sorts of gardens, the regimental and the company. In the former the men work at fixed rates for the benefit of the Commissariat; in the latter they work for their own; selling the produce to the Commissariat and the Regimental Messes. The Government furnishes sites for the garden; the Barrack Department finds tools and puts the ground in due order for the first start; the Public Works Department looks after the water supply, and the Commissariat generally finds the bullocks needed for drawing water. Skill and industry on the part of the soldiers are further encouraged by periodical prizes for the two or three best gardens of each kind; and arrangements are made for transferring the gardens and their contents from one regiment to another.

Regimental workshops are likewise doing much to guard the soldier in India from the evil effects of an idleness hardly else avoidable in so burning a climate. And Sir W. Mansfield treading in the steps of Lord Strathnairn has been turning the soldier's labour to good account in the making and repairing of roads among the hills. It is even likely that this kind of work, hitherto done by volunteers, will ere long be made compulsory on all alike, at a fair rate of payment for the work done. No need to dwell on the advantages of a method which keeps the men in good health, out of mischief, and accustoms them to wield in time of peace the tools which, next to the sword and musket, are of most importance in time of war.

When will the War-office insist on carrying out like experiments with the English soldier in his own country? A little less of the old drill and a good deal more of the training which serves a man for all occasions would make a vast improvement in the health, both bodily and mental, of our troops. Carry out to its widest results this plan of utilising the soldier's labour, and the saving on our military estimates might be carried to an extent of which now we hardly dream.

WANTED—A FULL GOVERNMENT FOR BENGAL.

WHATEVER comes of the present controversy regarding the future seat of government for all India, there can be little doubt that some important change will have ere long to be carried out in the present system of governing Bengal. Whether the Viceroy shall continue to divide his year between Calcutta and Simla, or fix his nominal head-quarters at some point of vantage like Allahabad or Poona, or at some old native city such as Agra or Lucknow, or go on circuit from one part of his empire to another, it seems nearly as inevitable as it would be right, that the oldest and most civilised of Indian provinces should henceforth enjoy a full working government of its own. With new

conditions the need for a new system grows daily more imperative. For the last half century in British India events have been working steadily towards such an issue. Each new addition to the limits of what is still called the Bengal Presidency has brought with it a new argument for relieving the viceregal Atlas of the burdens thereby heaped upon shoulders already overborne. The arrangement that worked well enough in the days of Warren Hastings, or even of Lord Wellesley, became a sore inconvenience in those of Lord Dalhousie, and is found to be a positive nuisance in the last days of Sir John Lawrence. How his successor will grapple with the growing difficulty we cannot tell; but our surprise will be great if he too will not soon be learning the same disagreeable lesson as the bulk of those who have ruled and written minutes before him.

To come to the point then—is it desirable or is it not that the administration of Bengal should be entrusted to a Governor and Council, on a footing equal to the Governments of Madras and Bombay? That was the question virtually put by Sir S. Northcote to various members of the India Council, and of late or present administrations in British India. To that question the whole weight of opinion as collected by the Minister for India, not to speak of evidence furnished from other quarters, indicates but one possible answer, and that in the affirmative. If Bengal Proper is ever to be administered aright, if the central government is ever to become in fact what it is in theory, a government for the whole empire, not for any of its parts, the old connection between the Viceroy of India and the local government of Bengal must be dissolved, and the latter be raised not in fact only but in name also to the same footing of general independence with the smaller Governments of Madras and Bombay. To such conclusions we are inevitably driven, not more by the counsels of men like Sir Bartle Frere arguing openly to that end, than by the counter-pleadings of those who agree with Mr. Mangles and Sir John Lawrence in wishing to lighten the labours rather than increase the power and dignity of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal.

Both sets of reasoners are equally desirous to "improve" and "strengthen" the Government of Bengal. Both allow that under present conditions the Lieutenant Governor is overworked, while the Viceroy himself has much ado to keep his own work from running into arrear. Mr. W. Grey can hardly put the case for a large addition to the working strength of his administration in stronger and plainer language, than do some of those who object most strenuously to alter the existing relations between the Lieutenant-governor and the governor-general. If the one is notoriously overworked, and the other has already quite as much business as he can manage, something must clearly be done to lighten the load. Sir S. Northcote's Special Committee would meet the difficulty by detaching Calcutta bodily from the rule of the Lieutenant-governor, to place it under the direct control of the heavily-burdened Viceroy; much in the spirit of the Irishman who thought to lengthen his blanket by cutting a piece off from the top and sewing it on to the bottom. This proposal however has already been shouted down or dismissed in half a sentence by almost every one outside the Committee, as well as by two out of the six who composed the Committee. Sir R. Hamilton's idea of utilising the deputy-governorship of Fort William by extending its scope to all Calcutta is still less worth considering.

Another plan, suggested by Sir F. Halliday, would reabsorb Bengal into the Supreme Government, turning the Lieutenant-governor into the head of a department under the Viceroy. How this would mend the existing difficulty we are at a loss to see. Two affirmatives may make a negative, but the task of governing an overgrown province can hardly be lightened by turning two high officers of State into one.

Sir H. Durand would make all the minor governments equal by levelling downwards; in other words, by turning Bombay and Madras into Lieutenant-governorships. It was natural that the Viceroy, with his self-reliant energy and glorious reminiscences, should uphold the advantages of personal government as compared with government by a council. Yet he, too, allows

that the existing Government of Bengal "may not have by itself, standing alone, so much weight as the Governments of Madras and Bombay." What it wants however in substantive weight is made up to his thinking by its adjective position; for "it is supported and sustained by the immediate presence of the Government of India."

That, to our minds, is the very strongest reason for bestowing a full government on Bengal. So important a province should no longer be treated as a mere adjunct to the viceregal power. It needs no bolstering of this questionable sort. If any part of India is fit to stand alone, to live its own life unchecked by official meddling with its ordinary affairs, Bengal Proper is surely that part. Its present state of virtual dependence on the head of the whole empire tends alike to hinder its own development and to keep up in the other Presidencies a chronic jealousy of a rival seemingly upheld and petted at their cost. Bombay and Madras are always rightly or wrongly complaining of the greater indulgence shown in various ways to Bengal; while from Bengal itself comes the very opposite complaint of undue neglect in one direction varied by excessive meddling in another. And of course the present system tells injuriously on the Central Government also. In spite of the viceroy's warm disclaimers, it is a fact as certain as it was inevitable, that a Supreme Government fixed in Calcutta and organised mainly from residents in Bengal, has continually displayed a tendency to look at questions of imperial interest or of special importance to other parts of the empire from the standpoint of traditions peculiar to Bengal. Under the present Viceroy this tendency has been largely counteracted by his frequent travels and good preliminary training; but will anyone who has followed the course of legislation in India, or watched the working of like influences in our own Imperial Parliament, deny that under present conditions such a tendency cannot but exist?

In commenting on the report of his Special Committee, Sir S. Northcote avows his wish "to strengthen the Presidency Governments for the purpose, not of weakening, but of strengthening the Government of India." Just so; you cannot really strengthen the one without adding strength to the other. How is the needful strength to be obtained? Clearly not by making the Government of Bengal more dependent than it is on the Government of India. Will a Lieutenant-governor with an enlarged secretariat supply what is wanting? Mr. W. Grey, who writes feelingly on this point, pleads for the negative, in which he is strongly supported by a majority of Sir John's own Council, by statesmen of the stamp of Sir Bartle Frere, and by a writer so well-qualified to pronounce an opinion as Major Chesney. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, however willing to make shift with a larger staff of secretaries, owns himself "sure that the business of the Government will be better done by a Governor in Council than by a Lieutenant-governor with a secretariat, however strong." And such a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council as a working cabinet, would certainly "have more weight with the public and more weight with the Government of India than a Lieutenant-governor can ever have." There is no need again to quote Sir B. Frere's vigorous demonstration of the need for such a reform, in accordance with the methods which have proved so thoroughly successful in the cases of Bombay and Madras. Even Sir F. Halliday admits that if the Supreme Government were removed from Bengal, "you might properly place" that province "on a like footing with Madras or Bombay." Nothing, in short, but that "if" seems to stand in the way of such a consummation, in the opinion of all but one or two of those who have written upon the subject. And the stumbling-block after all seems based on the mere assumption that the Viceroy and his Council, or at least the Council, ought to remain at Calcutta the whole year round. But why should the Supreme Government remain there altogether, after experience has amply proved the futility of such a return to former usage, in the face of overwhelming reasons for quite a contrary course? And even if the Supreme Government were to be tied down to Calcutta for more than half the year, why should that interfere with the concession to

Bengal of a Government fairly suited to the wants of forty million civilised and industrious Hindoos? Sir B. Frere indeed argues that more good than harm would come of the Viceroy's constant presence in the capital of Bengal. Be that as it may, there is no special reason for such an arrangement, while everything speaks in favour of raising Bengal to at least the same level of administrative independence as the sister presidencies. To do so indeed is only to restore the old fabric of government which made her famous in the days of Lord Cornwallis.

The question therefore is narrowed to this: Shall Bengal be administered by a single governor with a secretariat, or by a governor with a full council? And to this question we can see but one answer. A governor alone may do well enough for a newly-annexed or a semi-barbarous province; but Bengal, in the words of Mr. Grey, "has a claim to the very best form of government which can be given to her." Her great size, her wealth of people and natural produce, her great progress in civilised pursuits and habits, the variety of interests that need considering, and the presence of so many Englishmen within her borders, all point to some form of government not wholly depending on the personal merits of any one man. A governor, advised by a working council, which he has the power at need to overrule, and for whose proceedings he is finally responsible, seems to be the nearest approach to a settled polity of which any part of India is yet capable. For such a government Bengal is at least as ripe as Madras, where it has stood the test of a century. If the Viceroy himself cannot be trusted to rule all India without a Council, is it likely that any one man could be found equal to the government of Bengal? Experience at any rate is dead against the notion; and indeed the time is at hand when not Bengal only, but the North-Western Provinces as well, must exchange the simpler for the more complex form of rule.

In amending the present system it would be well to strengthen the viceroy's hand by withdrawing from all the local Governments the power of corresponding direct with the Secretary of State. At the same time it is only fair to the local Governments that their power of dealing with financial questions should be greatly enlarged, without trenching on the just claims of the Central Government to give the law on all matters of imperial moment. Some sort of line must be drawn between the revenues raised for imperial and for local outlay; and the minor Governments must be left free to raise and to spend for provincial purposes whatever sums they please after contributing their proper quotas to the Imperial Treasury.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The *Times of India* considers that the victims of the bank are not only to be pitied, but that they ought to be indemnified. By a process of elimination it would not be difficult to arrive at this class, and let it be as numerous as it may, and the indemnification as heavy as it may, we give a full endorsement of its claims. Sir Stafford Northcote protests that he does not see how it is possible with justice to tax the ryots of India to indemnify the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, as it would simply be to substitute one class of victims for another. But there is no need to tax the ryot. The revelations made before this Commission show plainly that a large amount of the bank's capital was lost, directly or indirectly, through the land companies of the island. In other words, the land sales fund, amounting to about Rs. 7,500,000, represents so much of the bank's capital drawn out of its coffers in discount, and sent into the Government Treasury in payment of the land bought at the speculative prices of 1864. The fund is the produce of dishonour, and ought to go back into the coffers of the bank; at all events, so much of it as may be necessary to indemnify the victims whose lost fortunes it represents. It is impossible to exaggerate the blame due to the local Government and to the Supreme Government of India for ministering as they did in 1864 to the madness of the people of this island; and every rupee received as the price of the land then sold, deducting only its fair value, ought to be given back for the indemnification of the victims of their joint folly. The formation of these land companies and the vast sums of money drawn by the State therefrom, have the most direct connection with the fall of the bank. The mania of 1864-5 would have been impossible but for the complicity of the State therein, and if our native contemporaries were

not too wise to learn from the *Times of India*, instead of blaming, they would join us in an effort to stem the jealous reproaches cast upon the place, and unite with us in pointing out the justice and propriety of using this fund for the indemnification of those who have been innocently ruined by our folly. Who can doubt that the trust funds invested in the bank's shares should be replaced, and the fortunes of the old, the widowed, and the fatherless reduced to beggary by the combined folly of the Government and the people? We do not make this suggestion thoughtlessly, and we would press it with earnestness upon the Bank Commission. We know very well that their business is simply investigation, but it is certain that any incidental recommendation coming from them would carry with it great weight. It is impossible for the State, with honour or decency, to continue to hold this land fund; and it is impossible to suggest a more becoming or righteous use of it than that we have been pointing out.

IRRIGATION.

The *Times of India* declares that it is the smaller class of water-works like those which transformed Ajmere that are at once easier to carry out and more necessary for the welfare of the masses of the population. There are in this presidency numberless sites where these works ought to be carried out, and where nature craves for only a little help. Take, at random, one of our Deccan districts, the physical geography of which is thus described in an old Gazetteer, "The mountains . . . have a more gradual declivity on the Deccan side, or towards the east, and diversified by many considerable ranges and isolated mountains, it sinks gradually to the plains of Hyderabad. . . . All the streams hold a south-easterly direction," &c. What possible configuration could offer better facilities for arresting the treasures of the monsoon in their hitherto headlong and ruinous waste? And how more forcibly could the imperative duty of accomplishing this be impressed on our rulers than by the facts mentioned immediately after the quotation just given, "The climate of the higher parts in the west of this territory is characterised by extreme moisture, the annual fall of rain exceeding that registered in many other places," but "in the lower parts still further east (Indapoor, for instance, and, further south, Sholapore) the rains are light, uncertain, and in all years barely sufficient for the wants of the husbandman, and a slight failure occasions much distress?" So little comparatively has been done for water conservancy in the Deccan for these twenty years past that the above stern "handwriting on the wall" still rebukes the culpable insouciance of the distant Supreme Government. On this side of the Ghauts we have the Konkan now deluged with floods, that would be invaluable were but a tithe of them arrested. This might be done at small outlay, and with no more engineering skill than that which Colonel Dixon probably derived from the ancient "rule of thumb," and which for these smaller class of works is supplemented with a little zeal, of far more service than a hundred marks for "fluxions."

THE VALUE OF INDIA TO ENGLAND.

The *Englishman* remarks that the indifference of the present generation of Englishmen to the possession of India is one of those extraordinary facts which no reasoning can account for. Acquired after a long and desperate struggle with French, Dutch, and native powers, the Indian Empire has now reached the highest point of prosperity and power. Of all the possessions of Great Britain it is the only one that pays its own charges. The fact that we are now commenting upon is still more inexplicable from the altered position of two great Powers which may, at any moment, become the formidable enemies of England. It is only during the last twenty years that Russia and America have obtained strong positions bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. When we held India, and appreciated properly her position during the latter part of the eighteenth, and a large portion of the present century, the nations we have mentioned had no strong positions on the Pacific. We had only our trade with China to protect, and Australia was the home only of a few squatters and convicts, offering no temptation to the attacks of foreign enemies. Yet the statesmen of England had a proper appreciation of the value of India at that time, and when war broke out with France and Holland, English fleets were sent to guard her Indian possessions and her trade with China. Then India had a fleet of her own, sufficiently strong to guard her coasts and destroy the privateers and pirates that infested her seas. Nay, every Indian trading ship was well armed, and one of the most glorious maritime exploits on record was achieved by a fleet of Indian merchant vessels against the men-of-war and frigates of France, commanded by the celebrated Comte de Linois. The merchant vessels, laden with the teas and silks of China, instead of attempting to escape, which would have caused their capture in detail, boldly bore down upon the French fleet in the order of battle, and the latter absolutely fled. Now all is changed. The merchant vessels are no longer armed; the Indian fleet has ceased to exist; British commerce with the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia has increased enormously; another large and important colony—New Zealand—has been added to the British Crown; the United States has in California a strong position on the Pacific; Russia has an equally strong position on the Amoor and Petropolauski, which will enable either of these nations, in case of war, to

attack our helpless and now wealthy Australian colonies, and destroy our Chinese trade. And this is the time when the present generation of Englishmen regard with indifference the possession of India. A debate in the House of Commons, on Indian questions, is like reading the Riot Act to a mob. A general skedaddle, to use an expressive Americanism, of members takes place, and matters of the largest importance are discussed in an empty house. We have just seen that only twenty members, out of some 650, could be got to listen to the Indian Budget, and some of them were asleep. We confess that this marked indifference to the possession of India, in a people so shrewd and so thoroughly alive to their own interests, is altogether incomprehensible. This is not the case with other European Powers. The conquest of India has been the ambitious aspiration of every Czar of Russia since the days of Peter the Great to the present hour. It was the dream of the first Napoleon, and the sole object of the expedition to Egypt. Baffled in all her attempts against British India, France never remained satisfied until she obtained a footing in the East, by taking possession of the territory of Cambodia. India is the right arm of England in the East. She is the giant guardian of her golden colonies of Australia, and the protector of her vast commerce with China and Japan. Her armies are ready to march to China, to Persia, to Abyssinia, or to any country in the eastern hemisphere, where the flag of England may be insulted, or her commerce interrupted. And this is the country that the present generation of Englishmen grumble at as a burden and a nuisance, and speak so glibly of giving up!

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FOR VICEROY.

The *Oudh Ukhbar* advocates the appointment of the second son of the Queen of England to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This is a fitting season for carrying it out, inasmuch as peace and contentment reign throughout Hindoostan. As the Queen's eldest son claims the title Prince of Wales, so her Majesty's second son should claim the title Viceroy of Hind. The objection that the Governor-General of India requires experience and merit of the first order could be easily overcome by fair argument; and if, in the experience of Indian affairs, patronage and favour are combined with prejudice, it is better not to possess any experience at all. The remedy for such inexperience in any Viceroy of Hind can be found in many ways; but if innate good qualities are not to be found in a Viceroy, it would be difficult to supply them. Enough; if one Prince be appointed Viceroy, and his councillors are men of merit, rank, dignity, as great as that of the Prince himself, the Prince, like an old and experienced person, would perform his duties well; and who can tell what benefits would result to the empire? Of Lords Dalhousie, Canning, and Elgin, all of whom were great statesmen, to which is Hindoostan most indebted? One good thing would arise out of the appointment of a Prince to rule India; all the inhabitants of the country would turn to him with loving hearts, and no one would be found wanting in fidelity and interest in the welfare of the Prince. Some people will look upon this as absurd talk, and will say "What have the Hindoostanees to do with the caste of a Viceroy? They cannot know what a Viceroy ought to be." But sensible people know full well that this is quite a false idea, for Hindoostanees have a great deal to do with the character of a Viceroy, on whom they depend; they care very much for him, and look to his measures, politics, &c., looking upon him, in fact, as few other people do upon him. We do not mean to argue that all India will at once be filled with love, honour, and respect, but that in comparison with other Viceroys, one of the Royal family will be viewed with greater veneration and regard, and the people of India will be more true and faithful to him. We feel certain that the Prince who comes with good councillors will soon be beloved by all, and in a very short time the contentment of the people under British rule will show itself; besides which other benefits of lesser importance will be made manifest; among other things, after five years a Viceroy is changed, and at the vacation of high appointments there is generally some delay or interruption, and because a limit is placed upon his term of office he is apt to think more of the benefits he may be able to confer upon the country and people during the five years of his reign than he thinks of the future, which he considers the duty of his successors.

THE PUNJAB LAND TENURE BILL.

The *Friend of India* thinks that the amended Bill is as objectionable as Mr. Brandreth's bantling. It certainly demands the careful manipulation of the Murree Committee. Generally these objections to it may be stated. All allusion to customs having local recognition is ignored. Everything is still presumed to be divinely correct, though every member of the Council knows, for the Lieutenant-Governor has forcibly drawn attention to it, that the facts prove the past settlements to be more commonly erroneous. Yet there is to be no redress except on conditions so restricted as to prevent a fair inquiry or effort to put things right. Still, as before, the onus of setting aside the presumption of error devolves on proprietors, and they can do this, generally, only after a suit in court and paying enormous stamp charges which are next to prohibitory. New rights are still to be created in the great legislative workshop, in spite of Sir H. Durand's statement in council that the only condition on

which he would agree to the Bill going into committee was that nothing should be done to give offence to the people, that full inquiry should be made as to what were their customs and that new rights were not to be created. Whereas sections 26 and 28 do confer new powers, the one of alienation, the other of sinking wells and reclaiming waste, regarding which, in all the old records—presumed by the Bill itself to be correct, though full of error—these powers are declared to belong to the proprietors and never to the cultivators, who even at last settlement were entered as of the privileged class. Why is the Bill not as just to the proprietors as it is partial to the tenants, to whom it gives an occupancy right, while it imposes on the landlord the duty of proving that right? The truth is that the select committee have ignored the results of all the inquiries and investigations of the last four years. No less than sixty officers of the Punjab, native and English, deny the existence of tenant-right in the Punjab exactly as Mr. Davies unwillingly disproved its presence in Oudh. The verdict of almost all the Punjab authorities is—(1.) That landowners did under Sikh rule possess and exercise as a matter of fact certain and admitted right over all their tenants; (2.) That they have been largely deprived of these rights since the English came; (3.) That in consequence great irritation and bitter animosities have been engendered ever since; (4.) That the further manufacture or recognition of tenant rights is likely to cause dislike to our rule. Such is the verdict of the generality of officers, and yet we see the Council upholding erroneous records, concocting novel definitions of occupancy right, legalising presumptions in the most offensive way—and then trying to open the door of relief just to show that the majority have some qualms of conscience. For do they not allow of impossible rebutters and rectification by lawsuits innumerable, till the English rule shall irritate thousands and yet be looked on as a huge engine of interference with landed rights? The simple points at issue seem to us to be two-fold; the origin of the holding and the subordination of the holder. Instead of looking into the real existence of these as facts, civilians of the old school will hold to their views, under a general and easily formed conclusion that these tenancies in the Punjab were acquired from parties other than the real landowners, and that they were held altogether independent of so miscalled a class. Until the members of Council will go into the villages and satisfy themselves on these points, they will go on legislating on mere theory, and producing increased irritation everywhere in the province in which, of all parts of India, our relation to the finest races in Asia is of a most delicate character.

ZANZIBAR.—It is stated by the *Englishman* that the Sultan of Zanzibar has yielded to the representations of the Government of India, and has paid into the Bombay Treasury Rs. 1,68,000 as the amount of the subsidy, with arrears, due from him to his nephew the Sultan of Muscat.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following furloughs to Europe have been granted:—Second Captain Lluellyn, C Battery, 14th Brigade, R.A., to England, from July 10 to Jan. 10, on urgent private affairs; Major Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, took his departure for Europe on the steamship *Nada* on May 7, 1868, from Zoulla; Second Captain Ouchterlony, B Battery, 20th Brigade, R.A., to England, from date of embarkation for m.c.; Lieut. Wintle, of the late 8th Regiment N.I., on private affairs, for one year, from December 1; Surgeon McKellar, Medical Department, in medical charge, 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), for two years, to Europe, on m.c.; Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-colonel) Gough, v.c., of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Commandant, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for two years.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in August:—Dr. Neil, Civil Surgeon of Ludianah, one month, from the date of his availing himself thereof; Lieut.-colonel Mercer, Deputy Commissioner of Sylkote, for one month, from September 1; Lieut. Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, from July 1 to Oct. 15, to remain at Calcutta to study the native languages; Lieut. Trotter, 11th Foot, to remain at Simla, on m.c., from August 16 to September 16, in extension; Ensign Hobday, 2nd Wing Subaltern 38th N.I., to remain at Calcutta, from August 1 to October 15, to study the native languages, in extension; Lieut. Kelly, Probationer Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 19th N.I., to Mussoorie, on m.c., from July 15 to November 15; Ensign Young, 79th Foot, to Calcutta, from August 10, 1868, to February 10, 1869, to study the native languages, as a special case; Lieut. Tremehere, 102nd Foot, from the 19th to the 29th July, in extension; Ensign Rind, to Landour, on m.c., from July 29 to November 30; Lieutenant-colonel Brownlow, c.b. (Commandant 20th Native Infantry), to remain in Cashmere, on m.c., from July 2 to October 31, in extension; Major Bailly, to remain at the Presidency, from July 21 to October 20, preparatory to retiring from the service; Captain Roberts (Barrack-master, Umballa), to Kussowlie, on m.c., from June 29 to October 15, in extension; Captain Foote (Wing Officer 16th N.I.), to remain to Mussoorie on private affairs, from Aug. 15 to October 15, in extension; Captain Bernard, 31st N.I., to remain at Simla, on m.c., from July 12 to December 15, in extension; Colonel Tytler, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla, on m.c., from June 22 to December 15, in extension; Staff Assistant Surgeon Jones, attached to the 85th Foot, to remain at Dalhousie, on m.c., from September 1 to October 31, in extension.

Bengal.

HAZARA.

The frontier tribes seem to like to add internecine struggles to foreign warfare. With our forces advancing to subdue them the internal feuds of Swat and Bonair can only be favourable to the object we are pursuing. Reports of sharp contests have reached us, and although they may possibly exaggerate the amount of life lost, the facts they disclose are undoubtedly advantageous to our intended operations. A short account of them may not be deemed uninteresting by our readers. The dissensions among the Bonair hill tribes resulted lately in the formation of two parties; the one headed by Zaidulla Khan, Nawab Khan, and Ascem Khan; the other consisting of a "league" of the remaining Bonair tribes. The Akhund of Swat at once joined the second party with about 4,000 men, commanded by the leader who is popularly called that saint's "son," although he is not so in reality. A victory was obtained over the three Khans—Zaidulla being killed, the Nawab Khan surrendering, and Ascem Khan taking flight. The latter, who had always been a great supporter of the Hindustani Moulvies and mutineers of 1857, called in the aid of their famous "settlement," but in the meanwhile was closely pursued by the Swatis up to the village of Bajgut, where he was besieged. On the 15th instant he broke through the siege, and in endeavouring to continue his flight the two parties came again into conflict in a small valley. The encounter was unquestionably very severe for Hill men; the loss on each side being great, and there being about fifty killed among the Hindustani allies alone. Finally the Swato-Bonair party triumphed, and Ascem Khan, accompanied by some followers and a few Hindustani Ghazis, abandoned Bonair altogether, and has taken refuge in the Amazeyce and Bord Gulloona villages. If our "politicals" can manage to fan this flame, it will greatly accelerate the movement of our troops should they operate on the west side of the river. After completely extinguishing the Agror disturbance, and leaving detachments along the river on the Hazara side, the main body of the force will probably move south, cross over by Torbela, Umb, and Pihoor (the three ferries), and then enter the hills in two or three columns. The force under Cotton and Edwards in 1858 thoroughly explored that part, and found out all the best passes. Neither the Khuda-Khays, or Amazais, or any other of the tribes in that quarter could offer any serious resistance.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The *Pioneer* understands that it is the intention of Government to establish a station right in the midst of Hazara, or, as it is called, advance the present station, Abbottabad, twenty miles or so further on into the interior.

The up-country papers contradict the rumour that General Wilde had been wounded in the Hazara country. Neither General Wilde was wounded nor any other officer. Colonel Rothney alone, as was stated some time ago, was bruised by a spent ball, and Captain Hughes had his shin cut by an artilleryman who was mowing Indian corn.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Abbottabad on the 29th August, says:—"At present there is nothing very stirring going on here, but I suppose it is the lull which precedes the storm which is going to break over the heads of the devoted 'Chizzulzais' and Hussunzais who, I should think, are now extremely sorry that they put themselves out of the way to pay that evening visit to the Oghee thannah; we are shortly going to return it *en grand tenue*, and a very nice force is now being massed for that purpose at Manserah, a place on the Abbottabad and Cashmere road, sixteen miles distant from the former locality. The force at present in the Agror Valley consist of the 5th Goorkhas, under Colonel Rothney, the Peshawur mountain battery, under Major Hughes, a wing of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, under Captain Ross, a squadron of the Guides, and the 2nd P.I. The key of the Agror Valley (the Soosul Pass) is held by Colonel De Bude's battery and the 2nd Goorkhas, under Colonel Macpherson. At Manserah are the 1-19th Foot, and a wing of the 16th B Cavalry, and one-half of Rennie's Horse Battery. At Abbottabad, the base of operations, are the 6th Foot, the remainder of Rennie's Battery, the 20th P.I., the 24th P.I., and a detachment of the 77th Foot. Colonels Bright and Vaughan have been appointed temporary brigadier-generals. It was originally intended that the two columns should start, one (the right, Bright's) from Khoond Gully, and the other from Derbund, and simultaneously advance on the celebrated Kala Dakah, or Black Mountain, and sweep the whole range clear, driving the rebels across the Indus, where a little later in the year we could follow them, and if thought necessary it would be a splendid opportunity of advancing on Swat, and making a thorough example of that vexatious country. Up to the 11th of this month the hills surrounding camp were literally covered with men shouting and yelling, but since the action of the 12th not one of them has been seen; the advent of the cavalry had a very salutary effect on them. The 20th P. I. made the march from Meean Meer to Abbottabad (236) miles in eleven days; this is a feat worthy of notice; but indeed the whole of the regiments had to start at very short notice and make long marches. The Goorkhas left Pindue at three hours' notice, and the wing of the 16th B. C. at two hours' notice. The 6th Foot, I am sorry to say, had rather a

disastrous march from Pindee to Hurrecpore; the weather was very hot, they lost six men from heat apoplexy and have thirty-one more in a very dangerous state. The Khan of Agror, the gentleman who is really at the bottom of all this disturbance, is safe in Pindee jail, and I trust he will only leave that edifice to take a view some morning of the surrounding country from an elevated position."

Little or no news, says the *Lahore Chronicle* of August 29, has reached us from Hazara; but preparations for the move are going on at Abbottabad, and it is rumoured that this will take place about the 13th proximo. The 20th Punjab Infantry reached Abbottabad on the 22nd, having marched from Lahore to that place in the wonderfully short time of ten days; such marching is rarely heard of. The Hussunzaies are quiet, and the Swatties in Tikari want to give in their submission, but it is hoped the authorities will have the good sense not to accept it. It is now said that no column will go in by way of Derbund, but that in all probability one regiment may go there to keep a look out, and the rest of the force, consisting of some ten or twelve regiments, three or four batteries, and a few cavalry will be concentrated in the Agror Valley, and then proceed to carry out whatever plans have been decided on, of which at present nothing is made public. The 38th Regiment from Sealkote have suffered as much in proportion from heat apoplexy as the 6th Royals did at Hurrecpore; the latter corps have reached Abbottabad. The 19th Foot, 16th Bengal Cavalry (head-quarters) and a half battery D—F, R.H.A., are still at Nauserah, sixteen miles from Abbottabad towards the Agror Valley, and will shortly move to Khatee at the foot of the hill leading through the Soosal Pass. The heat must be very great in the valleys, as there has been no rain for some time. The telegraph is being extended from Pindee to Abbottabad, and possibly will be taken on to the front. The 1st and 4th Goorkhas are *en route* to the front from their respective stations. The survey party from Khagan have gone to the Agror Valley, and they hope to be useful in filling in the different parts of the country, including the "Black Mountain," which has not as yet been done. The engineer, Lieutenant Holmes, has been to Derbund, and three horses of his escort died from the heat; several cast their shoes and came in lame, the road being in a fearful state. Lieutenant Armstrong, R.E., has been recalled to Abbottabad to look after the Telegraph Department. The Elephant Battery (D—F, R.H.A.) is expected to be ready in a few days. The 23rd Pioneers are at Pindee. The 20th made a treble march into Pindee, and lost a man when crossing the Sohan river. We hear there is not a chance of this business being over before December.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.—Lecot and Co., of Madras, did business as agents in that place for the late Maharajah of Mysore. They had funds of the Maharajah's in their possession on his death. An account has since been rendered by them to the Commissioner of Mysore—indeed it was furnished as soon as asked for. It contains some items which some people think need explanation. Major Evans Bell was paid Rs. 10,000, and had a present of "muslin," for which, in Lecot and Co.'s account Rs. 75 appears. To Dr. Campbell's name is appended sums aggregating between two and three lakhs. He had lent the Maharajah one lakh, and been made a present of another lakh by him; had remitted to him for the Maharajah's service in England £10,000, and received large sums in the shape of interest both in the lakh lent by him to the Maharajah, and that made a present to him by the same personage, said interest having been debited to the Maharajah. Major Gray (retired Madras Army), late of Bangalore, also appears as a recipient of some thousands, as payment however of a "balance of account," and to Mr. Richardson, the Maharajah's English writer, was paid by Lecot and Co. (the disbursers of all the above-mentioned sums) something above Rs. 40,000, as per the Maharajah's order. Lecot and Co. also paid some thousands to the *Madras Athenæum*, per the Maharajah's order, but the payment is considered by Mr. Bowring to have been made for articles purchased for and supplied to the Maharajah. The name of no other Indian journal, or of any person connected with the Indian press, appears in Lecot and Co's accounts; but some of your other correspondents, nearer Madras and Mysore, will probably send you fuller information than I can. There are to be all sorts of searching investigations, and I venture to prophesy the Secretary of State will send out some unpleasant instructions on the subject. And now for another little revelation. Large, if not immensely valuable, property in the form of estates, belonging to the late Nawab of the Carnatic, of which Government never heard and consequently knew nothing until recently, have been discovered in the Nizam's country, and even in the Madras district. An Act has just been introduced in the Council for the purpose of appointing a receiver to this property, the final disposition of the proceeds of which is already provided for in Act XXX. of 1858 (to provide for the administration of the estate and payment of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic). The admitted creditors of the late Nawab should regard this as good news. No plans with regard to Hazara have yet been decided on, nor will anything be settled until the proposals of the Commissioner of Peshawur and General Wilde have reached the Viceroy. On all that has been done up to the present time the Viceroy and Com-

mander-in-Chief have been in perfect accord; that is, they neither felt inclined to veto the application of General Wilde and the Punjab Government for the large force now in camp at Hazara, and without anything to do there; though, probably, had the Viceroy taken the framing of arrangements to himself that force would be much smaller than it is, mayhap as much smaller as it would probably have been larger, had *carte blanche* been accorded to Sir William Mansfield, and his Excellency himself take the field in person, as doubtless he would be only too glad of the chance of doing. Nobody knows as yet who is to succeed Mr. Maine in April next. The Hon. Mr. Norton has been spoken of, and he was asked some time ago by a member of the Council of India would he take the law membership if it were vacant? and answered "that he would." That, I believe, is all. Mr. Maine is known to be very anxious to go into Parliament, and will probably sit in the next. Letters from England say the Tory candidates are certain to head the poll at Liverpool. But as the borough or city is "three-cornered," Mr. Massey will be certain to get returned as third member, if not next after the head of the poll. It would be a pity if he were thrown out.

Sept. 1.—All is quiet on the frontier, the Hussunzaies being reported in an awful state of trepidation lest our force should follow them across the frontier into their own strip of country. But three clans of this tribe have offended against us, and they were suborned to do so by our own feudatory, Atta Mahommed Khan, who could not bear the idea of a police thannah of ours on his jaghir. None of the tribes on the other side of the Indus have stirred against us, and the Akhoond of Swat is believed to have comforted himself in, to say the least of it, a way far from unfriendly towards us. Major General Wilde's plans for a scour through the little Hussunzaie country are, it is said, now before the Commander-in-Chief. The retribution will be an affair of *days*, and the probability is that our force will not encounter any opposition, but find an empty country from which its few thousand of Hussunzaie inhabitants will have fled, and to which they will return to rebuild the homesteads which our troops will necessarily destroy. There is no prospect of a campaign on a grand scale, though the journals have been full of a project of the kind. Up to the 14th ultimo, Shumsodeen Khan was still holding out the Bala Hissar in Cabul against Ismail Khan. Azim Khan had not then retreated to Turkistan, but was at Jehanabad, between Ghuznee and Cabul. Shere Ali and Yacoub were at no great distance from him, but he had just repulsed their cavalry. It is not likely that he is yet on his last legs. The West and North of Afghanistan may still be said to be in his favour. I have however seen no news by telegram from Peshawur, and I fancy that if the Bala Hissar had fallen it would have been known here by such communication almost as soon as the kossids had reached Peshawur from Cabul. The Uncovenanted Service Rules have been got through by the committee, and are very favourable to that service. They allow a maximum of six years' leave out of twenty-five years' service—three years of which may be taken in India. The distinction between sick leave and furlough is done away with, and on leave half salary will be allowed. The rules are to apply to all employes drawing salaries over 10 and under Rs. 1,200 per mensem. The Secretary of State's sanction will have to be waited for. The Viceroy leaves this in October to open the railway from Umballah to Delhi. There will be no durbar of Cis-Sutlej and Hill State chiefs as stated by some of your contemporaries; for such a durbar, with its masses of troops and natives, could not be safely held (remember how cholera broke out at the Agra durbar) before late in November, and then the Viceroy will have been some weeks in Calcutta. "All Government"—Viceroy, Members of Council, Secretaries, clerks and all—are to leave Umballa for Calcutta in one huge special train! This will be discovered not to be possible, and two or three special trains will have to be employed. Seats for about five hundred persons will be required; but though this accommodation could be provided easily enough, half of the unfortunates condemned to occupy said seats would find themselves at the halting stations unable to procure anything to eat or a bed to sleep on, so great would be the demand for both descriptions of necessities. Colonel Fytche, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, has been lucky enough to capture the Meng-thoon, the rebel son of the King of Ava, who has been so troublesome to his father and our frontier for some time back. He will probably be sent to this country, and detained here. Captain Sladen has really turned back, and is now at Mandalay. His reasons are, insufficiency of funds—his own fault, for he was asked to take more on starting—and the disturbed state of the country beyond Momein.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

ABBOTTABAD, Aug. 29.—Hazara is a good district for the commissariat department, and an army which is said to go serpent-like on its belly would not suffer from an empty one where grain and meat are plentiful. In Khagan, the snowy mountains which form a beautiful prospect from Abbottabad, prices are somewhat fabulous. A grassed sheep, equal in flavour to Welsh mutton, costs 12 (twelve) annas in that happy valley! Good milk, and this is a fact, is 64 (sixty-four) seers for the rupee! *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricolas*, who inhabit Khagan! No wonder the astute civilian puts obstacles in the way of the British tourist bent upon sowing his rupees broadcast in the Khagan Valley, and realising

therefrom his mutton at two rupees a quarter, and milk of sky-blue tint at eight seers the rupee. "No," says the Hazara civilian; "wend thou to Cashmere, Captain Verdant Green, where prices are as thou hast made them, and leave unsophisticated Khagan to us." Yesterday (Aug. 28), at 5 A.M., the 6th Europeans marched in with their Sniders. They made two marches of the long one from Hurreepore to Abbottabad. It does not do marching Europeans at twenty miles a day after a hot season in the plains. The 38th, we hear, have lost nearly as many men as the 6th from heat prostration. When European troops are quartered in the mountains they can do forced marches in the hot weather perhaps, but they must not be expected to compete with native troops in such a climate as this. What natives can do is astonishing. You should have seen Colonel Brownlow's regiment, the 20th P.N.I., swinging into Abbottabad last Saturday on the 11th day from Lahore, more than twenty miles daily for eleven consecutive days? I believe they lost one man, who trod on a snake in the night; the reptile bit him, and he died. They marched in as if it was their first march, in high spirits, and shouting as they passed. No doubt they were glad to see Abbottabad, and glad of the nearer prospect of shooting their brother Pathans of the Black Mountain. Of course there is no news of consequence from the interior, nor is there likely to be till after the date I have mentioned.

AGRA, Sept. 2.—Unhappy India! With Orissa still suffering from the effects of a dreadful famine, the north-west is gliding slowly but surely into another. Cheerfully would I bear the reproach of having been a false prophet should my augury prove untrue, but the omens are too unpropitious to admit of any delusive hopes for the contrary, and there appears unfortunately to be but little fear that I shall have to be called opprobrious epithets for creating false alarms and causing groundless fears through fictitious prognostications. An almost rainless rainy season! One shower only in all August, in July two days' rain and four gentle showers, so gentle that any sort of a thin person might have got in between the drops, the 20th of the same month finding our tatties still in use; such has been the monsoon up to this date at Agra, and, as far as can be gathered from newspaper reports, throughout the length and breadth of the North-Western provinces and the greater part of the Punjab. How, under these circumstances, unusual scarcity, if not famine, can be averted, is more than I can understand. Jowar, bajra, and such like cereals, forming the staple articles of food for the poor, will not arrive at maturity at all except in fields provided with wells or otherwise capable of being irrigated. I have seen in the vicinity of Agra several patches of jowar, which, though not much more than a foot in height, had already commenced to wither without having even shot into ear. Disheartening prospects indeed for people whose income amounts to only four rupees a month, upon which perhaps half-a-dozen mouths are depending. With such limited means of existence, every pice, nay every cowrie, has to be taken into consideration in regulating the monthly expenditure, and any rise, be it ever so slight, above the ordinary average in the price of food makes itself severely felt in a household conducted on principles of necessity so economical. Badly enough though as these four-rupee men are situated, they have yet a sufficiency to save them from actual starvation unless matters turn out desperate; but how the Huns and Arabs of our Indian towns manage is a riddle to me. Without a fixed income their earnings depend upon chance and lucky windfalls that may bring them in a pice or two during the twenty-four hours. Life must indeed have latent charms if thought worth preserving under such adverse circumstances. How utterly unattractive, how devoid of everything that can make it endurable, is the existence of the lower classes of our Indian fellow-subjects. At home the poor man, the beggar, has the chance of the crumbs from the rich man's table, off which, if he knows how to manage, and does not stumble over the block of bashfulness, he may make a substantial dinner every day in the year, while with the help of an occasional sipping he is enabled to drown his sorrows momentarily in the cheering cup, and imagine himself king of the realm. How different the life of the Bohemians of our Indian by-lanes! Parched grain, with an occasional grateful change of bajra and jowar, forms their bill of fare from the day they leave their mothers' breasts until death provides from their bodies a feed for vultures and jackals richer than they themselves ever had the luck of enjoying. These periodical famines, recurring almost regularly at intervals of five years, if not oftener, have not taught Government the advisability of providing for years of scarcity on the plan it is done in the poorer parts of other countries likely to be subjected to famine by the failure of one year's crop, as is the case in India. For instance, in certain of the conglomeration of States forming the Austrian empire, where the poorer classes live from hand to mouth, as they do in this country, in years of plenty, or as I should rather say every year when there is no actual scarcity, a portion of the produce of each village land is stored in granaries erected for the purpose. Should there next year luckily be no occasion to fall back upon this store, it is returned to its respective owners and a fresh supply laid in, but if otherwise, it is sold to the poor at a reasonable rate, and the proceeds paid to the farmers. The wisdom of this system is evident, for while it relieves the needy it does not injure the wealthy.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

CONSULAR.—The appointment of Mr. James Black to officiate as Consul for H.M. the King of the Netherlands, and as Vice-Consul for H.M. the King of Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence on leave to Europe of Mr. Steel, is confirmed.

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A PUNJAB MAGISTRATE.—In the libel case, Lieutenant Nicolls *versus* Mr. Wakefield, damages to the amount of Rs. 500 and costs have been awarded to the plaintiff, who sued for Rs. 5,000.

TELEGRAPH INTO HAZARA.—The telegraph line from Hasan Abdal to the frontier of Hazara has been opened as far as Hurreepore. It is expected that there will be communication with Abbottabad in the course of the next few days.

A RUMOUR.—There is a report in circulation, says the *Delhi Gazette*, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will shortly visit Peshawur. The massed troops at Abbottabad are not to move at present, for it is generally surmised that the frontier tribes are contemplating a combined movement on the Peshawur Valley.

BAD SYMPTOMS.—Letters from Rohilcund inform us that the magistrate of Budaon has reported to Government that petty thefts and robberies on the highway have already commenced in his district, owing to the coming scarcity, and that if the rain held off for ten days longer he could not be answerable for good order, &c. We, however, scarcely think that such an energetic officer as Mr. Carmichael would so soon be pounded.—*Delhi Gazette.*

OFFICIAL ITEMS.—Colonel Lumsden and Major Garden have been confirmed in the appointments of Quarter Master General and Deputy Quarter Master General of the Bengal Army respectively. It is stated that Mr. W. E. Gordon, Officiating Second Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, British Burmah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. A. Mangles.

IMPORTANT WORKS TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT GWALIOR.—A number of important military works, hospitals, barracks, baths, &c., are to be constructed at Gwalior; and we understand our Saw Mills and General Contract Company intends to establish a branch at that station, with the hope of doing a good stroke of business. Owing to the *octroi* chiefly, but also to other causes, this company has removed its head-quarters from Lucknow to Byram Ghaut.—*Lucknow Times.*

A CANAL FROM AGRA TO DELHI.—By a notification (in the irrigation branch) of the Government of these Provinces, we learn, in the first place, that we are to have a canal connecting Delhi with Agra; and in the next that it will be designated "The Agra Canal." The notification runs thus:—"The canal about to be taken from the river Jumna at Okla, below Delhi, and which, running through the Gurgaon and Muttra Districts, is to terminate at Agra, will be designated "The Agra Canal."

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—A Lahore contemporary has heard that in future all the new regiments sent to India will be landed at Bombay, and sent up to the Punjab and the frontier generally. They will then work their way downwards, their last station being Calcutta, &c. The object of this measure is said to be to make Europeans acquainted with a better style of natives than meet them in Bengal and Madras, and from seeing whom much of the present "nigger" hatred is imbibed. Considerations of the health of the troops have no doubt also influenced the decision.

PRIZES FOR SWORDSMANSHIP, &c.—In supersession of General Order by the Governor-general, No. 444, dated May 10, 1868, which is cancelled, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs that the Royal Warrant, dated March 7, 1868, granting prizes for good swordsmanship and lance practice be considered applicable to India, as likewise the Horse Guards General Order, No. 26, of 12th idem, which will be published by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with such modifications as may be necessary to render the details applicable to India. The prizes consist of extra pay, and a badge of cross swords or cross lances and crown worked in gold.

CHOLERA AT DACCA.—Cholera is marching with giant strides over the country. It has for some weeks been prevalent in Dacca amongst the native population, and now we learn from a contemporary that it has made its appearance in Lucknow and Benares. The Central Provinces, the North-West, and Eastern Bengal, are all being visited by the grim intruder, the fatal severity of whose attacks are annually borne testimony to by bereaved households and depopulated villages. As a rule the mortality from fever is considerable in Dacca, but it bears no proportion to that from cholera. Both these scourges may be traced to the unclean condition of the city and suburbs. The natives positively revel in filth; one cesspool to every hut is indispensable, two would be preferred, and three would constitute an elysium which none but an oriental imagination could conceive. Medical sanitation is out of the question under such circumstances—where are the appliances to enforce it? Our civil surgeon is earnestly bent on doing his duty, and he does it, but before Dacca can be entirely cleansed from its impurities, the whole city will have to be submerged, and the aggregation of fœtid matter everywhere apparent swept bodily out of sight and smell.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—The following temporary promotions in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department have been made by the Governor-General in Council:—Captain Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Captain Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; and Lieutenant Rowband, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, Acting as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 12th June, 1868, during the absence on sick leave of Major Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

CHURCH COMMITTEES.—Certain rules relating to Church Committees, which have been laid down by the Government of India for the Diocese of Calcutta, are published:—1. In any station where there is a Government Chaplain, or a church which is the property of Government, and in every other station (where there is a clergyman) there may be appointed not less than two nor more than four laymen, with title of the Church Committee, to assist the chaplain or minister in the discharge of such duties as are not necessary parts of his spiritual office. If there be more than one church, a separate committee shall be nominated for each. 2. As a rule, members of the Church Committee shall be two in number; additional members shall only be appointed in exceptional circumstances, and on the recommendation of the bishop. 3. In every station the chaplain or minister shall nominate one member of the committee. From these rules St. John's Church, Calcutta, is excepted, where the present constitution shall remain unaltered. And if in any station, from its small size or other cause, it may seem hardly possible to carry out these rules, the chaplain or minister shall make a representation on the subject to the bishop. There are further rules regulating the duties of committees in military stations, &c. The committees will be appointed annually in Easter week.

A NATIVE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SEXTANT.—A curious contrivance employed by native navigators in place of the sextant was exhibited at the last meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society. It consists of a small rectangular thin board or piece of teak wood, measuring three and one-sixth inches long by two and one-sixth inches broad, and is about one-tenth inch thick. Through the point of intersection of the diagonals a fine cord is passed. The small rectangular board is held firmly in the left hand, while the cord from its centre is stretched from it to the eye, where the fingers of the right hand are held. As this cord, or the distance from the eye to the small rectangular board is increased or diminished, so is the angle subtended by the opaque board lessened or enlarged. Marks or notes on the circle record the results of the observations. The principle in optics upon which the use of this simple instrument depends is, that the latitude of any place is roughly the same as the angle of elevation above the horizon of the polar star, and that any opaque object held vertically before the eye subtends an angle, which varies inversely as the distance of the object from the eye. If this distance be constant, and the size of the opaque object constant, the angle subtended by it must be constant also. By this simple instrument Asiatic coasters are generally guided.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained furlough and leave of absence (in August) under new rules:—Major Hallett, District Superintendent of Police, Allypore, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same; Lieut. Lassalle, 1st Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, three months, with effect from Aug. 10; Mr. Gordon, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sindh Division, twelve months, in extension; the leave for twelve months granted to Mr. McManus, Sub-Engineer, Central Provinces, dated June 9 last, is commuted to six months' leave, on private affairs; Mr. Horne, C.S., two years, from date of embarkation; Mr. Jones, C.S., one year, from date of embarkation; Mr. Jones, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, one month, to Europe; Captain Wakefield, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, two months, from Aug. 17; Lieut. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner of Boorhanpore, in Nimar, from September 1; Mr. Shakespear, Commissioner of the Benares Division, three months, from September 8; Major Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent, Bhawalpore, three months, from September 1; Mr. Thorburn, Assistant Commissioner, availed himself of the privilege leave of absence granted him on February 21; Mr. Rivaz, Assistant Commissioner, Umritsur, one month, from date of his availing himself thereof; Mr. Vansittart, Civil and Sessions Judge of Barcilly, one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same; Rev. G. G. Gillan, Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Meerut, two months, from August 17, or subsequent date; Mr. Lawrence, Magistrate and Collector of Allypore, two months, from September 16.

THE COTTON CROP OF THE N.W. PROVINCES.—If the comparative statement of the estimated out-turn of the cotton crops of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1867-68 is to be trusted, the yield will be very little more than two-thirds of that of the previous year. This falling off is attributed partly to unfavourable weather, and partly to a contraction of the cultivation, owing to the reduced prices of the staple. Whatever may be the value of these figures, there can be little doubt that that part of the statement which

refers to the comparative consumption of English and native cloths is to the last degree unreliable, while it is so indefinite, that, even if it were accepted as correct, it would be quite impossible to draw any general conclusion from it. In twelve districts the popularity of English manufactures is reported to be decidedly in the ascendant, and in nine decidedly the reverse. But when we come to examine the position and circumstances of the districts in either category, we generally find nothing to explain the difference. In Jaloun and Jhansie, for instance, the natives are said to be giving up the use of English goods, on account of their inferior durability, and the native manufactures to be generally improving; while in Lullutpore, close by, the very opposite is said to be the case. Again, while in the other districts of the Allahabad Division the consumption of English cloths is said to be increasing, in Futtehpore, we are told, that of native cloth is increasing from year to year. In the Rohilcund division, similarly, Bijnour, Budaon, and Bareilly are in one category, and Moradabad and Shahjehanpore in the other. These differences between adjacent tracts of country are the more singular that they do not depend on taste, but on a comparison of the price and durability of the two descriptions of goods. Surely if English cloths are rotten in Shahjehanpore, they cannot be sound in Budaon. We are inclined to think that we owe these varying reports to the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of forming an accurate judgment in such matters from that simple inspection to which, we expect, the reporting officers have generally trusted for their information. Of one fact, however, there can be very little doubt. It seems beyond question that great dissatisfaction very generally prevails with the quality of English manufactures now-a-days, and there is but too much reason to fear that this feeling is on the increase.—*Englishman*.

THE SUBATHOO COURT-MARTIAL.—A general court-martial assembled at Subathoo on the 6th August, 1868, for the trial of Paymaster W. Lawes, H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, on the following charges:—First charge.—With having, from time to time, fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four and four annas (Rs. 7,394-4-0) or thereabouts, public money belonging to her Majesty's army, received by him as paymaster of the 90th Regiment of Foot. Second charge.—With having, at Subathoo, on the 12th July, 1867, intentionally given in to a regimental committee a false statement of money for the use of H.M.'s forces, the said statement showing a balance due to him of rupees two hundred and seventy-nine, ten annas and six pie (Rs. 279-10-6) to date; whereas in reality, as he well knew, there was a balance against him of rupees two thousand one hundred and eighty, fourteen annas and six pie (Rs. 2,180-14-6) or thereabouts. Third charge.—With having, at Subathoo, on the 10th October, 1867, intentionally given in to a regimental committee a false statement of public money for the use of her Majesty's forces, received and disbursed by him from the 1st to the 10th October, 1867, both dates inclusive; inasmuch as he had intentionally omitted to enter, or cause to be entered in that statement, the sum of rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000), which he received on the public account for the use of her Majesty's forces before the 10th October, 1867. Fourth charge.—With having, at Subathoo, on the 20th January, 1868, intentionally given in to a regimental committee a false statement of public money for the use of her Majesty's forces, received and disbursed by him from the 1st to the 20th January, 1868; inasmuch as he gave in to the said committee a statement dated the 20th January, 1868, in which he (Paymaster Lawes) had intentionally omitted to enter, or to cause to be entered, two sums of money, to the aggregate amount of Rs. 3,548-13-6, received by him on the public account, for the use of her Majesty's forces, between Jan. 1 and 19, 1868. President, Col. W. Birch, her Majesty's 104th Regiment; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. F. C. Maisey; Prosecutor, Lieut. Col. W. Fullerton, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the division. After the usual questions, the prisoner objected to Lieut. Col. Fullerton and the Judge-Advocate-General being in court, on account of their being witnesses. Being requested to make a statement in writing, he handed in the following protest:—"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I beg most respectfully to ask you to enter my protest on the proceedings of this general court-martial against Lieut. Col. Maisey and Lieut. Col. Fullerton, who have been summoned as witnesses for my defence, remaining in court. The court has decided to the contrary. I respectfully submit to its decision, but equally respectfully protest against the decision as illegal and not supported by the rules laid down for the guidance of courts-martial. I have most respectfully informed the court that my objection is not from any frivolous objection to Lieut. Col. Maisey or Lieut. Col. Fullerton; but that I urged this point in the interest of justice and for the benefit of my own defence. I have heard the president order all witnesses to leave the court and not return before called, as is stated should be the case in summons on courts-martial, page 246; and also in Col. Pippon's work on "Military Law," page 49. The Judge-Advocate has said that the fact of witnesses being ordered out of court is a mere matter of process. Even if such be the case, the whole of the forms regulating the proceedings of courts martial are mere matters of process, but none the less necessary to the legality of their proceedings." The Prosecutor then opened the case, some evidence was taken, and the court adjourned to the next day.]

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Salsetta, Davis, Newcastle; Coosipore, Boynton, Liverpool; Cornwallis, Brown, Liverpool.—29. Avonmore, Corbitt, Liverpool; Mabel, Whield, Bombay; City of Sydney, Brown, London; Iron Crown, Lee, London; Aphrodite, Stewart, Liverpool; City of Tanjore, Becket, —; Boniton, Morgan, Liverpool; str. Cheduba, Parker, Madras; Metis, Smith, Boston.—30. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; str. Armenian, Miller, Bombay; Childwall Abbey, Elber, London; Horsa, Smerdon, London.—31. Stanhope, Morris, Shields; City of Cashmere, Llewellyn, Glasgow; Dhollerah, Sargent, London; Sir Henry Lawrence, Butler, Liverpool; Charlotte, Oatis, Liverpool; Glenroy, Jones, Mauritius.—Sept. 1. Str. Surat, Greaves, Suoz; str. Glengyle, Hooper, Hong Kong; Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, —, Jedda; Superb, Jones, London; B. K., Vetterner, Swansea; Ganges, Failerin, Liverpool.—2. Str. Madras, Meredy, Singapore; Peter Stuart, Geetman, Glasgow; Lady Rowena, Kinmar, Liverpool; Pericles, Stow, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27. Moores Foot, Knight Companion, British Admiral, India, Wayfarer, Vancouver.—29. Benledi, Nicobar.—30. Futay Saloom, Centaur.—31. Str. Mooltan, Victoria Cross, Rosina.—Sept. 1. Roman Empire, Ravenscraig, Harold, Anita.—2. Str. Labourdonnais, Jeanie Douglas, Sagamore, Oriana.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mooltan.—For MADRAS.—Mr. T. F. Bignold, Mr. M. MacIver. For SYDNEY.—Mr. A. R. Manton, Mr. A. H. Fennessy. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Crawley, Mr. Sutherland, Major and Mrs. Waddington and child. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Edgson, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Campbell, Lieut. Crofton.
Per str. Labourdonnais.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Pereira, Mr. H. Lloyd Jones, Mrs. Montagu, Mr. Rousselet. For SUZ.—Mr. T. Gregg, Mr. H. Gregg, Mr. G. Terenhin. For SAIGON.—Mr. P. J. J. Lafitte. For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. C. Liard. For MADRAS.—Capt. Raikes.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 2, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Ra. 95 0 to 95 4
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	95 8 to 95 10
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	106 8 to 106 12
5 per Cent. F.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	115 0 to 115 2
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	109 12 to 109 14
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11½
Bills with Docta. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	100	to 102
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	180	to 109
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	174½	to 1750
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	7½	to 9 pm. ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.	
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	575	to 585
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70	to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	—	to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	610	to 620
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	—	to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.	
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70	to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	—	to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	195	to 200
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	25	to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	240	to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25	to 28
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25	to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	38	to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£10 or 218 ...	230	to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	192½	to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.	
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	110	to 117½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	350	to 360
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	400	to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	134½	to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	—	to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	11 ...	11	to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	41	to 43
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	305	to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	90	to 95
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150	to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	595	to 605
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202	to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	115	to 121
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6	to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	46	to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	0 16 3 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice ...	0 17 6 to 1 0 0 ...	£0 17 6 to 1 0 0
Seeds ...	2 1 3 to 2 1 6 ...	1 18 9 to 2 0 0
Jute ...	2 0 0 to 2 2 8 ...	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

THE MADRAS BREAKWATER.

The Government have nominated Colonel Carpendale, R.E., Colonel Anderson, R.E., Major Shaw Stewart, R.E., Mr. Dalrymple, the master attendant, and Mr. Elwin, the agent of the Madras Railway, to form themselves into a committee for the preparation of plans and estimates of the proposed breakwater off Madras; and the Chamber of Commerce has been asked to nominate a member to represent commercial interests on the committee. The Government, it is said, are in favour of the breakwater being provided at

each end with a strongly armed fort, by aid of which the shipping inside the harbour, as well as the town itself, may be protected against possible attack. Madras is almost totally unprotected, and our situation might be most critical were war some day suddenly to break out with a Power which has well armed ships of-war often cruising about these seas. The Armstrong guns on the fort walls would not be useless; but unless the enemy were very rash or unlucky, he would perhaps keep sufficiently out of their way, and yet be able to drop a few live shells into our midst, the effects of which could hardly help being sensational. Bombay is throwing up forts to protect her harbour, so is Melbourne; and Madras, while setting about vigorously to construct a harbour, will be wise in taking steps to defend it also. Lord Napier's Government is said to be fully alive to the present defencelessness of the town, and they have requested the committee above named to deal with the project of a breakwater in all its bearings—maritime, military, commercial and financial, including technical and engineering questions, the agency by which the work may most properly be constructed, and the provisions by which it may be made profitable as a financial investment.

We trust, therefore, that the labours of the committee will result in some scheme which will effectually remove from the Madras shore the stigma of "inhospitable" that has for so many years been associated with it. We find this very expression in a mutilated old report on the "Armogham Shoal and Blackwood's Harbour," dated fifty years ago. At that time Madras was the station for the East India squadron, and the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Royal Navy; and the principal naval stores and the hospital were also established here. The inconvenience which jolly old admirals experienced in crossing the surf seems to have been the principal reason for abandoning Madras as a naval station. These inconveniences are graphically and amusingly described in the report we allude to. "The admiral himself," it is stated, "whenever he landed, was obliged, at the back of the never-ceasing surf, to quit his own proud barge at some hazard of his life, and to step into one of the most inconvenient conveyances possible, a masulah boat; to be then swept with almost terrific velocity through the repeated surges, in considerable danger of being swamped; ultimately to be bumped on shore like an abandoned boat or wreck, and then to scramble out on men's shoulders or otherwise at the watched moment of a retreating wave." It is hardly surprising that the British admiral of the period considered this an undignified way of landing on foreign territory, and thus it came about that when Mr. Puget was Commissioner of the Royal Navy at Madras he recommended the Lords of the Admiralty to make Trincomalee the navy depot and admiral's station in the East.—*Madras Times*.

THE PULNEYS.

A cautious civil surgeon was once heard to say, "A man can't die on those hills of anything but old age!" Those hills were the Pulneys. The opinion was given after dinner, it is true, and a certain allowance ought to be made for the sanguine feelings generated by the drinking of a second glass of beer. But we feel no sort of doubt that the worthy doctor would stick to his opinion now, and that it is by no means so extravagant as it seems. Now that Lord Napier is building a house and intends to make a somewhat protracted stay on the Pulneys, it is worth while considering whether that magnificent range of mountains is likely to achieve what it is manifestly entitled to, a popularity as great as that of the Neigherries, if not greater. We think it may be pretty safely predicted that it will, and that within the next twenty years a large and thriving European settlement will have sprung into existence on the Pulney plateau, to the common good of the invalid who needs a bracing air, and the poor ryots of the Madras district, who urgently need money. The world in general, and our readers in particular, know so very little about the mountains we are speaking of, that it will be well to say something about their position, accessibility, altitude, extent and climate, before making a few suggestions which occur to us touching the duty of Government in respect to them.

In the first place, then, the Pulneys or Varahagiris (Boar-mountains), as the Tamils call them, are situated in the Madras district between 10 deg. and 10 deg. 15 min. north latitude, and 77 deg. 20 min. and 77 deg. 55 min. east longitude. At one end they are connected with the Western Ghats, of which they are a spur, by a ridge of hills eight miles broad, and from that point they stretch out E.N.E., a total distance of about fifty-four miles, having an average breadth of perhaps fifteen. The only European settlement on them, Kodikanal, is said to be about 112 miles distant from Trichinopoly, sixty-five from Madras, fifty-two from Dindigul, and ninety from the nearest point on the western coast. Periyakolam, which is to this settlement what the town of Salem is to Yercand, is about seventeen miles distant from it. And the Kodikanal Ghaut is twelve miles long. When the long-talked-of branch line from Caroor to Dindigul has been made, the traveller from Madras or Kodikanal will have to do about forty miles in a bullock coach to horse transit, and if on the other hand a branch line is made from Trichinopoly to Madras, he will have to do about fifty-three in one of these ways. When he arrives at Kodikanal he will find that it is at almost exactly the same height above the level of the sea as the Ootacamund Lake, whilst a few peaks in its neighbourhood are

higher by some five or six hundred feet. He will find the air to be mild and yet invigorating; and the temperature one of wonderful equability during the greater part of the year. In the winter season, or from the middle of December to the middle of March, the mornings and evenings will be cold, and the nights very cold. Indeed, frost is quite common at this time in the valleys, and it is even possible to make a little ice by artful management. The cold season ends with a few heavy showers; and the air then becomes exquisitely mild and genial, and not unlike that of the south of France in autumn. April and May are sometimes rather unpleasantly warm, the thermometer rising as high as 77 deg., but their heat is constantly reduced by showers of rain and hail, and seldom lasts long at a time. June, July, and August are cooler. The latter part of the year is characterised throughout by uncertain weather, during which a considerable amount of rain falls, and fog, mist, and drizzle are very prevalent. As might be expected, cloudy skies are very common on the Pulneys during all but the winter months; and there is an abundance of rain, but as a rule the air is dry and pleasant to the lungs, and soppy wretched weather is most rare; fever and other malarious epidemics seem to be unknown at Kodikanal and the surrounding plateau generally, and the only unhealthy season on record was one in which cholera appeared and worked rather busily in some native villages. On the whole the climate of the Pulneys—we speak of course only of the upper range, the lower being quite different in this respect, and resembling the Shevaroy's rather than the Neilgherries—appears to be one of the finest and most agreeable in the world. The irregularly undulating plateaus and table lands of the upper range are covered for the most part with long coarse grasses, and trees are to be found only in sheltered ravines and hollows and in the gardens of the residents. All kinds of European fruit trees and vegetables seem to thrive pretty well at Kodikanal, when properly attended to, but the soil is said to be cold and somewhat sterile. A few tea plants may be seen growing vigorously in the Hon. T. Clarke's garden, and it is supposed that the cultivation of tea might be advantageously tried in certain moist situations. Coffee thrives well on the lower range, which is well wooded and watered, and Chinchona plants have been successfully reared by an amateur gardener in Kodikanal.—*Madras Times*.

Miscellaneous.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The trustees of the "Lane Scholarship" have nominated Mr. W. A. Barren to the vacant scholarship.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—On the report of the committee for the examination of assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the standards noted below:—Higher Standard.—Messrs. Clogstoun, Martin, Irvine, Tagg, LeFanu, Crosthwaite, and Overbury. Lower Standard.—Messrs. Glenny, Wallace, Gribble, Turner, Atkinson, Maltby, Maclean, Weir, Cumming, Gibson, Boyle, Johnson, and Bird.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The following movements of the batteries of Royal Artillery, garrisoning the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, will be ordered to take place shortly:—No. 4 Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Kirkee to Thomas' Mount; No. 5 Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Hyderabad, Sind to Rangoon; No. 6 Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Belgaum to Fort St. George; and No. 1 Battery, 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Fort St. George to Bellary.

COLONEL LAWRIE, R.A.—This officer delivered over charge of his office to his successor, Major Grove, now Superintendent of Army Schools, on Aug. 25. We believe that Col. Lawrie, who has always during his service in India laboured for the benefit of soldiers in this country, discharged his duties as the head of army schools during the eighteen months he held the appointment, zealously and conscientiously; and we have no doubt that had the rules of the service permitted, he would have been glad to have continued his career in connection with education in the army. We trust that results will prove that Col. Lawrie's energy and zeal have not been thrown away.—*Athenæum*.

REORGANISATION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.—Preparatory to a re-organisation of the whole army of India, we understand that six more regiments of the old "Coast Army" are to go next year the way of the 18th and eleven others. We think that the whole scheme of this new change ought to be published at once, in order that the goal to which we are being driven may be known; and further changes understood as a system, instead of being regarded as spasmodic acts of bewildered individuals. Another change of Ministry may cause another policy and many changes in the organisation of our army, and it would be well if the British Government could be nailed down to one course, that would not be affected as regards India by that "question of the day," the Irish Church, or any other question over which Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli choose to fight.—*Madras Athenæum*.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—Under the provisions of section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned persons to be Town Commissioners, for carrying out in the town of Madura, in the Madura Dis-

trict, the purposes of the Act, during the year beginning 1st May, 1868, and ending 30th April, 1869:—

Mr. W. J. H. Le Fanu, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate; Assist. Surgeon J. Murray, M.D., Zillah Surgeon; Capt. T. K. Guthrie, Superintendent of Police; Mr. W. Montarrat, Assist. Engineer.

DINDIGUL.—Mr. H. W. Bliss, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura.

BIMLIPATAM.—Messrs. G. Ripley, C. N. Minchin, E. C. A. Pernon, E. C. Simson, S. S. Young, and T. Quinn.

GUNTOOR.—Mr. W. Wilson, acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate; Major T. C. Bird, Pension Paymaster; Apothecary R. F. Stephenson, Acting Zillah Surgeon.

COCANADA.—Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, Assistant Collector; Capt. H. Thomson, Master Attendant; Messrs. R. H. D. Towle, E. A. Le Faucheur; Apothecary C. Doig, Acting Civil Surgeon; Mr. Etienne de Linares.

NEGAPATAM.—Messrs. J. W. Best, Acting Sub-Collector; T. E. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police; E. G. Ricketts, F. Oliver, and D. Callaghan.

BERHAMPORE.—Mr. J. B. Spedding, Acting Senior Assistant; Lieut.-col. Harkness, commanding 31st Regt. L.I.; Major H. D. B. Smith, wing officer, 31st Regt. L.I.; Assist. Surgeon L. C. Nanney, 31st Regt. L.I.

MANGALORE.—Lieut.-col. E. J. Lawder, Officiating Commandant of the 14th Regt. N.I., Vice-President; Mr. F. E. Hall, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate; Asst. Surg. J. MacPherson, M.D.; Messrs. G. Pfeiderer, and G. M. Coelho.

CHICACOLE.—Mr. J. Hope, Acting Principal Asst.; Maj. M. A. Worsop, officer in charge of pensioners; Messrs. J. J. Thompson, Tahsildar, D. Gillespie, Apothecary.

FURLOUGHS TO EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers are permitted (August and September) to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the new rules:—Colonel Batten, Staff Corps, Commandant 17th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough, on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel Bivar, Cavalry, Commandant 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough, on private affairs, for one year, and to embark from Bombay; Captain Gordon, Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, on medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras; Lieutenant Shelley, General List, Adjutant 28th Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate, for twenty months, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras; Captain Clubley, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has been permitted to proceed to Bombay with leave of absence on medical certificate, for sixty days, from 13th August, 1868, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe; Lieutenant-Colonel Broome, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to Europe, for one year, five months, and twenty days, embarking from Madras; Captain A. T. Searle, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, to Europe, via the Cape, for two years, and to embark from Madras (this cancels furlough for two years granted 11th August); the leave for two years, on medical certificate, granted 28th August to Captain Gordon, Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, is to the Cape of Good Hope and Europe; Captain Hawkes, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is granted one month's preparatory leave, from the 3rd September, 1868, to enable him to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate; the Rev. R. Firth, M.A., Chaplain of Aurungabad, for one year, from 19th December next, to Europe; Mr. George, Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade, for twenty months.

THE DINNER TO THE ABYSSINIAN OFFICERS.—The gathering on Tuesday evening to welcome the heroes of Abyssinia was more, to our minds, than a mere club dinner, more than the mere recognition by a portion of the Madras society of the distinguished achievements of the expedition. It was, and in this light we venture to notice it, the expression by a few of the feelings of the many. And heartily and well were those feelings expressed. The chair was taken by the Hon. R. S. Ellis, supported on his left by his Excellency Lord Napier, and on his right by the chief guest of the evening, Major Hobbs, commanding the 45th Regiment. The other officers of the regiment and the other guests were distributed at other parts of the table, and we were glad to see among them some of the familiar faces of our Madras members of the gallant force. After dinner the Chairman proposed the health of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, who, as he said, was not more distinguished by the many virtues which have adorned her life than by her marked anxiety for the welfare of those who wore her uniform, and her readiness to honour those who have vindicated the honour of her country. We need not say that this toast was duly honoured in an assemblage of Englishmen. The Chairman soon rose again to propose the toast of the evening, and bore eloquent tribute to the services of the whole force, and not least, of the gallant 45th, distinguished among the foremost on this as on other historical occasions. The toast was enthusiastically received, and loud and long cheers rang forth, showing how heartily Madras welcomed back from victory her friends, new and old. Major Hobbs, in returning thanks, modestly said that they had tried to do their duty, and expressed their gratitude for the cordial reception and the honour done to them, and concluded by proposing the health of Lord Napier. His Lordship returned thanks with his usual felicity and readiness, expressing his pleasure at being allowed to join in receiv-

ing the guests of the evening. Every one present felt that his lordship was not, as he said he felt, "the wrong man in the wrong place." This was said in graceful reference to his distinguished namesake, Lord Napier of Magdala, whom "all must long to see, and all delight to honour." This was the last speech of the evening, and shortly afterwards a fragrant perfume announced that cheroots were being lighted, and the evening's entertainment was drawing to a close.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 2.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26. Str. Burmah, Gray, Northern Ports.—28. Str. Surat, Graves, Suez; Bougainville, Lemie, Pondicherry; Valetta, Denkin, Middlesborough.—29. Lalla Rookh, Wilson, Bombay; str. Punjab, Brown, Southern Ports.—Sept. 1. Pegasus, Cornwell, Bombay; York, Brearey, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Burmah.—Mr. and Mrs. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Capt. Kohorst, Mr. Pegson, Col. Anderson, Capt. Bramfield, Mr. Walker, Mr. Winter, Mrs. Groom, Capt. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Gordon, Rev. Mr. Jeann.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. Johnston, Mr. Donogh, Asst. surg. Wilson, Dr. S. P. Chennell, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert and infant, Mr. J. P. McGillivray, Mrs. Gerling and infant, Messrs. Moody, H. L. Thomas, J. Diamond, H. Clarke, G. Abraham, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Piusent, Mr. F. F. Hand, Mr. Allan Stewart, From MARSEILLES.—Col. and Miss Bivar, Lieut. E. S. Morrison, Mr. A. C. Pott, Mr. E. H. Bolton. From GALLE.—Dr. Skifton, Messrs. Greig, D. Steel, S. Lancelot. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Engen, Col. Cadell, Major and Mrs. Daunt, Mrs. Gibbon.
Per str. Punjab.—Lieut. Pannfather, Mr. C. D. Robeck, Corporal Hewing.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay.—27. Eastward Ho, Davies, Calingapatam; Memento, —, London.—28. General Wyndham, —, Batavia; str. Surat, —, Calcutta.—29. Britannia, Elsdon, London; Imogen, Mills, Pentacottah; Antipodes, Dunn, Calingapatam.—Sept. 1. Drusus, —, London; str. Punjab, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Cashmere.—For TUTICORIN.—Rev. J. W. Scudder. For GALLE.—Mr. E. Elliott.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For CALCUTTA.—From MADRAS.—Mr. J. C. Douglas and infant, Surg. Croncace.
Per str. Punjab.—For BIMPATAM.—Capt. Cloete, Master F. Young. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Gahan, Mr. W. Skenner, Mr. W. Lynch, Mr. J. Lynn.

Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS CONGRESS.—The annual Public Works Congress is to begin, we understand, on the 15th of September at Gunnish Kind, Poona.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.—We believe it is the intention of the Commissioners now inquiring into the causes of the losses of the Bank of Bombay to leave for England by the mail of the 26th of September.

THE COMING DURBAR.—The *Bombay Gazette* understands that the durbar which H.E. the Governor is to hold at Poona in October for the reception of the chiefs and sirdars of the Presidency is fixed definitely for the 6th of that month. A circular to that effect has been sent round to those who are invited to attend.

DEATH OF CAPT. SPEKE.—We regret to announce the death of Captain Speke, of H. M.'s 46th Regiment. The unfortunate officer sank under the effects of the amputation of his leg last week, and died at 11 A. M. yesterday. He will be buried at 5 P. M. to-day.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 1.

REPAIRING DAMAGES.—We are informed that the Agent of the B. & C. I. Railway telegraphed to Bombay on Friday that the bridge over the river Meshwa, near Memoodabad, had been restored, and re-opened for traffic. There is now only one break on the line—namely, at the Nerbudda.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 8.

SIR S. FITZGERALD.—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, we learn on good authority, will come to Sind again next cold season, after visiting Kattyawar, where a few difficulties exist which he will have to adjust. Sir Seymour, we further learn, is urging the prosecution of the Kurrachee Harbour Works. We hope that, when he comes, he will turn the first sod of the "Extension."—*Sindian*, Aug. 29.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Lieut. Dalmahoy, 7th Regiment N.I.; Ensign Hughes, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot; Ensign Simpson, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot. Mr. W. E. A. James, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, has passed an examination in the Marathi language.

OPENING OF THE NEW LINE TO NAGPORE.—The following telegram from the Director-General of Telegraphs at Simla was placed at our disposal on Tuesday:—"The new line from Bombay to Nagpore is opened. Distance from Bombay to Jubbulpore 686 miles; from Hingunhaut to Bombay 700; from Bombay to Nagpore 520 miles. The charge on each for one group is two rupees eight annas, including booking fee. No other stations will be affected."—*Times of India*, Sept. 8.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough rules of 1868:—Major Allardyce, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Maiker District, Hyderabad Assigned Dis-

tricts, for two years. Captain Clubley, Madras Staff Corps, for fifteen months. Sub-Conductor Gaffney, of the Ordnance Department, for two years. Lieutenant Trevelyan, Wing Subaltern 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to Europe. Major Wilkinson, 82nd Foot, to England by the overland route; this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards. Captain Cresswell, 49th Foot, for six months, from date of embarkation; to England. Captain Swinton, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, thirty days from date of departure; to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Conductor Sutton, Ordnance Department, for two years. Veterinary Surgeon Moir, A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay. Deputy Assistant Commissary Bunyer, Ordnance Department, to Europe, for two years.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—As the outlet of the trade of the Punjab and Central Asia, no less than as a military base for the frontier, the importance of Kurrachee cannot be over-estimated. Ten years ago Mr. Parkes, a civil engineer, was sent out to report on the improvement of the harbour on the recommendation of Dr. James Walker, F.R.S., who had surveyed it previous to 1856. About that time Colonel Turner warned the Bombay Government that they ought to facilitate Mr. Walker's operations instead of themselves attempting to design the works. Since that time report has followed report and memorandum memorandum without the slightest approach to a decision having been attained. In 1863 Mr. Parkes was again called in. The gist of that gentleman's propositions was that arrangements should be made for multiplying Dr. Walker's sections and groynes from Keemari to the sea at frequent intervals. Meanwhile the accumulation of silt was allowed to go on in the harbour, and in April 1863 a notice was issued that vessels of not more than sixteen feet draught should be despatched to Kurrachee. Mr. Parkes paid a second visit to Kurrachee in 1864, and found that little progress had been made. It would be tiresome to follow the details. Mr. Parkes, who has a third time made a personal inspection of the works, has urged that they should be at once prosecuted. It is said that the railway embankment parallel to the Napier mole is to be removed, and that the railway traffic to Keamari is to be carried on by the Chineh creek line.

COURT-MARTIAL AT POONA.—We learn that a court-martial had been ordered to assemble at Poona on the 2nd of September to try Lieutenant Robert Dick Lowe, cadre of the 48th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, attached to the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on the following charge:—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—First Instance: In having, at Poona, on or about the 28th day of July, 1868, made use of, in the regimental mess, the following provoking, grossly insulting language to Lieutenant Charles Woolley Blenkin, of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry: "You are nothing more or less than a spy, to find out what I did, and go and report it like a sneaking spy,"—or words to the like effect. Second Instance: In having, at the place and time mentioned in the first instance of the charge, used provoking language at the regimental mess to Lieutenant Charles Woolley Blenkin, by saying to that officer in a mocking and sneering tone—"What were you afraid of last night, eh? Why did you stop at the door?"—or words to the like effect. Third Instance: In having, at the place and time mentioned in the first instance of the charge, seized a tumbler and made use, at the regimental mess, of the following grossly insulting and provoking language:—"My ears burn to throw this at somebody's head,"—or words to the like effect; at the same time looking at, and leaning across the table towards Lieutenant Charles Woolley Blenkin, thereby indicating that he, the said Lieutenant Blenkin, was the person to whom the above specified grossly insulting and provoking language was addressed. The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY WORKS.—We have been assured that the works on the Great India Peninsula Railway from Beerh to Jubbulpore are being pushed on to completion with vigour, and that the line right up to Bombay will probably be opened to the public by June, 1870. At Jubbulpore the works connected with the roadway are rapidly progressing, and within twelve months the first section of fifty-two miles, including the viaduct over the Nerbudda, will be ready. This will bring the civil station of Nursingpore within a few hours run of Jubbulpore and there is a likelihood of this small section being made available, when it is complete, to the public. The next section of ninety miles from Nursingpore to the Towah Nuddee, was considerably injured by the floods of 1867; but the subsequent repairs and reconstructions are progressing. From the Towah to Hurda embraces the next section of sixty miles on which there is little remaining to be done; on the succeeding section, however, of forty miles from Hurda to Beerh, twenty-one miles from Khundwa, there is much important work to be finished, which creates the difficulty to completed portions of the line being made available to the public before the whole length is ready; but it is believed that extraordinary efforts will, nevertheless, be made to utilise the section between Jubbulpore and Nursingpore when it is finished, perhaps in concert with the East India Railway, whose rolling stock arrange-

ments will then be in better trim. This concession will be of no avail to the English mail, or to travellers homeward, or returning to India, who must continue to use the carriages plying between Jubbulpore and Nagpore until June, 1870, by which time we hope to see the iron link between the rival cities of Calcutta and Bombay an accomplished fact; and there can scarcely be one who will consider that time a day too early.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—OVERLAND TRANSPORTS.—The following programme of the despatch of troops from and to England by her Majesty's Indian Troopships during the seasons of 1868-69 is published for general information:—

FROM ENGLAND.

Ships.	Date of Arrival at Bombay.	Troops.
1st Voyage	2nd Nov.	1st Battalion 8th Foot and Drafts.
2nd	13th Nov.	1st Battalion 14th Foot and Drafts.
3rd	18th Dec.	3rd Hussars and Drafts.
4th	29th Dec.	Drafts.
5th	2nd Feb.	6th (Garrison) Brigade R.A. and Drafts.
6th	13th Feb.	62nd Foot and Drafts.
7th	21st March	1st Battalion 21st Foot and Drafts.
8th	1st April	39th Foot and Drafts.

TO ENGLAND.

Ships.	Date of Departure from Bombay.	Troops.
1st Voyage	1st Oct.	46th Foot; and invalids and time-expired men from Bombay and Madras.
2nd	12th Oct.	91st Foot; and invalids and time-expired men from Bombay and Madras.
3rd	16th Nov.	Head Quarters and 6th Battery 21st (Garrison) Brigade, R.A.; and time-expired men from Bengal.
4th	27th Nov.	Time-expired men from Bengal and Madras.
5th	1st Jan.	101st Foot; and time-expired men from Bengal.
6th	12th Jan.	Invalids and time-expired men from Bengal.
7th	17th Feb.	Nos. 1 and 4 Batteries 21st (Garrison) Brigade R.A., from Aden; and invalids from Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.
8th	28th Feb.	Any remaining men.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1. India, Crawford, London; Louisa Fletcher, Luckner, Liverpool.—4. Sultan Basha, Nacoda, Aden; Futtie Jowdher, Nacoda, Jeddah.—5. Str. Malta, Hyde, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—From Southampton.—Capt. Colomb, Mr. C. Windle, Mr. J. W. D. Farrant, Mr. Graves, Mr. J. Heshier, Mr. E. J. Petts, Mr. J. Schmuck, Capt. Bernard, Mr. M. J. Higgins, Miss Reid, Mr. Marsh. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Montandon, Mr. A. M. Ross.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1. Str. California, Watson, Calcutta; Melmerby, Hughes, Callao; L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, Callao; str. Rangoon, Rennoldson, Aden and Suez.—2. Str. Sattara, Boyts, Calcutta; str. Peruvian, Salmon, Liverpool; Pearl of India, Osborn, Singapore; Egeria, Burt, Singapore.—3. Queensland, Montgomery, Calcutta; str. Sakura, Beazly, Singapore; Sophia Joakin, Singer, Calcutta.—4. Mary Moore, Wood, Tuticorin; Wideawake, Nacoda, Muscat; Zenobia, Hutchins, Singapore; Albertaine, Stapledon, Callao; str. Columbian, Curling, China; Bedfordshire, Dick, Liverpool; str. Mula, Cears, Malabar Coast.—5. Bosworth, Nicholl, Point de Galle.—8. Mail str. Sumatra, Baker, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sattara.—Col. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Brodhead and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lockart, Mr. W. L. Brown, Conductor Greatog, Mr. P. Chrystal, Capt. Dillon, Lieut. Daniel.

Per str. Peruvian.—Mr. and Mrs. Green and child, Mr. J. M. Ross.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Cordeaux, Mr. Piper, Mr. Sassoon. For Southampton.—Mr. R. Bullock, Capt. Bleir, Capt. McInroy. For Suez.—Professor Dr. Spoerer, Mr. C. Koppe, Dr. Tietjen, Dr. Engelmann, Mons. Rolland, Lieut. W. Douglas, Mr. Gilbert. For Aden.—Asst. Apothecary Fernandes.

Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 7, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 11 5-16d. to 1 11 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 11 1-2 to 1s. 11 9-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 11 1-2 to 1s. 11 3-4d. Debits.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10 11-16
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 204
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	...	107 1/2
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	...	...	per Tolah. 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English	...	...	...	...	17 3-16
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	...	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1 to £1. 7s. 6d.; Seeds, 17s. 6d. to £1 per ton.
To London—Cotton, £1. 6s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 2s. 6d.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BOWER, J., asst. dist. supt. of police, Agra, to offic. as 1st asst. dist. supt. of police, Ajmere, dur. leave of Lassalie. Aug. 22.
BURNER, B. T., asst. comr., Rawulpiindee, to offic. as dep. comr. of Mozuf-fergurh, v. Fendall. Aug. 18.
CAPPER, W. C., to be comr. in Oude commission, v. Reid, removed. Aug. 27.
CORBYN, Lieut., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Syalkot, dur. abs. of Mercer. Aug. 18. [Madras. Aug. 26.]
CUMMING, Lieut., exec. engr., British Burmah, has been re-transf. to DE RINZY, J. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to 2nd circle, N.W. Provs. Dated Allahabad, Aug. 22.
DRYSDALE, T., asst. comr., transf. from Woordah, reported his arrival at Nagpore, and assu. charge of his duties from Mr. Brooke, asst. comr., on Aug. 25. Mr. Drysdale is invested with pow. of a coll. Aug. 27.
ECKFORD, Capt. J., asst. supt. telegraph dept., to offic. as supt. and store-keeper, v. Mallock, with effect from July 1.
FORSTER.—The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to invest Major T. F. Forster, offic. dep. comr. of Hissar, with powers.
FRYER, F. W. R., asst. comr., transf. from Jhelum to Lahore dist., and is posted to out-station of Kassir, in latter dist.
GORDON, W. E., made over charge of office of 1st asst. account. gen., Bombay, to Mr. C. E. Chapman, on Aug. 13.
HALKETT, D. C., joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, dur. leave of Pollock. Aug. 22.
HALL, F. T., appd. civil engr. of Cawnpore dist., on probation, on Feb. 5 last, is confirmed in his appt., with effect from May 1 last.
HARE, Capt., asst. to political agent and supt., Bhawalpore, to offic. as political agent and supt., Bhawalpore, v. Minchin, on leave. Aug. 20.
HOBHOUSE, Hon. C. P., to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal. Aug. 21.
JAMES, —, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Derajat div., Punjab P.W., having passed examination prescribed, is prom. to 2nd grade, from May 1.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col., Bengal staff corps, revenue surveyor, 1st grade. The services of this officer are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of India in foreign dept. Aug. 27.
KING, B. M., to be a dep. comr. of 2nd grade in Oude commission. Aug. 27.
LEMARCHAND, C. H., is appd. an offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, v. Nichollette. Mr. Lemarchand is posted to Hooshiarpore.
LOCH, Capt., offic. dep. comr., made over charge of Balaghat dist. to Lieut. A. Bloomfield, offic. dep. comr., on July 27.
LYALL, C. J., asst. mag. of Meerut, is invested with powers of a subordinate of 1st class. [commission. Aug. 27.]
MCGOWY, Lieut., asst. supt., is permitted to resign his appt. in Mysore MILLS, Lieut. col. H. M., sub asst. comr. gen., is invested with powers of a mag., to be exercised within the N.W. Provs., for the punishment of petty crime amongst the camp followers of the army head quarters' camp. Aug. 26.
MONK, H. L., asst. engr., 3rd grade Punjab P.W., having passed examination prescribed, is prom. to 2nd grade, from May 1.
MORRELL, Rev. B., app. a junior chapl. on Bengal estab. Aug. 27.
MOXON, Lieut. col., dist. superint. of police, Jubbulpore, to offic. as insp. gen. of police in Central Provs. dur. abs. of Taylor on m.c. Aug. 25.
NAPIER, Lieut. the Hon. G. C., asst. comr., Gujranwalla, servs. placed at disp. of the comr. of the Peshawar div. from Aug. 13.
NOYES, D. E. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from 2nd circle, N.W.P., to the irrigation dept. Dated Allahabad, Aug. 22.
PEARSON, Major, conservator of forests, Central Provs., rejoined from priv. leave, and assu. ch. of his duties from Doveton on Aug. 23.
PEDDIE, G., is app. to be a member of the municipal committee for the settlement of Allahabad, on the nomination of the board of agency of the East Indian Railway. He will hold office till June 1, 1870.
PERKINS, Major, to be a dep. comr., 1st grade, in Oude comman. Aug. 27.
PIGOTT, S. J., acct., 1st grade, Oude, to offic. as cont. of P.W. accounts in that province dur. abs. of Beckett. Aug. 22.
FLOWDEN, Capt., offic. caution. mag., Jubbulpore, will conduct duties of small cause court dur. abs. of Capt. Wakefield. Aug. 26.
PRENDERGAST, Capt., asst. comr., 2nd grade, British Burmah, reported his return to Rangoon on Aug. 11 from m.c.
RIDGEWAY, Lieut. J. W., offic. asst. comr. of Ajmere, is, as a special case, inv. with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, subject to result of his exam. next year.
SMITH, Lieut. col., Bengal S.C., services placed at disp. of military dept., Punjab, from date of res. his appt. in Punjab police.
TAWNEY, J. W., asst. comr., will assu. ch. of Jubbulpore dist. from Mr. Jones, the comr., during latter's leave.
WOOD, Lieut., asst. comr., Iluzara, is inv. with powers of a mag., and with full powers in civil and revenue depts. Aug. 17.

WILLIAMS, G. B. C., is inv. with powers of small cause court judge within limits of the Roorkee cantonment, in suits for an amount not exceeding Rs. 50 during the time that he is in charge of duties of office of cant. mag., Roorkee. Aug. 26.

WROTESLEY, H. E., asst. comr. in Central Provs., is transf. from Seonee to Wurdah from date on which he is rel. by Lieut. Thomas. Aug. 27.

MILITARY.

BADDELEY, Lieut., R.A., doing duty temp., to be subalt. No. 1 horse light field battery. Aug. 27.

BAILY, Major, Bengal staff corps, is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of a capt., with effect from Oct. 21.

BLACK.—The furl. to Europe for 6 mo., granted to Lieut. col. Black, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, Erinpoorah irreg. force, is cancl. Dated July 7.

BRIDGES, Lieut. and adj. C. H., to offic. as qrmr. 22nd N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. July 23, in room of Beavan, to survey dept.

BROMHEAD, Lieut., 22nd N.I., from 1st wing subalt. 19th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Beavan. Dated Aug. 18.

BURTON.—The underment. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. Burton, 12th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 16th (the Lucknow) regt. of N.I. Aug. 21, 1867.

CAMPBELL, Capt., wing officer 30th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, with effect from June 12 last.

COLLET.—The underment. is perm. to join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Oct. 1 next:—Capt. H. Collet, staff corps, wing officer 21st N.I.

EVANS, Capt., 2nd wing subalt. 41st N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Wemyss. Dated Aug. 14.

FORBES, Major, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer of 23rd N.I., v. Woodcock, on m.c. Dated Aug. 18.

GARDEN, Major, of the Bengal staff corps, officg. as dep. qrmr. gen., is confirmed in that appt., in succ. to Lieut. col. Lumsden.

GOODWYN.—The order, dated July 16, directing Brig. gen. J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., comg. Benares brig., to assume com. of Allahabad div., with effect from July 17, in room of Beaton, on leave, is confirmed.

GOULDSBURY, Ens., 105th foot, to join the officers surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Oct. next.

GOWAN, Lieut. col., 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, 33rd N.I., to offic. as comdt., in room of Maj. Langmore, on leave, with effect from July 24.

GREENAWAY, Lieut., 10th Bengal cav., 1st sqd. subalt., to offic. as adjt., v. Palmer, on leave to England. Aug. 18.

HOMFRAY, Lieut., wing subalt., Bhopal batt., to offic. as adjt. of Malwa Bheel corps, during leave of Blowers. Aug. 28.

HUNTER, Capt., officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer 33rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from July 24.

HUXHAM, Major, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 30th N.I., to offic. as comdt. in room of Boisragon, with effect from June 12.

INGLES, Ens., 55th foot, to be lieut. without purch., v. Kay, prom., dated Aug. 6. This cancels prom. v. Nedham, of July 27.

KAY, Lieut., 55th foot, to be capt. without purch., v. Nedham, dated Aug. 6. This cancels the prom. v. Nedham, of July 27.

KELLY, Lieut., from 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 19th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 41st N.I., on prob., v. Evans, dated Aug. 14.

LUMSDEN, Lieut. col. P., is confd. in the appt. of qrmr. gen., with effect from May 22 last.

MARINER, Capt., 58th foot, to offic. as brig. major at Delhi, during the abs., on field service, of Major J. Morland, and directed to join.

MOCATTA, Major, comdg. 3rd Sikh inf., dated July 28, is cancl. Aug. 24.

PHAIRE.—The underment. has reported his return from England:—Capt. W. Phaire, of the Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., 2nd class, Oude, date of arrival at Bombay, Aug. 7.

PITCHER.—The underment. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect fr. the date specified opposite to his name:—Lieut. Pitcher, 21st hussars, 2nd squad. subalt., 5th Bengal cav. June 30.

ROSS, Capt., 16th Bengal cav., officg. 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, during abs. of Webber, and v. Carthew, on leave. Dated Aug. 18.

BUNDALL, Lieut., from 2nd wing subalt. 17th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt. 19th N.I., v. Bromhead. Dated Aug. 18.

SIMONDS, Major, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 23rd N.I., v. Currie, to England, on m.c. Dated Aug. 18.

SHELLEY, Capt., late 11th N.I., officg. 2nd class barrackmaster, is confd. in his appt., v. Dundas. August. [pore. August.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. col., staff corps, is directed to do gen. duty at Cawn-
TYLER, Capt., 1st wing subalt. 21st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Hudson, to England, on m.c. Dated Aug. 18.

WABBURTON, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 21st N.I., v. Car-ruthers, who is officg. as adjt. Dated Aug. 18.

WEBSTER, Lieut., adjt., to offic. as wing officer of 30th N.I., in add. to his other duties, in room of Boisragon, with effect from June 12.

BREVET.

No. 823.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval: Major A. Carnegie, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, Bombay staff corps, to be major from April 9, v. Major gen. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps, dec.

Major Hutchinson, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. H. T. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, to be major from April 22, v. Lieut. gen. H. Coningham, Madras cav., dec.

MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, A., staff asst. surg., recently arrived from Bombay, to remain attached, and do duty with depot 26th foot at Dum Dum. Aug.

BANISTER, G., surg. major, 7th regt. N.I., officg. in med. charge of Gov. Gen.'s body guard, is conf. in latter appt., with effect fr. Oct. 24, 1867.

Bow, Dr. J. C., M.D., garrison surg., Chunar, is placed in civil med. charge of that station. Aug. 25.

CHRISTISON, Surg. A., M.D., whose services have been placed at disposal of Govt., is apptd. to offic. as civil surg. of Agra, and principal of Agra Medical College, dur. leave of Dr. Playfair. Aug. 26.

COLTER, J. R. R., staff asst. surg., doing duty 4th hussars, to do duty with royal art., as a temp. arrangement.

DEVLIN, Staff Asst. surg., to proceed to Chinsurah, and report himself to officer comdg. depot.

GAFFNEY, Asst. surg., in civil med. charge of Upper Godavery dist., Central Provs., assumed charge on Aug. 1.

GARDNER, Dr. E. B., civil asst. surg. of Bijnour, is permitted to resign his appt., and his services are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in military dept. Aug. 20.

LEASK, Surg., late in charge of the temporary depot hospital, Dum Dum, to be attached for duty to 2nd batln. 60th foot. Aug.

MINAS, P. A., hon. asst. surg., transf. from med. charge of Hissar to med. charge of Mozuffergurh. Aug. 18.

MACRAE, Surg., is invested with powers of a mag. within jails of Mysore at Shinaga. Aug.

RENTON, Surg., is invested with powers of a mag., to be exercised within precincts of jails at Mysore. Aug.

SMITH, Dr. H. S., to be civil asst. surg. at Bijnour, but to continue to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Saharanpore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REVISION OF THE SALARIES OF DEPUTY-COLLECTORS.

Aug. 26.—No. 335a.—H.E. the Viceroy and G.G. in Council having sanctioned, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, a revision of the salaries of dep. colls. in these provs., the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to make the following appts.:

Four Deputy Collectors, 1st Grade, on Rs. 800 per mensem.

Mr. T. A. Brown, Kour Luchmun Singh, Mr. G. G. Billings, and Sheikh Khyr-ood-deen Ahmud.

Six Deputy Collectors, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 600 per mensem.

Mr. J. H. Walker, Mr. J. Bickers, Mr. S. Thornton, Ahmed Hossein Khan, Rai Nanuck Chund (on Settlement duty), and Mr. H. B. Goodall (on leave without pay).

Fifteen Deputy Collectors, 3rd Grade, on Rs. 400 per mensem.

Mr. J. Morgan, Salamut Rae (prom. tempy. to Mr. Goodall's vacancy), Mahomed Mobeen, Nund Kishore, Imdad Ally, Dabee Pershad, Mr. N. Parsick, Kunnoo Lall, Vicar Allee Beg (on Settlement duty), Toorab Ally, Mr. W. B. Joyce, Munowur-ool-Zuman, Gunga Pershad, Mr. E. A. Cline, Thakoor Pershad, and Rajah Jey Kishon Doss Bahadood.

Sixteen Deputy Collectors, 4th Grade, on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Ally Buksh Khan, Prag Dutt, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. H. Blunt, Mungul Sein (on Settlement duty), Mirza Ali Jan, Mr. B. Alone, Munsoor Ali, Mohib Ali, Mr. J. W. Concannon, Mr. P. Niblett, Umjud Allee, Chowbey Dhunput Rae (on deputation to Chirkharee), Mr. D. L. Sandford, Zameer-ood-deen Ahmud, Mahomed Hossein, Balmokund, and Mr. D. Anthony.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BAIRNSFATHER.—Priv. leave of abs. has been granted to Lieut. Bairns-father, asst. supt. of police, Madras, for 1 mo. and 15 days.

BENSON.—Priv. leave of abs. to Lieut. col. Benson, asst. comsy. gen., for 60 days, from date of departure. August.

BILDERBECK, Asst. surg. J., to act as supt. of Central Jail at Rajahmundry, during employ of Capt. Bloomfield on other duty.

BLOOMFIELD, Capt., to act as supt. of the Central Jail at Salem, during abs. of Gordon on leave. Sept. 1.

CLARKE, R. G., civil and session judge of Tranquebar, to be a lay trustee of that chaplaincy. Sept. 1.

GORDON, Capt., supt. of the Central Jail at Salem, delivered over charge of the jail to Asst. surg. W. H. Roberts, M.D., on July 19.

HANNYNGTON, J. C., acting session judge of Tellicherry, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand, in the English language. August 29.

HARRINGTON, W. S., exec. engr. of the 2nd grade, to act as under sec. to Govt. in the dept. of public works as a temp. measure, during the abs. of Capt. Magnay on leave to Europe.

LAMBERT, E., manager, ordnance office, extension of priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo., in continuation of the leave dated Aug. 7.

PENNEFATHER, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr. of the 4th grade, from the Cudda-pah to the South Arcot district.

RYVES.—The leave to Capt. Ryves, supg. engr. of the 1st div. in *Gazette* of Aug. 11, is cancelled. Sept. 1.

RUSSELL, Lieut., asst. supt. of police, Kurnool, has leave, on m.c., up to Oct. 31 next, under absentee rules of 1868.

TANNER, Rev. J., chaplain of Bellary, has priv. leave of abs. for 3 mo., from date of quitting his station (new rules).

WALKER.—The 2 mo. leave to Lieut. Walker, dep. conservator of forests in charge of the Salem range, dated July 28, is cancelled. Sept. 1.

MILITARY.

DAUNT, Major, S.C., returned to his duty by perm. of the home Govt., without prejudice to his rank, arrived at Madras Aug. 28.

ELLIOT, Major, to be lieut. col. in Madras S.C., from Aug. 29.

GRAVES, Major, to be lieut. col. in Madras S.C., from Aug. 29, having completed 26 years' service. [years' service.]

HAYTOR, Lieut., to be capt. in S.C., from Aug. 29, having completed 12

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PROMOTION OF COL. ROBERTSON TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Fort St. George, Aug. 28.—No. 333.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India is published:—
Despatch dated July 30, No. 77.

1. Having submitted for the opinion of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. your letter No. 123 of April 30, reporting the appt., subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt. of Col. J. E. Robertson, 2nd batt. 21st foot, as adjt. gen. at your Presidency, v. Col. Primrose, C.S.I., whose tour of service has expired, and H.R.H. having expressed his concurrence in that appt., I confirm the same.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

ARTHUR, J. R., coll. of Sattara, is permitted to avail himself, from the 14th inst., of the 3 mo. priv. leave granted to him on July 1 last.
DUNDAS, Dr. J. H., G.I.P. Railway Company's dist. surg. at Munmar, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Ahmednuggur dist.
ELLIOT, G. W., held the appt. of coll. of Tanna, and acted as coll. of Kaira, from Dec. 6 to July 3 last.
FINCH, Capt., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Ahmednuggur, from Griffiths, on Aug. 7.
INGLE, H., Hoozoor dep. coll. of Canara and supt. of Karwar, to act as port officer and supt. of timber depot at Karwar, in add. to his own duties, from date on which he assum. charge of latter offices. Aug. 31.
SPENCE.—The underment. asst. to the coll. of Sattara is invested with magisterial powers:—Mr. Spence, powers of mag. in Sattara dist.
THACKER, W. H., held the appt. of coroner of Bombay, from July 1 to 26.
VIDAL, G. W., is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Sattara dist.

MILITARY.

BEVILLE, Capt., wing officer 27th regt. N.I., to offic. as brig. major, Nusseerabad, during abs. of Miles on m.c. Aug. 29.
LONSDALE, Lieut., 49th foot, is appd. adjt. of Kurrachee depot. Aug. 29.
ROOME.—That part of G.O.C. having reference to Maj. F. Roome, staff corps, is canc. Aug. 29.

MEDICAL.

JOYNT, Surg. C., M.D., to be civil surg. of Rutnaghiree. Sept. 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qtrs., Poona, Aug. 31.—No. 748.—With the sanction of Govt., the following movements in relief of native troops for 1868-69 are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions to be issued by the qmr. gen.:—

Artillery.

2nd company, from Rajkote to Aden.

3rd company, from Aden to Rajkote.

Cavalry.

Wing Poona horse, from Jacobabad to Seroor, to rejoin its head qrs.
Detachment 3rd regt. Scinde horse, from Abyssinia and Seroor to Jacobabad, to rejoin its head qrs.

Infantry.

2nd grenadiers, from Abyssinia and Sattara to Poona.
3rd regt. N.I., from Abyssinia and Poona to Mhow.
5th regt. N.I., from Belgau to Aden.
7th regt. N.I., from Aden to Belgau.
9th regt. N.I., from Dhoolia and Asseerghur to Poona.
15th regt. N.I., from Mhow to Mehidpoor and Augur.
15th regt. N.I., detach., from Bombay to Mhow, to rejoin its head qrs.
17th regt. N.I., from Rajkote to Kolapoor.
18th regt. N.I., from Abyssinia and Baroda to Rajkote.
23rd regt. N.I., from Kattiawar to Dhoolia and Asseerghur.
25th regt. N.I., from Abyssinia and Sholapoor to Kattiawar.
27th regt. N.I., from Abyssinia and Hyderabad to Kurrachee.

Bengal Regiments.

10th Punjab L.C., from Malligaum to Sealkote.
12th Punjab L.C., from Malligaum to Umballa.
26th Punjab N.I., from Mehidpoor and Augur to Umballa.

Madras Regiments.

1st L.C., from Poona to Kamptee.
12th regt. N.I., from Poona for such station in the Pegu division as may hereafter be determined on.
17th regt. N.I., from Kurrachee to Madras.

ESTATES.—BALANCES.

Aug. 28.—No. 739.—Under instructions from Govt., the Provincial C. in C. is pleased to notify that the surplus balances of estates of deceased officers and others should in every instance be transmitted through the Government Treasury.

General officers commanding divisions and brigades and officers commanding stations will be good enough to cause a copy of this order to be laid before every committee of adjustment which may hereafter be convened within their respective commands.

DEPOTS.—SECTION PAY SERGEANTS.

No. 750.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 685 of Aug. 7, the Provincial C. in C. directs that a duly qualified and experienced sergeant shall be selected to accompany the invalids of the season, viz., Bombay, Belgau, Deesa, Mhow, Ahmednuggur, and Poona.

The services of these non-commissioned officers will be available as to the accounts, &c., not only of their respective parties, but of the sections with which they may be incorporated during the time the men may remain at the general depot; at the close of the embarking season they will return to their respective corps with detachments of recruits, transfers, &c., proceeding to join regiments.

COMMANDS—PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Sept. 1.—No. 749.—The following circular memorandum, by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, No. 84, July 21, 1868, is published:—

Much inconvenience to the public service, attended at times with the practical stoppage of business, has been found to result from an innovation, which now frequently obtains, of general officers and others commanding stations, and their chief staff officers, both being absent at the same time on privilege leave.

The consequence of such arrangement is, that the officer temporarily exercising the command is frequently placed at a great disadvantage, from the fact of his having an inexperienced officer attached to him, who, in addition to being new to the work, is ignorant of the views and opinions of the absent general officer on many local and other important questions. He is therefore deprived of that advice and assistance which an officer in temporary command has a right to expect.

The Commander-in-Chief has no wish to interfere with, or curtail the indulgence of, privilege leave, as allowed by the Government regulations, to general and staff officers. All he desires is that in future general officers and others will so arrange that the officer commanding the division, district, brigade, or station, and the assistant adjutant general, brigade major, or station staff officer, shall not both be on privilege leave at the same time.

In the event of the senior officer of the division or district, on whom the temporary command devolves, not being at the head quarters station, he should remain at and command from his own cantonment; the assistant adjutant general or brigade major joining him, and remaining with him until the officer exercising the permanent command rejoins. The rest of the staff should remain at the division or district head quarters.

In making these arrangements it must be kept in mind that privilege leave is not allowed to entail any extra expense to Government; and all travelling expenses connected with the movements of the staff officer must be privately arranged for by the general officer before he proceeds on leave.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 29.

4th Hussars.—A. M. Muir, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. T. D. Bland, who retires; Sept. 30.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. F. Mountain to be col., v. the Hon. G. T. Devereux, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. M. Boxer, from supernum. list, to be col., v. H. A. B. Campbell, C.B., who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. S. Longden to be col., v. R. Talbot, who retires upon full pay; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. H. T. FitzHugh to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Mountain, prom.; Capt. and Brevet major J. L. Bolton to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Longden, prom.; 2nd Capt. H. R. Martin to be capt., v. Brevet major T. S. P. Field, placed upon temp. h.p.; 2nd Capt. W. A. P. Wyllie to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. FitzHugh, prom.; 2nd Capt. and Adj. C. G. Johnson to be capt., v. Brevet major Bolton, prom.; Lieut. C. Thornhill to be 2nd capt., v. Martin; Lieut. J. E. Cockburn to be 2nd capt., v. Wyllie, prom.; Lieut. S. Parry to be 2nd capt., v. Johnson, prom.; Sept. 30. Lieut. J. B. Walker (late Bombay) to be 2nd capt., v. A. Carey, dec.; July 31. 2nd Capt. H. M. Borton to be adj., v. 2nd Capt. W. H. Newcome, who resigns the adjutantcy only; Sergt. major A. Arbuthnot to be qmr., v. Keating, retired upon h.p.; Staff Asst. surg. A. Jennings, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. R. U. Cashman, M.D., prom. on staff; Sept. 30.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. R. Dickinson (late Bombay) to be col., v. A. De Lisle, retired upon full pay; May 12. Capt. D. J. Nasmyth (late Bombay) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Dickinson; 2nd Capt. W. A. Baker (late Bombay) to be capt., v. Nasmyth; Lieut. P. Phelps (late Bombay) to be 2nd capt., v. Baker; June 17.

The dates of the promotion of the following officers (late Bombay) which appeared in the Gazette of Aug. 21, to be antedated to May 12, viz.:—Lieut. col. E. Southey, Capt. J. Le Mesurier, and 2nd Capt. G. L. C. Merewether.

Lieut. (with temp. rank) F. M'G. Denny, on temp. h.p., has been perm. to resign his commission; Sept. 30.

Staff Asst. surg. J. Stuart to be asst. surg., v. J. H. G. Meres, prom. on staff; Sept. 30.

6th Foot.—Ensign J. Lewis to be lieut., by purch., v. T. K. Neild, who retires; R. J. Doyme, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Lewis; Sept. 30.

10th Foot.—Qmr. P. Murray, from 72nd foot, to be qmr., v. Smith, who exch.; Sept. 30.

21st Foot.—The surname of the ensign transf. to this regt. from 32nd foot, in the Gazette of Sept. 15, is "Armit," not "Armet," as previously stated.

23rd Foot.—Ensign H. R. Boyle, from 61th foot, to be ensign, v. Malone, transf. to 14th hussars; Sept. 30.

24th Foot.—Ensign J. J. Harvey to be lieut., by purch., v. R. S. Pritchard, who retires, having been app. a deputy asst. comy. gen.; Ensign D. D. Pryce, from 51th foot, to be ensign, v. Harvey; Sept. 30.

60th Foot.—Lieut. A. R. Boddam, from 3rd West India regt., to be lieut., v. Butler, who exch.; Sept. 30.

93rd Foot.—Ensign H. M. Atherley, from 24th foot, to be ensign, v. A. J. Shepherd, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Sept. 30.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. J. H. G. Meares, from R.E., to be staff surg., v. Staff Surg. major T. Guy, M.D., prom.; Asst. surg. R. U. Cashman, M.D., from R.A., to be staff surg., v. E. Touch, M.D., placed upon h.p.; Sept. 30.

BREVET.

Col. T. K. Whistler, royal (late Madras) art., having been promoted to the rank of major gen., the undermentioned officers become generals and colonels commandant:—

E. M. G. Showers, March 4, 1858; G. Swiney, May 15, 1859; Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., May 17, 1859; Sir A. Lindsay, K.C.B., Sept. 11, 1859; J. G. Griffith, Sept. 17, 1866; Sir P. Montgomerie, K.C.B., March 1, 1867.

To be Lieutenant generals.

Lieut. gens. and Col. comdnt. F. Schuler, Sept. 17, 1861; G. Conran, Jan. 24, 1865; Sir G. Brooke, K.C.B., June 19, 1866; F. F. Whynates, July 14, 1867.

Major gens. J. Alexander, C.B.; J. T. Lane, C.B.; March 6.

Major gens. and Col. comdnt. E. Huthwaite, C.B.; Sir A. Wilson, Bart., G.C.B.; March 6.

To be Major generals.

G. Campbell, C.B., July 4, 1858; C. Grant, C.B., Oct. 14, 1858.

Major gen. and Col. comdnt. G. Twemlow, May 17, 1859.

Major gens. R. Horsford, Feb. 6, 1861; J. Fordyce, April 29, 1861.

Major gen. and Col. comdnt. A. Rowland, Jan. 6, 1863.

Major gen. and Col., with rank of Col. comdnt., Sir W. M. Cogan, K.C.B., April 14, 1863.

Major gens. C. S. Reid, Jan. 24, 1865; R. C. Moore, C.B., March 29, 1865; G. Balfour, C.B., June 5, 1865; C. Lucas, April 26, 1866; J. W. Croghan, June 12, 1866; J. Abbott, June 19, 1866; F. Turner, C.B., Jan. 18, 1867; Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., March 11, 1867; H. W. Trevelyan, C.B., March 25, 1867; J. Brind, C.B., June 1, 1867; R. R. Kinleside, July 14, 1867; A. Huyshe, Oct. 31, 1867; T. K. Whistler, March 6.

The following officers on the retired full pay list R.A., to be major generals, the rank being honorary only, viz.:—

Col. P. Maclean, A. H. Graham, R. H. Crofton, T. Knox; Aug. 22.

The Hon. G. T. Devereux, H. A. B. Campbell, C.B., R. Talbot; Sept. 30.

Col. A. De Lisle, retired full pay royal (late Bombay) engrs., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; May 12.

The following officers of the royal (late Indian) art., having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. col. W. K. Fooks (late Bengal), Sept. 1.

Lieut. col. H. T. Molesworth (late Madras), July 15.

Lieuts. col. R. G. H. Grant (late Madras), H. Wallace (late Bombay), G. G. Brown (late Bombay); Sept. 1.

The following officers of the royal (late Indian) engrs., having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.:—

Lieuts. col. C. W. Hutchinson (late Bengal), E. A. Foord (late Madras), J. G. Fife (late Bombay), J. Jones (late Bombay); Sept. 1.

Qrmr. R. Keating, on h.p. R.A., to be capt., the rank being honorary only; Sept. 30.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—Sept. 6, Charlotte, wife of J. A. Balfour, C.E., Irrig. Dept., son.

BLUNT—At Ahmednuggur, Aug. 30, wife of Major A. Blunt, R.H.A., son.

CHAPMAN—At Malabar Hill, Sept. 5, wife of C. E. Chapman, daughter.

CHRISTIE—At Rajcote, Aug. 28, wife of Lieut. H. T. Christie, Adj. 19th Regt. N.I., son.

COURTENAY—At Sealkote, Aug. 19, wife of J. M. Courtenay, 38th Regt., son.

CRAIGHEAD—At Calcutta, Aug. 27, wife of J. Craighead, daughter.

FORD—At Meerut, Aug. 31, wife of W. H. Ford, Delhi Railway, son.

GRANT—At Moosuffurpoor, Tirhoot, Aug. 27, Mrs. H. N. P. Grant, son.

GRICE—At Umritsur, Aug. 23, wife of Conductor P. Grice, D.P.W., daughter.

HALLETT—At 3, Middleton-row, Sept. 2, wife of J. R. Hallett, son.

HODGERT—At Colaba, Sept. 2, wife of S. Hodgert, son.

HYNES—At Bombay, Sept. 1, wife of F. M. Hynes, C.E., G. I. P. Railway, son.

IRVINE—At the Adyar, Aug. 28, wife of O. B. Irvine, C.S., daughter.

LANE—At Oomraotee, Berar, Aug. 30, wife of Lieut. T. C. Lane, District Supt. of Police, son.

MOFFAT—At Oomraotee, East Berar, Aug. 25, wife of E. Moffat, Asst. District Supt. of Police, daughter.

MOLONEY—At Cuttack, Aug. 22, wife of F. W. Moloney, C.S., daughter.

POYNTON—At Calcutta, Aug. 24, wife of S. J. Poynton, daughter.

SKIPTON—At Duffa Ting, Upper Assam, wife of D. P. Skipton, son.

SLADEN—At Mussoorie, Aug. 31, wife of J. Sladen, C.S., daughter.

SMITH—At 42, Poonamallee-road, Aug. 25, wife of Dr. C. Smith, son.

THOMPSON—At Meerut, Aug. 24, wife of Corrie Thompson, C.E., Delhi Railway, son.

TRIBE—At Agra, Aug. 27, wife of Rev. W. H. Tribe, son.

WALTERS—At the Old Church Parsonage, Aug. 31, wife of Rev. M. D. C. Walters, daughter.

WICKES—At Berhampore, Aug. 20, wife of T. H. Wickes, Executive Engineer, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEWAR—PHAYRE.—At Kirkee, Aug. 20, J. R. J. Dewar, R.H.A., to Caroline E., daughter of Col. Phayre, Political Supt. Upper Scinde, and Comdt. Scinde Frontier Field Force.

DONAGHUE—HORGAN.—At Bangalore, Aug. 25, W. F. Donaghue, D.P.W., to Amelia M., daughter of late D. Horgan, C.E., Madras.

JUDGE—OWEN.—At Madras, Aug. 26, Henry H. M. Judge, Medical Dept., to Sarah E., daughter of Edward Owen, late Supt. of the Madras Penitentiary.

PINDER—POLLOCK.—At Belgaum, Aug. 27, G. W. Pinder, Telegraph Dept., to Louisa S., daughter of J. Pollock.

SPILLING—TOTTLE.—At Colaba, Aug. 31, Alfred Spilling, to Mrs. Mary Ann Tottle.

SMITH—URQUHART.—At Moosuffurpoor, Tirhoot, Aug. 27, W. H. Smith, to Florence E., daughter of W. H. Urquhart.

STERNDAL—BARNES.—At Kidderpore, Aug. 27, R. C. Sterndale, J.P., Port Canning, to Mary P., daughter of H. B. Barnes, of Garden Reach.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—At Mussoorie, Aug. 30, Kathleen, daughter of R. T. Birch, Lieut. 14th Bengal Lancers, aged 13 months.

COOKE.—At Poona, John Cooke, Bandmaster of H.M.'s 9th N.I., aged 54.

COWPER—At Garden Reach, Aug. 31, Mabel C., daughter of Herbert Cowper, Bengal Cavalry. [soner Curtis]

CURTIS—At Ramcollah, Chuprah, Aug. 24, Josephine A., wife of J. F. Duncan, aged 70.

EARLE—At Meerut, Aug. 21, Charles Earle, aged 79.

FORBES—At Benares, Aug. 19, Helen D., daughter of Lieut. col. W. Forbes, Bengal Army, aged 1 year.

FORLONG—On board P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Mongolia*, Sept. 8, James Forlong, Governor of the estates of the Rajah of Durbunga, and late of Mulnath, Kishnughur, Bengal, aged 58.

HIRONS—At Chowringhee, Aug. 25, John G. Hiron, Supt. of Press, Public Works Dept., aged 37. [aged 37]

OLIVER—At Calcutta, Aug. 29, Jane, wife of George J. Oliver, solicitor, aged 68.

SATOOR—At Calcutta, Aug. 29, Mary C. Satoor, aged 68.

SCOTT—At Kurrachee, Aug. 27, wife of Capt. J. Scott, Dep. Asst. Commissary, aged 46.

SMITH—At Bombay, Aug. 26, Capt. E. M. Smith, Bombay Staff Corps.

SMITH—At Mhow, Aug. 27, Harriet Ruth and Charlotte Hannah, daughters of Mr. Smith, aged respectively 13 months and 3 years.

SPEKE—At Poona, Aug. 31, Charles B. C. Speke, Capt. H.M.'s 46th Regt., aged 30. [Cachar]

STEEL—At Point de Galle, Aug. 12, Anne, wife of Donald Steel, of Stewart—At Coconada, Aug. 19, James Coleman, son of James Stewart, aged 10 months.

DEATH OF THE HON. PROSSUNNO COOMAR TAGORE.—We believe that but one universal feeling of sorrow will pervade all classes of the community at the announcement of the death of the Hon. Prossunno Coommar Tagore, C.S.I., who died, after a protracted illness, on Sunday morning last, of aneurism of the heart, at the age of sixty-seven. He is almost the last survivor of those well-known native gentlemen who were the first to devote themselves to the general improvement of their fellow-countrymen, and who were always regarded with the greatest respect and esteem by Europeans. Inheriting an ample fortune, Prossunno, from early youth, devoted his attention to the study of the literature and laws of his country, as well as to the acquirement of English, in which he soon obtained such a proficiency that almost his first public act was the starting of a paper called the *Indian Reformer*. His active mind soon led him into other paths, and his connection with Dwarkanauth Tagore induced him to enter largely into mercantile speculations, in which he was unfortunate. To retrieve his fortune he commenced practice at the Sudder Bar, where his great knowledge of the land tenures of India, as well as of the Acts and Regulations, soon placed him at the head of his profession. He was for some time Government pleader, in which position he obtained the respect of the judges before whom he practised. From the Sudder Bar he again returned after a few years to public life, and was one of the original founders of the present British Indian Association. Shortly after the late Legislative Council was established, Prossunno was appointed clerk-assistant to the Council. This situation he filled for many years with honour to himself and to the satisfaction of Government, and it is not speaking too much in his favour to say that every law that passed through that Council in any way relating to land was in a great measure the work of Prossunno Coommar Tagore. He subsequently became a member of the first Bengal Legislative Council, and only last year was called to the Legislative Council of the Governor-general, where however his health seldom permitted him to appear. His munificent gifts and charities for the benefit of his countrymen are too well known to need repetition.—*Englishman*, Sept. 1.

COLONEL DE LISLE.—The *Hindu Reformer* of Sept. 1 says that rumour is now busy circulating a report that Colonel De Lisle, R.E., late Consulting Engineer to Government, Railway Department, is likely to be appointed agent of the G.I.P. Railway, in the room of Major-General H. Rivers, R.E., resigned. How far this information has any foundation in truth we do not undertake to say, but give it just as it has reached us, though we would take occasion at the same time to observe, that in the event of the report proving true, the G.I.P. Railway shall have ample grounds to felicitate itself upon the new nomination; for whether in or out of the service, Colonel De Lisle is almost without a superior, and he is certainly inferior to none. Few gentlemen possess the ability and experience which he commands. He is therefore likely to prove a very good agent.

Home.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The *Bangalore*, with the Indian mails, left Southampton on Saturday with £82,347, of which £51,100 is in gold for Bombay, and £1,729, also in gold, for Madras, £12,300 in silver for Singapore, and £17,218 in silver for Hong Kong.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—It has been resolved at a court of directors of this bank to recommend at the ensuing meeting of shareholders an interim dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

INDIA FOUR PER CENT. STOCK CERTIFICATES.—With reference to these securities, the authorities of the Bank of England have issued the following notification:—"With reference to the India Four per Cent. Stock Certificates, the coupons of which will be exhausted on the 10th October, holders are informed that new certificates, with coupons attached, will be exchanged at the chief cashier's office at the Bank of England, on or after the 14th October, upon the old certificates being left three days for examination."

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—The following is a list of candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who were successful at the competitive examination at Chelsea, on the 10th August:—1, Downie, K.M., 2,485 marks; 2, Mackenzie, F.M., 2,240 marks; 3, Johnson, G.R., 2,130 marks; 4, Wright, W.E., 2,015 marks; 5, Lupton, A.W., 2,005 marks; 6, Kiernander, W.C., 1,945 marks; 7, Blekin-sop, F.N., 1,910 marks; 8, Hutcheson, S., 1,870 marks; 9, MacGregor, J., 1,850 marks; 10, Rahl, J., 1,775 marks. Maximum number of marks, 3,400.

INDIAN PRISONS.—At the Friday meeting of the Social Science Congress at Birmingham, Miss Carpenter read a paper "On the Gaols of India," from official reports. She dwelt at length upon the disgraceful state of the prisons in that empire. Sir W. Crofton suggested the establishment of model gaols in each Indian Presidency. After some discussion, the following resolution was unanimously passed, on the motion of Lord Teignmouth, seconded by Lord Houghton:—"That this section, believing from the Indian official reports that the state of prison administration in that country is not in accordance with the principles which have been adopted here, and not calculated to advance the moral and physical interests of the people of India, it is resolved that the Council be recommended to urge, by a deputation waiting upon Lord Mayo, the necessity of investigation by the Government, in conjunction with the heads of Council."

SERIOUS COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Syria*, Captain Christian, which arrived at Southampton early on Saturday morning, reports having been in collision with a pilot cutter about half-past seven on the previous evening, whereby at least four lives were lost. It appears the *Syria* was making the Needle passage, and when about half-way between Portland Bill and the Needles Light-house, she descried a small vessel burning a light, signalling as if wishing to know whether the steamer required a pilot. The *Syria*, having a pilot on board, made no signal to the cutter to come alongside, but she, however, did so, and before she could wear off again she was struck under the port paddle-wheel, and immediately sank. Four men were seen on the deck, and no traces of these were afterwards discovered. The *Syria* remained on the spot for about an hour, and picked up pieces of wreck, but no traces of a human being were seen, and she then proceeded on to Southampton. The cutter was supposed to belong to Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE-MONEY.—The following letter appeared in the *Daily News*:—"Sir,—Poor soldiers and discharged men are continually asking when the wearisome delay in paying the Banda and Kirwee prize-money is to cease. It is now verging on eleven years since the capture, and two years since the Royal warrant ordering the distribution, and it is not yet accomplished. The Government of India, on the 14th July, directed a third distribution of 120 rupees per share, which by this time has been paid to all claimants in India; and although the official documents have long since reached the India-office, yet this establishment refuses to pay a shilling to the discharged men or others in this country. It is well known there is a vast accumulation of money in the Bank of England called 'unclaimed prize-money,' which, although so called, has no doubt been accumulated by a similar indefensible process to that pursued in the present instance; and as lapse of time is the means to convert claimed prize-money into unclaimed, there can be hardly a doubt but that a vast lump of Banda and Kirwee prize also will be thrown into the heap. It is remembered that the Secretary of State for India last session applied to Parliament for a Bill to dispose of, for State purposes, 'Indian unclaimed prize-money,' and it is not forgotten that we hear frequently of 'British justice;' but what shall we say of that justice if it withholds the soldier's prize-money from him until he and all belonging to him have disappeared from the face of the earth, and his money then taken as unclaimed and appropriated to State purposes? Can this be called justice to the soldier? It may be well assured that Britain never contemplated this treatment of her soldiers. I trust you will allow this matter to be ventilated in your powerful journal.—I am, &c., SUCU CUIQUE.—Sept. 30."

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—At the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of this bank, held on the 28th ult., the report of the directors with the accounts was unanimously adopted, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum having been previously declared. After an expression of confidence in the direction and management, the meeting terminated.

A CHARACTER OF KING THEODORE.—When I first met Theodore, in January, 1866, he must have been about forty-eight years of age. His complexion was darker than that of the majority of his countrymen, the nose slightly curved, the mouth large, the lips so small as hardly to be perceived. Of middle size, well-knit, wiry rather than muscular, he excelled as a horseman, in the use of the spear, and on foot would tire his hardest followers. The expression of his dark eyes, slightly depressed, was strange: if he was in good humour they were soft, with a kind of gazelle-like timidity about him that made one love him; but when angry the fierce and bloodshot eye seemed to shed fire. In moments of violent passion his whole aspect was frightful: his black visage acquired an ashy hue, his thin compressed lips left but a whitish margin around the mouth, his very hair stood erect, and his whole deportment was a terrible illustration of savage and ungovernable fury. Yet he excelled in the art of duping his fellowmen. Even a few days before his death he had still, when we met him, all the dignity of a sovereign, the amiability and good breeding of the most accomplished "gentleman." His smile was so attractive, his words were so sweet and gracious, that one could hardly believe that the affable monarch was but a consummate dissembler. He never perpetrated a deed of treachery or cruelty without pleading some specious excuse, so as to convey the impression that in all his actions he was guided by a sense of justice. For example, he plundered Dembea because the inhabitants were too friendly towards Europeans, and Gondar because one of our messengers had been betrayed by the inhabitants of that city. He destroyed Zagé, a large and populous city, because he pretended that a priest had been rude to him. He cast into chains his adopted father, Cantiba Hailo, because he had taken into his service a female servant he had dismissed. Tesemma Engeddah, the hereditary chief of Gabinte, fell under his displeasure, because after a battle against the rebels he had shown himself "too severe," and our first head jailer was taken to the camp and put in chains because he had "formerly been a friend" of the King of Shoa. I could adduce hundreds of instances to illustrate his habitual hypocrisy. In our case he arrested us because we had not brought the former captives with us; Mr. Stern he nearly killed, merely for putting his hand to his face, and he imprisoned Consul Cameron for going to the Turks instead of bringing him back an answer to his letter.—*Dr. Blanc's "Narrative of Captivity in Abyssinia."*

India Office.

Oct. 5, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Lane (Uncov.), Mr. J. Burke (Uncov.)

Bombay Estab.—Dr. G. Birdwood (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, Staff Corps; Capt. W. W. Hume, Staff Corps; Surg. W. H. Hayes, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Ritherdon, Staff Corps; Major J. Allardyce, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Coningham, Engrs.; Capt. W. Chisholm, Staff Corps; Lieut. L. Owen, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. W. Sherer, 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Walhouse, 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. A. V. Best, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. H. Ward, Inf., 6 mo.; Col. C. Cureton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major S. D. White, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Mears, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. C. C. Ricketts, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. R. A. Clementson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. D. Bennet, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major W. Graves, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Major J. R. Boswell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. P. H. Egerton, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Mr. C. F. Macrath, Mr. N. A. Garstin (Uncov.), Mr. A. Tween (Uncov.), Mr. E. Colvin (Uncov.), Mr. C. G. Baker, v.c. (Uncov.), Mr. W. Todd (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. Conolly, Art.; Lieut. R. C. Beavan, Staff Corps; Capt. A. W. Read, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Baillie, Inv. Estab.; Capt. W. C. Mitchell, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. M. McNeile, Engrs.; Lieut. C. Young, Inf.; Surg. major C. K. Webb, Med. Estab.; Lieut. C. McNeile, Staff Corps; Capt. H. S. Ruxton, late 56th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Major gen. Sir R. Smyth, K.C.B., Staff; Lieut. J. H. Gausson, Inf.; Asst. surg. W. Fry, Med. Estab.; Capt. W. G. Hughes, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Col. S. Whitehill, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. A. Skinner, Engrs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

- KING**—The wife of Joshua King, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at Cambridge, Sept. 30.
MAYNE—The wife of Capt. Otway Mayne, R.E., of a daughter, at Cheltenham, Sept. 27.
ROBERTS—The wife of Arthur A. Roberts, Esq., c.s.i., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 9, Albany-street, Edinburgh, Sept. 29.
ROBINSON—The wife of Capt. John J. Robinson, Bengal Staff Department, of a daughter, at Lye-grove-house, Gloucestershire, Sept. 27.
SCOTT—The wife of George Scott, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at Pontrilas, Herefordshire, Sept. 25.
SHERER—The wife of J. W. Sherer, Esq., c.s.i., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 16, The Grove, Boltons, S.W., Sept. 26.
TRACY—The wife of Thomas B. Tracy, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Bray, county Wicklow, Ireland, Sept. 14.
WIGRAM—The wife of the Rev. Woolmore Wigram, of a daughter, at the Vicarage, Furneas Pelham, Sept. 27.
WOOD—The wife of H. W. J. Wood, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Chertsey, Sept. 8.

MARRIAGES.

- BEVAN—HERBERT**—Cecil M., son of Charles J. Bevan, Esq., of Bryans-ton-square, to Helen C. L., daughter of Henry Herbert, Esq., late H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, at the Parish Church, Brighton, Sept. 30.
DAVIDSON—STAINFORTH—Patrick Moir Davidson, jun., Esq., to Anna P., widow of the late Lieut. R. Stainforth, Bengal Staff Corps, at Rosebank-villa, Wandle, Sept. 22.
IBBETSON—COOKE—John, son of F. H. Ibbetson, Esq., Asst. Commissary-general, Auckland, to Alice H., daughter of Major Thomas Cooke, late Bengal Army, at St. Stephen's Church, Paddington, Sept. 28.
LILLEY—COLLINS—The Rev. Charles Lilley, M.A., of Ware, Herts, to Anne M., daughter of the late Edward Collins, Esq. (also of Ware), of the 5th Madras Light Cavalry, at St. James's Church, Dover, Sept. 29.
SALE—NORRIS—William H. B. Sale, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Charlotte A. H., widow of the late George B. Norris, Esq., East India-office, at Christ Church, Ramsgate, Sept. 28.
TREVOR—HAMILTON—William Gordon Trevor, Esq., Captain Bombay Staff Corps, late 80th Regiment, to Augusta C., daughter of the Rev. John Hamilton, Vicar of Lynsted, at Lynsted, Sept. 29.
WATT—WILLIAMSON—Alexander Y. Watt, Esq., of the Bank of Bengal, to Georgina, widow of the late J. Williamson, Esq., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Sept. 28.

DEATHS.

- CAMPBELL**—Blanche, infant daughter of Col. Edmund Campbell, Bombay Staff Corps, at Harrow, Aug. 7.
PLOWDEN—Mary Elizabeth Chicheley, the wife of Colonel J. C. Plowden, late Bengal Army, at Niton, Isle of Wight, Sept. 29.
SANDEMAN—Alice, the wife of David G. Sandeman, Esq., late 16th (Queen's) Lancers, at Bracondale, Norwich, aged 21, Sept. 30.
THORNTON—Henry J. L. Thornton, Esq., Retired Surgeon major, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Langley-villas, Clifton-hill, Brighton, aged 62, Sept. 22.
WALKER—Mary Anne, the wife of Joshua Walker, Esq., of The Mount, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, and daughter of the late Edward Smith, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at Burghfield, near Reading, Sept. 28.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24. Wressle Castle, Mauritius; Joseph and Marie, Aden; Samuel, Mauritius; Spiffire, Cochiti.—30. Anne Lee, Mauritius; Lady Charendon, Bombay; Abonye, Ceylon; Marshal Pellissier, Mauritius; Anne Dymes, Singapore; Charman, Manila.—Oct. 1. John Kenzie, Bombay.—2. Carnatic, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28. Shackamaxon, Rangoon.—30. Assaye, Calcutta; Salamanea, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Dorset, Calcutta; Andrickos, Calcutta; Sandringham, Bombay; A. L. Bantfield, Bombay; Ormory, Rangoon; St. Fillan, Bombay; Eumenides, Bombay; Lesbia, Calcutta; Blair Athol, Rangoon; Kingdom of Fife, Bombay; British India, Bombay; Star of Jamaica, Singapore; Janet Cowan, Calcutta.—2. Mangalore, Calcutta; Dorset, Calcutta; Anaze, Bombay.—3. Aliquis, Calcutta; Alamo, Manila.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, Oct. 3.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. M'Neile, Lieut. C. and Mrs. M'Neile, Mrs. R. Davis and child, two Misses King, Miss Swinhoe, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Raban, Mr. Smythe, Miss Glasco, Mr. H. Doveton, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mackill, Miss A. Foster, Dr. Hughes, Mrs. Woolcott, Miss Livermore, Miss Bromley, Lieut. H. Ruxton, Mr. C. Dens, Mr. Fiddian, Mr. Brown, Miss Hammond, Mrs. Coleman and two children, Mr. F. W. Peele, Miss Miller, Mr. J. Branden, Mrs. Shaw and child, Mr. Green, Mr. Turnour, Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Shelley and child, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. and Miss Gough and two children, Mr. De Morgan, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. G. H. List, Mr. Coussmaker, Mrs. Pelly, Mr. James, Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, Mr. R. Burn, Miss Draup, Mr. Pottinger, Mr. Nicholas, Miss J. Ashburner, Col. Ashburner, Mr. F. Ashburner. For MADRAS.—Mrs. C. O'Brien, Dr. Wilson's two children, Lieut. J. H. Gausson, Major W. Hands, Rev. Mr. Clark, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Archdall, Asst. surg. C. Fitzpatrick, Mr. F. McLeod. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Robertson and infant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Cass, Mrs. Hogz and infant. From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. J. Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Macconchie, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. M. Nichol, Capt. Dicey, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, Miss Webb, Miss Elworthy, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Huxham, Mr. V. Symons, Mr. C. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. E. Boyd, Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. A. Tween, Mr. Byrie, Mr. R. Mangles, Mr. Braid, Mr. J. R. Bagenal. For

Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. Crewe Read, Miss Broughton, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Mr. E. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mangles, Col. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Warren, Mr. J. Warren, Miss Bailey, Mr. H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and infant, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. de Saone, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Halsey, Lieut. Col. Goldsmid, c.s., Mr. Shecker, Mrs. Davies, Mr. C. Innes, Lieut. Conolly, Mr. D. Buisson, Major G. R. Roberts, Mr. Thomas, Major Tyrwhitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and infant, Major A. Darling, Mr. E. A. Thurburne, Mr. P. Mackinnon, Mr. E. Gowan, Miss Clarke, Mr. C. A. Longfellow. For MADRAS.—Mr. Mackenzie, Col. Mulcaster, Mr. H. Brunton, Sir R. Smyth. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Heath, Mr. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harrison and three children.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. D. J. and Mrs. Buist, Capt. T. B. Roe, two Misses Troup, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Mainwaring and two children, Mr. Cooke, Miss Hanlon, Capt. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Scovell and two children, Miss Hurtle, Mr. Schneider, Mr. G. F. Pinn, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Buckland, Mrs. Kysch and infant, Mr. M'Combie, and Capt. W. Blake.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. W. Nembhard, Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mrs. Stanley Edwards, Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Mr. F. C. Latham, Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. F. C. Chapman, Miss Muir, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Druitt, Mr. Cahill, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. Buist, Miss Carpenter, Miss Powell, Captain and Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. James, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Hume, Mrs. Collett, Mr. Passmore, Mr. C. Smith, Capt. Lucas, Major J. R. R. Shortt, Capt. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. A. C. Moore, Miss Ford, and Mr. Baumbach.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. P. Cator, Mr. W. Roberts and son, and Mr. Bullen.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Coutis.

SOUTHAMPTON to KERRACHEE.—Miss Trevelyan.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Lyons and two sons, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Corthorpe, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Gubbins and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Freemantle and three children, Major Tritton, and Lieut. Blois.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. E. Money, Gen. Sir R. Airey, Lady Airey, Miss Longcroft, Capt. and Mrs. Monsell, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cresswell, Mr. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Miss Peacock, Mr. Nowell, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, and Mr. Mosley, jun.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Collinson, Major and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Budden, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Lewes, Miss H. F. Robertson, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Miss Short, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. W. Dixon, Mr. Coates, Miss M. Brougham, Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. M'Grath, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Wickins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgett and child, Miss Taylor, Major T. Taylor, Mr. Jones, Mrs. A. R. Jones and child, Mrs. O'Reilly and infant, Miss M'Kennar, Miss Nicol, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Buist, Mr. Barron, Miss Buchanan, Mr. Bateman, Mrs. Scott, Miss Miller, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. O'Callaghan, and Mr. Christie.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Grant, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. F. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. H. Cowie, Mr. W. J. M'Gregor, Mr. Charles Macrae, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. Connell, Hon. Mr. Elen, Mrs. James, Captain and Mrs. Inglefield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maynard, Mr. E. B. Baker and friend, Mrs. M'Ra, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. G. Argenti, Mr. R. R. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Verrier, Misses Verrier (two), Mr. Winter, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Treits, Miss Plowden, Capt. H. Pearson, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters, Lieut. Woodhouse, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. A. Garrett.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Allan, Miss Holland, Miss Hervey, Major and Mrs. Bassevi, Col. and Mrs. McGregor and child, Miss McGregor, Mrs. Warner and infant, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. E. G. Davis, Miss Allen, Miss Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett and two children, Miss Goodwin, Miss Weld, Mr. Monckton, and Mrs. Burnell and infant.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. T. Rutherford, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Moncrieff, Mr. W. D'Oyley, Col. Price, Miss Price, Mr. W. McGavin, Mr. M. Dickinson, Mr. Hossack, and Lieut. H. Bulkeley.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Jno. Watson and two children, Mr. Vlasto, Mr. Sevastopolu, Mr. Syriotti, Mr. W. J. Brantly, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Roberts, and Dr. Sylvester.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. E. Shaw, Miss Atkinson, Capt. E. Cave, Mrs. W. B. Leggett and three children, Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Caldwell and two children, Mr. Bradshaw, Mrs. J. Lindsay, Miss Elliott, Miss Dixon, and Mr. Wild.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Miss Scott, Mr. M'Ever, Mr. L. M'Ever, Miss Doherty, Dr. H. S. Shaw, Capt. H. S. Rogers, Mrs. M'Lean, Dr. Duff, Surgeon-major and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Grove, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Wynch, and Mr. Grose.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Rev. Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Pickwood and two daughters.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Higson, and Mr. Watson.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. White, and Mr. Cressay.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Nicholls.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Winter, Major and Mrs. Smith and two children, Lady Merewether, and Capt. J. C. Babot.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. T. W. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hewett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henderson, Mrs. Bunnie, Mrs. Reynell Taylor, Major and Mrs. E. A. Green, Mr. A. A. Wee, Mr. J. Hammick, Mrs. G. H. Ogbourne, Mr. Ollivant, Lieut. A. W. Bird, Mr. Jefferson, Miss Caunter, Mr. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Mrs. Tomkyns, Miss Vansittart, Mr. G. C. Bird, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Blay, Mr. Graham, Mr. W. Newton, Mrs. Trestrail and infant, Mr. A. W. C. Boevey, Mr. Roux, Mr. Green, Mr. Lachlan, Mr. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Preston and infant, Mr. Pickering, and Miss Coswell.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Fallon, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Mr. Marillier, Mr. Steel, and Capt. H. C. Brown.

SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Aitken.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Carver and infant, and Mrs. Bell.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Forster, and Mrs. Neville.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Colonel Hamilton and six children and governess, Dr. P. Smith and family, Gen. and Mrs. Newton and three children, and Capt. and Mrs. Deane.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Misses Crutchley (two) and governess, Mrs. B. Calcott, and Mrs. C. Daniell and child.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Curtoys and child, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunter and two children, Mr. T. Smith, Surg. major J. K. Webb, Mr. W. Tod, Major G. W. and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. H. St. G. Tucker, Miss Macullum, Mrs. Alone and two daughters, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. H. B. Bradford and infant, Rev. Mr. Hime, Major F. E. Laing, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Hobhouse's two children, Mr. Page, Mr. Studd, Mr. Fielden, Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Cabell, and Mrs. Cook.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Miss Russell, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Sir Jno. Wemyss, Bart., Mr. A. Marguerite, Mr. A. M. Millan, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. J. Cunningham, Mr. Whittemy, Mr. White, Mrs. Fraser and three daughters, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Miculachi, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and infant, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and Mr. A. Lawrie.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Selback.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. J. D. S. Bennett, Miss Thornhill, Mrs. Borthwick and two children, Mr. H. T. Knox, Mr. Wynch, Mrs. Hogg and infant, and Miss Shaw.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Cornish, Surg. major and Mrs. Brett, Mr. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Cox, Mr. J. H. Campbell, and Capt. Russell.

SUEZ to MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Paxton.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. R. P. Colvin, Miss H. Cooke, Mr. R. Bigg, Mrs. Matryatt and infant, and Mrs. Anderson and infant.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Christian, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leathes, Mr. H. Baring Lawford, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. R. D. Alexander, Rev. R. C. and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Little, Rev. R. Montgomery, Mr. E. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Dick, Major Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chapman, Capt. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. A. Smith and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. Malden.

SHIP TO BOMBAY.—Colonel and Mrs. Briggs, Capt. D. M'Intyre, Miss Wood, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieut. col. Dillon, and Lieut. Scott.
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Lady Ouseley and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and child.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Partridge, and Mr. Gregory.
MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Nonacran, Mr. Yaman, and Mr. Pauncefote.
MARSEILLES TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. G. Anstey.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Lady Keppel and two children.
MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Young.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. S. B. Wallace and Mr. E. Higgins.
MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Boyle.
SHIP TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. H. C. Hunt, and Mr. Loing.
MARSEILLES TO ADEN.—Capt. Hickman.
MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. T. M'Haffie.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

MISS CARPENTER AND FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The *Daily News* again directs attention to the noble effort which is being made by Miss Mary Carpenter to promote female education in India. Miss Carpenter's journey to that country enabled her to point out what was the great want of its female population. Education in India is almost entirely in the hands of men, and the customs of the country withdraw girls from all association with the other sex at an age which prevents their education from being carried on beyond the merest rudiments of knowledge. Miss Carpenter has therefore proposed to make an attempt to provide a supply of female teachers for girls' schools. To do this she proposes the establishment of Female Normal Schools, and her representations, backed by those of educated and influential native gentlemen, have induced the Indian Government to make a grant of £1,500 a-year for five years to each of the Presidency capitals for such purpose. Miss Carpenter, however, feels that Englishwomen must set the example, and make the beginning, as the work of teaching is unpopular in India, and Indian women are hardly likely to come forward to fill the normal schools till the position of female teachers is more assured. Miss Carpenter is therefore about to proceed to Ahmedabad, which city she found most ripe for an effort at female instruction. She will be accompanied by an adopted daughter, and will be followed by two English ladies who have devoted themselves to the work. At Ahmedabad they will found the first normal training school; and Miss Carpenter's hope is, that in a year or two they may be in a position to avail themselves of the Government grant. Miss Carpenter pays the expenses of her own share in this preliminary work from her own private means, but she has appealed to the public for aid in meeting the cost of the passage of her fellow workers and the expense of furnishing and maintaining the institution. We are certain that this appeal has but to be generally known in order to be amply responded to. Miss Carpenter is too well-known for the philanthropic labours of many years for any appeal of hers to need extraneous recommendation and support. This effort to raise and benefit the women of India without attempting any interference with their religion is an eminently philanthropic conception. It necessarily meets with less enthusiastic support than efforts conceived in a purely missionary sense; but it is in itself a missionary effort of the highest character. It is a mission of that knowledge, culture, and civilisation which prepares the way for higher things. Miss Carpenter sets out on this mission, we believe, in about a fortnight, and that she should carry proofs of the sympathy of English women for their Indian sisters is in every way desirable. Western civilisation has in some degree penetrated male society in India, but has hardly touched the women. Miss Carpenter and her fellow-workers will endeavour to find channels through which Western influences can reach the women, and through them enter the domestic life of the Indian people. Western civilisation may gild the surface of Eastern society, but can never reach its heart till it wins the female half. Miss Carpenter sees the way to do this, and that her way is the true one, educated Hindoos and enlightened Anglo-Indians admit. She will at any rate give evidence of her own belief in it by trying the experiment herself; and the good wishes and, we hope, the substantial help of her countrymen and countrywomen will go with her, to cheer her in her task.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. 1 oz., 2s. 2d. each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. 1 oz., 1s. 6d. each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. 8 oz., 6d. 12 oz., 9d. each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. 8 oz., 4d. 12 oz., 6d. each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. 8 oz., 1s. 12 oz., 1s. 6d. each additional 4 oz., 6d.
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. 8 oz., 8d. 12 oz., 1s. 0d. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	95
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	95	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	95	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	95	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	95	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	95	
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	95	
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	95	
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	95	
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
11th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
12th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
13th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
14th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
15th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
16th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
17th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
18th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
19th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
20th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
21st 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
22nd 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
23rd 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
24th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
25th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
26th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
27th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
28th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
29th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
30th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
31st 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
32nd 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
33rd 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
34th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
35th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
36th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
37th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
38th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
39th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
40th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
41st 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
42nd 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
43rd 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
44th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
45th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
46th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
47th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
48th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
49th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	
50th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½d.
 Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.
 Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	216		
India 5 per cent. ...	114½		
India 4 per cent. ...	103½		
India 4 per cent., 1888 ...	103½		
India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent. ...	92		
India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872 ...	105½		
India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	110		
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...			
" " " 1859 ...			
" " " 1863 ...			
" " " 1864 ...			
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...			
India Debentures, 1873 ...	105½		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	100		
India 5 per cent. for account ...			
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	104		
India 4 per cent., 1888 ...	105		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	104½		
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...			
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	20s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000) ...	25s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
Ditto F Shares ...	16		
Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
East Indian ...	100		
Ditto L Extension ...	10		
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
Ditto (new) ...	10		
Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100		
Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100		
Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100		
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100		
Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all		
Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½		
Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
Dolhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
Ditto ...	2		
Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100		
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) B ...	10		
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all		
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all		
Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all		
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all		
New ...	4		
Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10		
East India Irrigation and Canal ...	10		
East India Land (Limited) ...	8		
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100		
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6		
North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	4		
Ditto B ...	all		
Oriental Financial ...	all		
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all		
Ditto New, 1867 ...	10		

Advertisements.

BANDA and KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY. THIRD DISTRIBUTION.

INDIA OFFICE, 5th October, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the DISTRIBUTION of a THIRD INSTALLMENT of the **BANDA and KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY**, at the rate of Rs. 120 or £12 per Share, to the Officers and Men of her Majesty's late Indian Forces, entitled to share therein, whose Shares have not been paid in India, will be made at the Military Department of this Office, daily (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That **FORTY APPOINTMENTS** in the **ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA** will shortly be **OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION**.

A **COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION** will accordingly be **HELD at this Office** in the month of **DECEMBER** next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates (who must not have passed their *Twenty-fourth Birthday*) will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for,—in respect of which some special advantage is assured to those of the successful Candidates who may show to the satisfaction of the Examiners that they have been for not less than two years engaged in actually supervising important work of construction, strictly Engineering or Architectural,—may be obtained at this Office, on application by letter addressed to the undersigned,

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India-office, London, 23rd July, 1868.

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£145,902. 14s. 8d.

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PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—GOLD MEDAL. CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, & Co.

At the Triennial Trials of the **ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND**, held at Bury St. Edmunds, July, 1867, received the following Awards:—

For Single Cylinder Portable Steam Engine,
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THE FIRST PRIZE OF £20.

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ALSO

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The duty performed by all C. S. and Co.'s Engines on this occasion considerably exceeded that of any others. C. S. and Co. refer with pleasure to the fact that the duty of their "Commercial" or single valve Engine at Chester, so long ago as 1858, was not equalled by any "ordinary" Engine at Bury.

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A LADY, the Wife of a Retired Lieutenant-colonel, living in the highest part of Bath, wishes to find ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS to Educate with her only girl of ten years. They would have an excellent Education and a mother's care. Good references given and expected.

Apply by letter to J. C., Post-office, Bath.

FOLKESTONE, KENT.—THE WIDOW and DAUGHTER of a CLERGYMAN wish to RECEIVE a FEW LITTLE GIRLS to Board and Educate with the two daughters of an Indian officer. Good references.

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A **MARRIED PHYSICIAN, M.D.** of Oxford, having children of his own, will TAKE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN of good social position. References required and given.

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HINDOOSTANI, ARABIC, BENGALI, PERSIAN, MAHRATTA, AND GUZERATTEE.

LESSONS in the above **LANGUAGES** are given by an **INDIAN GENTLEMAN** of Twenty-five Years' experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator, who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION—The Rev.

Dr. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

A **LADY**, who is sending an **ENGLISH NURSE** to Madras, offers her Services on the Voyage to any Lady who will give her a Free Passage.

Address Mrs. D. BIGHTON, Rectory, Alresford, Hants.

TO FAMILIES going to CALCUTTA.—

A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain a RETURN PASSAGE for an AYAH, who has brought over two young Children to England, and wishes to return to her native land. Can be strongly recommended.

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UNRIVALLED FOR PIQUANCY AND FLAVOUR.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

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LEA and PERRINS, on all Bottles and Labels.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 15; Agra, September 12; Calcutta, September 10; Madras, September 9.

From the Hazara frontier we have no fresh accounts of war-like doings. General Wilde's force was still waiting the word to move on. Meanwhile the Hussunzais, against whom the long-expected movement is said to be specially directed, were keeping themselves as much as possible in the background. There is a division, it seems, in their counsels; a small minority being for resistance, while the large remainder would gladly flee into some safe shelter during the advance of our troops. After all, it seems that the actual invading force may not consist of more than 7,000 men, with a reserve of 1,600 in Hazara. What becomes of the remaining ten or eleven thousand, who were reported on their way up? Are they all to make up the reserve? Two strong brigades with ten guns, under Brigadiers Bright and Vaughan, anyhow form the advanced force, which was to move in two columns towards the Black Mountain. A reconnoitring party on the Kubbul Hills came in sight of a breastwork manned by a few dozen of the enemy. No shots however were exchanged. The enemy were said to be keeping up their courage on the hills fronting Oghee with tom-toms and waiving of flags; but no one expected them to show fight when the time came.

THE Commander-in-Chief has specially thanked the 20th Punjab Infantry for their "admirable march" from Lahore to Abbotabad "during the most inclement weather." Not to speak of the distance only, 232 miles got over in eleven days, there was the "intense" heat of the season, and the two rivers, Chenab and Jhelum, "being in flood, were necessarily traversed

by boats." Nor was that all, for "it is matter of record that the Chenab alone is between two and three miles broad."

Two telegrams received last week direct from India give us much later news from the Punjab frontier. According to one of them, which only took twenty hours in its passage home from Bombay, General Wilde advanced with part of his force from Oghee in the Agroah valley on the 3rd October. On the heights above Koodgullie—a pass, we presume, leading into the hills on the north side of Hazara—the enemy made some kind of stand; but owing to their weak numbers, to say nothing of the fire from our Snider rifles, were speedily driven off, and the troops were to advance again the next morning. A second telegram, dating three days later from Bombay, informed us that the hill tribes, already tired of offering a vain resistance, were endeavouring to make terms with the Indian Government. If this be true, and the terms we offer be not too hard for their acceptance, it is possible that the campaign may come to an earlier end than the scale of our preparations seemed to foretoken. But it is useless to speculate while we are still in the dark as to the ulterior purposes of the Indian Government.

THE posture of affairs on the North-Western Frontier would be easier to make out, if we knew exactly on what terms the Akhoond of Swat stands with his neighbours and with ourselves. It is commonly believed that he has turned his arms against the Wahabees or Hindustani settlers in Bonair, and forced them to take refuge with the neighbouring tribe of Chiggunzais. That hardly looks like enmity to the British power. But according to "subsequent advices" he has made peace with his late foes, on condition, we presume, of their making common cause with him and the neighbouring tribes against the Feringhie. His son is even named as one of the two chief leaders in the coming crescentade. If this be true, the Akhoond must by this time have found good reason to repent his rashness.

THE last sitting of the Bombay Bank Commission came off on September 9. Messrs. J. Stuart, Balfour, and Chapman were examined chiefly as to the best way of supervising the Bank's affairs in future, whether by one or more Government directors, by a Government auditor, or by a Government inspector. They were also consulted as to the expediency of the present financial arrangements between the Government and the Bank. According to Mr. Chapman, those arrangements benefit the Government more than the Bank. Mr. Stuart held that the relations between the two parties could not be satisfactory, so long as the Bank of Bengal retained its agency in Bombay. At the end of the sitting Sir C. Jackson gave notice of the Commission's intended departure by the steamer of September 26. The scene will now shift to England.

AN end is reported to the little war in Keonghur or Keonjhur, whichever is the right spelling. Two of the ringleaders have given themselves up. These with the Ranie, the real author of the outbreak, and some other prisoners, have been sent off to Cuttack with one of the Madras regiments. The other was to return at once to Ranchie. Two hundred armed police remain in the district under Lieutenant Johnstone. There has after all been very little fighting, but much sickness among the troops employed. A difficult country and an unhealthy climate were their chief foes. The Bengal police seem to have vied with the Madras sepoys in doing their duty.

LAST year's epidemic of cholera has told upon the death-rate of the British troops in India. Out of 1,071 deaths in the year, 479 were due to cholera, the seeds of which were carried in all directions from the Hurdwar fair. Fever, apoplexy, and liver disease helped to raise the percentage of deaths to close upon thirty-one per thousand. As usual, the soldiers' wives and children were the heaviest sufferers; the former losing 46·21 and the latter 96·91 per thousand. But for the cholera however the year would have been a remarkably healthy one. In Bengal Proper, Behar, Oudh, and Southern India, the percentage of deaths from cholera was comparatively trifling. In Northern India, where it raged the fiercest, so little good was done by moving the men out into camp, that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered a further inquiry into the use of such a step.

A WORSE scourge even than cholera seems to be impending over no small part of India. For want of some of the rain which has washed away the villages and ruined the crops of Bombay and Bengal, the greater part of Northern India is trembling on the brink of famine. In the Punjab *atta* had gone up to eleven seers the rupee. There, in Rajpootana, and all over the North-Western Provinces, the natives were offering up frequent prayers for rain. The Ganges Canal was said to be running low, and the premature coolness of the weather seemed to forbid the likelihood of more rain. In some parts of Bengal the same want of moisture at a critical moment threatens the same results to the rice crops which in Lower Bengal have suffered from an excess of moisture.

THE official reports of the floods in Western India tell a sad tale of damage done over a wide tract of country. In Ahmedabad 9,566 houses, valued at £100,000, have been destroyed; 2,000 in Veerungaum; 1,000 in Dholka and Patree; besides many hundreds in other parts of Guzerat. Several villages have been washed away, and the damage everywhere, to houses, crops, live stock, and movable property has been very great. Kaira, Baroda, Surat, and Broach have suffered only less than Ahmedabad. In the last-named city twenty-seven inches of rain fell in four days. A great part of the cotton, sugar, and grain crops in Guzerat has been destroyed, but the wheat could be sown again. Happily the loss of life has been very small—hardly a score of persons known to have perished. Measures of relief were at once instituted by Government, and the grants of public money have been quickly supplemented by private subscriptions, in which the natives have borne their full share.

THE rewards so lavishly showered on the heroes of the bloodless campaign in Abyssinia have failed to give the needful satisfaction in all quarters. People complain that after all too many of the wrong men came in for the highest honours, so that some of the right men were left without their share. Captain Holland, for instance, according to the *Times of India*, has only got "an evanescent brevet majority" for doing the real work of Colonel Phayre's department. Major Mignon again, who really headed the Commissariat, gains only a step in rank. Captain Hand, of the Transport Train, deserved something more than a brevet majority. Perhaps he did, but the *Times* ought by this time to know that honour and desert are often strangers to each other in this world. But all this clamouring for reward on account of duty done seems rather childish. When the next campaign takes place, we hope that everybody will be remembered. Make every private a corporal, and every subaltern a field officer; give all the camp-followers pensions for life; and make the head of the Commissariat a field-marshal. Even then however we fear the old grumbling would make itself heard. There is no pleasing everybody.

IF Prosunno Coomar Tagore has left £2,000 to his family idol, and nothing but his name to his disinherited Christian son, he has attempted that sort of vain amends which people of his temper are wont to do. The charity which ought to have begun at home has relieved itself in bequests of £10,000 to the Native Hospital, £10,000 to the Calcutta Charitable Society, and £30,000 for endowing a Law-Professor in the Calcutta University. We hope his son will not greatly grumble at the charity which leaves him penniless for the benefit of his countrymen at large.

ONE of Lord Dalhousie's creations, Port Canning, is threatened with early extinction. A year's grace has been

conceded to it by the Bengal Government. If at the end of that time it shows no signs of material amendment, if the trade that ought to have benefited the younger city at the head of the Mutlah still persists in crowding up the Hooghly, Port Canning will be left to its fate; for, says Mr. Grey, "the Government would not be justified in imposing on the public revenues further expenditure on account of the port, in the face of the fact that the result of all the endeavours to develop Port Canning as an auxiliary port to Calcutta, and as a commercial town, has been a failure," in spite of the £200,000 disbursed for that end by the State, to say nothing of £600,000 laid out on a railway which nobody will use. The Supreme Government however has not yet finally spoken, and many people are still confident of a great recovery for the place in good time. The railway has only just fallen into the hands of Government; the Rice Mills are hardly finished; and the stores despatched from the India-office have yet to reach the Mutlah—all good reasons for further delay.

LORD NAPIER—not the new one—left Madras again early in September on a six weeks' tour through the Tinnevely districts.

IN Madras itself the great topic of the day is the question of a breakwater, once more brought to the front by the collapse of the pier. This time, we hope, the question will get far beyond the stage of mere talk. Two schemes are already competing for acceptance. The first, that of M. de Closets, C.E., includes a breakwater a mile long, at a cost of a million sterling. M. Norfor, on the other hand, suggests the formation of a regular harbour at the Adyar, with docks between "Parry Castle" and the river.

THERE are no grounds, we understand, for the *Englishman's* statement that the Hon. Ashley Eden is going out as Secretary to Lord Mayo.

THE *Times of India* does no more than justice to the late Sir H. Lawrence in correcting the *Daily Telegraph's* absurd assertion about Sir Henry's betraying "a melancholy failure to comprehend the mutiny." It was a wonderfully bold misstatement for a journal which keeps an eminent Anglo-Indian or two on its staff—a misstatement we had hardly thought possible even to ordinary British ignorance of things Indian.

PEOPLE in India are looking eagerly forward to the happy moment when the Duke of Edinburgh is to set foot on Indian ground. As his Royal Highness, the captain of the *Galatea*, will not in all likelihood set sail before November, and has to call at various places by the way, his arrival in Calcutta will about coincide with the departure of the cold weather thence. The true season for durbars and receptions will have passed away, though the need for holding them will remain. If the Duke should find the work too hot for him however, he has only to get up steam and make the quickest of his way down the Hooghly, unless he prefers an easy railway ride to the foot of the Himalayas. His progress out there will anyhow lend some of its own splendour to the first appearance of the new Viceroy.

ANOTHER distinguished native is dead—the Hon. Gajala Lutchmanarsu Chutty, C.S.I., Member of the Madras Legislative Council, aged fifty years. In his earlier years he too displayed an active interest in the development of Hindu journalism and vernacular education. His eminence not only as an enlightened native, but still more perhaps as head of a great commercial house in Madras, led to his appointment in 1866 to a place in the Legislative Council. Failing health however is said to have hindered his taking much part in the Council's proceedings. Last year he received a Companionship of the Star of India—for what services we are not told.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Major Willington, 77th Regt., at Murrey, Sept. 1, aged 35. Capt. W. H. Crawhall, 38th Foot, at Hyderabad, Bombay Presidency, suddenly, Aug. 29. Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, 60th Rifles, son of Sir W. H. Dick Cunningham, Bart., at Bangalore, aged 22, Sept. 3.

Bengal.—Staff Asst. Surg. M. Manden, at Sangor, Aug. 31. The Rev. John Sharkey, M.A., Senior Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service, at Rostrevor, Ireland, aged 48, Sept. 19.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Lieut. and Mrs. Kitchen and two infants, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Poalton, Mr. H. Thompson.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ceylon, Oct. 15.—From Bombay.—Mr. Walter, Mr. S. A. Jackson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, October 14, 1868.

THE SAMNUGGUR TRAGEDY.

THE accident of March last on the Eastern Bengal Railway furnishes one more instance of the wonderful ease with which any rumour, however wild, will fasten on minds predisposed through ignorance or prejudice to believe anything. We all know how very hard it is to get at the true version of almost any fact even from witnesses the most truthfully inclined. John Bull himself under certain conditions will accept and propagate the wildest statements on no evidence at all. People of a more imaginative turn have naturally a keener appetite for untruths, and will let their bodily senses become willing slaves of their excited fancies. Our Hindu fellow-subjects seem pre-eminently gifted with the talent for imagining vain things. The worst of it is that so many of the stories they are prone to spread and swallow are very fruitful of mischief to their white rulers. Instances enough will readily occur to any one who has lived in India, or learnt anything of Indian history during the last twelve years. In the present case, as often happens, the mountain of falsehood grew out of a small heap of genuine fact. Samnuggur was the scene of a real accident, a collision resulting in the loss of ten or twelve lives, and in hurts more or less serious to about fifty others. A nervous or bewildered pointsman reversed the points while a train full of passengers was rushing by. Half the train being thus violently dislocated and thrown off the line crashed into another train that stood in a siding waiting its turn to go on. In the darkness and confusion that followed, it was easy even for frightened bystanders to imagine the worst, and a pretty tale of horror was soon spreading throughout Bengal. The deaths were multiplied, in regular Eastern fashion, by twenty, while the wounded were reckoned, with wonderful moderation, at not more than two hundred. It was also given out that many bodies had been burned on the spot to evade inquiry, and that many more had been hurried away in a special train to Kooshtia, where they were all tumbled into the Ganges. Horrible stories were also told regarding the treatment of the wounded, some of whom were bundled into carriages full of dead, while the rest lay untended about the platform for several hours.

So widely were these rumours spread, that at last the Local Government ordered an inquiry that should serve to make their falsehood as widely known. The Railway Passengers' Protection Society, having got the concession for which at first they had vainly clamoured, soon began to find fault with the way in which the inquiry was managed. Being refused leave, we

think unwisely, to send an attorney to watch the proceedings, they declined to furnish their promised share of witnesses, and protested beforehand against the Committee's conclusions, whatever these might be. The inquiry however was carried on without them. Every effort was made by the Committee to get at the truth. Reporters for the native press attended the sittings, of which fifteen were held in seven different places. A great many witnesses were carefully examined with the help of two Bengallie interpreters; and the police were set to try and winnow out the chaff from the evidence of some of the more extravagant witnesses. One of these latter, the native who professed to have seen the burning of the dead bodies on the night of the accident, could not find the spot which he had just before carefully described as the scene of that dark ceremony. It is curious to note too that the men who witnessed the most dreadful parts of the asserted tragedy, who saw piles of dead and dying, wounded men vainly crying for help and water, and bodies heaped for burning on the broken carriages or packed off to drown in the Ganges, stood idly by at the time of the accident, and by their own confession gave no help to those who wanted it. "Did the wounded call for help?" one of them is asked. "Yes." "Why did you not help them?" "I was not asked." Another simply states that he gave no help. A third excuses himself for his selfish backwardness by pleading his scared state of mind and the custom which forbids men of one caste from touching the dead bodies of another.

The results of the inquiry reduce the tale to credible proportions. Out of 257 passengers ten died outright and three afterwards, while not more than fifty in all were wounded. This, no doubt, is bad enough. The wounded by their own showing, "were treated with great care and attention by the railway officers and servants." Three surgeons with dressers looked after all who were hurt. The story of wounded men left alone on the platform explains itself by the fact that two men were "designedly placed on the Barrackpore platform by the surgeon," as the best mode of treating them for the time. The labours of the officials were greatly hindered by the apathy of the bystanders—not an uncommon event in India—who "were able to assist, were asked to assist, and refused to assist." And these are the people who brought charges of neglect against those who amidst all drawbacks did their duty as they best could! We are told however that many native gentlemen and some villagers "took the wounded into their houses and treated them kindly."

As for the dead bodies, all that could be found were laid out for recognition a whole day and a-half; about as long a time as such a thing can safely be done in such a climate. The story of dead and wounded being carried off by train to Kooshtia resolves itself into the simple process of shunting carriages in the dark; while the alleged burning of dead bodies dwindles into a bonfire of broken carriages, lighted for the greater comfort of the wounded. Finally, with regard to the treatment of the police who came up to help, it turns out that no time was lost in sending for them, that they "were not turned out of the station, nor prevented from seeing what was going on;" but that those who came up first, being "totally unfit for the emergency," were "very properly prevented from interfering with the clearing of the wreck and removal of dead and wounded." All property found moreover was given into their charge. How much of it ever came out of their hands again is a question which the committee wisely shirks answering.

The accident itself seems directly traceable to one of the commonest sources of disaster on Indian lines. It arose from the pointsman "reversing his points during the passing of a train, which action is apparently involuntary, and arises from want of nerve and the irresolution common among the natives of this country." Had the points been locked, the accident would not have happened. But the system of simple lever points, that need some force to hold them over during the passage of a train, however well suited to English pointsmen, is evidently fraught with danger in the hands of the irresolute, weaknerved Bengallie.

WHAT NEXT, AND NEXT?

THE recent telegrams from Bombay set at rest all speculations as to the further advance of the army placed a few weeks ago under the command of General Wilde. Whatever else is still uncertain, we know once for all that the force got together on the Hazara frontier is not to be dispersed because the Hussunzais have run away. On the 3rd of this month General Wilde had marched from Oghee into the enemy's country at the head of an army which, including all reserves, was reckoned some time back at twenty thousand strong. Some such move indeed seemed inevitably to follow the assembling of so large a force; for who could believe that twenty thousand men were hurried up into Hazara merely to renew the feat of that French king who, having marched up the hill, straightway marched down again? Evidently something more than a mere demonstration was in the wind against an enemy whose actual strength would have been easily outmatched by a single brigade of British troops. It is clear, too, that Sir John Lawrence, if he did at first set his face against any movement on so large a scale, has yielded his own opinion either to the arguments employed by Sir William Mansfield and Sir Henry Durand, or to the teaching, maybe, of those later events which to us in this country are still a secret. Are any other tribes mixed up with the Hussunzais in this present quarrel? One of the telegrams received last week from Bombay seems to suggest an answer in the affirmative, for it tells us that "the resistance of the hill-tribes is coming to an end," and that "some of the belligerents are endeavouring to make terms with the Government." Now, we have hitherto heard of the Hussunzais alone as being in arms, a tribe whose turbulence was easily quelled in 1852 by about nine hundred of our soldiers armed chiefly with the Brown Bess of the period. Have any other of the tribes between Hazara and the left bank of the Indus since taken up their cause, at a time too when all the Indian papers were assuring us that the little Hussunzai squall had blown itself out, and that no more clouds were visible anywhere along the horizon? Must we suppose that the people of Swat and Bonair and the Wahabee fanatics of Sitana were merely cutting each other's throats and plundering each other's goods, by way of blind or prelude to some preconcerted movement against a common foe, whose love of order and of peaceful trade was becoming too sore a burden on their lawless habits and unbending orthodoxy? Or is General Wilde's march from Oghee the inevitable result of some deep-laid plan conceived in the viceregal council-room months before a few score of Hussunzai raiders swooped down on the lonely police-station in the Agroah Valley?

Be that as it may, we cannot help feeling some little anxiety about the probable issue of the present move. Where will it end and how? Ever since 1850 the military snowball on the North-West Frontier has kept rolling and growing bigger. During the first six years our frontier campaigns, however incessant, seldom required the efforts of more than two or three thousand men. In 1856 however more than 4,500 were sent against the Meeranzais; and a still larger force had to rout out the Sitana fanatics in the year following. In 1861 more than five thousand men were employed against the Wazeries. The Sitana campaign of 1863 brought nearly six thousand of our troops into the field. Yet larger was the scale required for the campaign of 1866 against the Afreedies. And now we find twenty thousand of all arms mustered for a grand move, Heaven knows whither, against some new disturbers of the public peace. Here is a force some thousands stronger than that which drove the Sikhs from the fields of Moodkee and Chilianwalla, and as strong as that with which Sir John Keane conquered Afghanistan. The little gathering has swollen into an army almost as numerous as the whole population of the hills that border Hazara. Whither is that army wending, and for what purpose?

One would almost imagine that Cashmere or Kabul was to be its ultimate goal; only nobody has yet assumed or hinted at the open disloyalty of Rundheer Singh, and no English or

Anglo-Indian statesman dreams of annexing Afghanistan. But perhaps we are going merely to rectify our frontier by taking in some hill country on the left or the right bank of the Indus, or both? Even in that case so powerful a force seems a mere waste of strength. Or has the Indian Government turned vicious against the Wahabee exiles from British India, and made up its stern mind to extinguish that source of danger at any price? Well, we should think that even a hangman's job of that nature might be thoroughly executed by half the number now marching under General Wilde's orders. Anyhow there is moderation in all things, and in this instance we seem to be taking an infinite deal of trouble for a comparatively poor result.

We may safely put out of court all speculations founded on the idea of any hostile movement got up between Shere Ali and his Russian or Persian neighbours. Enough to remember that the new Ameer has sufficient trouble on his hands without making an enemy of a Power that could any day march another avenging army to Cabul, if it saw good reason to do so. It is absurd to suppose that the Affghans have yet forgotten the way in which Nott and Pollock wiped out the memories of Jugdulluk and the Khoord-Cabul. No fear of Affghan prowess would ever keep us out of Afghanistan, once it seemed worth our while to enter in. The time for that move however is surely not yet come.

But suppose these twenty thousand men succeed in teaching some person or persons unknown a useful lesson, what then? How long will the teaching serve its purpose? One might compound with a little more annexation, if thereby the peace of the frontier could be assured for, say half a century. But is it not likelier that a few years hence another outbreak would have to be dealt with by a yet larger force and a new annexation? There is the difficulty which we have to face. The heads of the Hydra will keep growing again, and where is that game to stop? Unlucky was the day that first saw us masters of Peshawar. The line of the Indus once overstepped, it is very hard to say where we should or might ultimately fix the north-western bounds of our Indian Empire. What is the use of conquering one range of hills, if another and yet another towers behind it? Why make a second and a third step forward into a slough whose further edge remains invisible? To give the Peshawar Valley back to its old Afghan masters may be out of the question; but to pierce deeper and deeper into the adjacent highlands in quest of a safe frontier line seems to us a task as hopeless as the attempt of Schiller's pilgrim to reach the horizon. When we have conquered the Swatties and the Yusufzais, fresh tribes of predatory Afghans will provoke us to fresh interference, and so the ball will keep on rolling until we have scaled the barriers of the Hindu-Khoosh and found ourselves face to face with another sort of foe.

Correspondence.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Would any of your readers who may have come recently from North-west India to Bombay *via* Nagpore kindly inform me what the section of the journey between that place and Jubbulpore is like? I mean, could ladies and children travel on the intercalary bit between the two railways, without discomfort of an exaggerated nature, and with possibilities of milk, hot water, occasional repose, and so on?—Yours faithfully,
P. B.

THE BONUS FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As it is generally considered that the promise of Parliament with regard to the compensation to Indian officers for the loss of their bonus has not been carried out by the authorities, either in England or Calcutta, it is proposed that Parliament be again petitioned to redress our grievance: if any officers who coincide with this view will communicate with "A. B. C.," care of Smith, Elder, and Co., 45, Pall Mall, they

will receive further information, and any assistance they may require.

I consider the deduction of the extra pension an injustice; for this reason, that it was given to induce senior officers of the Indian army to retire, the amount of pension being entirely regulated by the nearness of the officer to his off- reckonings; that it could have no reference to the loss of the bonus the following instances, out of many similar ones, will prove beyond a doubt:—

G.—A regimental lieutenant-colonel, of July, 1853, retired December 31, 1861, receiving an extra pension of £450.

C. and J.—Regimental lieutenant-colonels, of July, 1857, retired December 31, 1861, receiving extra pensions of £260. These officers were not entitled to a bonus.

For this reason regimental lieutenant-colonels were of no value to their regiments with regard to purchase, as their retiring merely gave a *line*, not a *regimental* step. On the other hand I, a newly promoted regimental major, received, on retirement, an extra pension of £150, being a loser by the amalgamation of a bonus of £3,500.

My extra pension is in reality only £60, as by retiring on December 31, 1861, I had to give up my colonel's pension for that of lieutenant-colonel, having only a few months more to serve, and that in England on sick leave for the former. I know of a still harder case, where a regimental major of 1859 only wanted *four days' service* for a higher pension; but the date of retirement being fixed for December 31, 1861, he had to take the lower pension, losing by that £100 per annum, his extra pension being £180. He therefore costs the Government £80 per annum, and loses a bonus of £3,000.—All the above are stern facts, for the truth of which I can vouch, and remain, &c.,

A STRUGGLER FOR REDRESS.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Without fully entering into any of those numerous schemes already advocated in your and other journals regarding the Indian Staff Corps, allow me to point out a simple, and, I think, easy mode by which a very great saving annually may be effected to the State, agreeable to its military subordinates.

It is admitted that there are now in India particularly, since the new organisation, more field officers than are required for regimental duty, drawing at the very lowest a monthly stipend of rupees 640—in pounds sterling an annual salary of £768. The arduous duties that these officers now perform are their turn of duty as field officer of the day whenever it occurs, according to the roster kept at each military station, sitting occasionally on courts-martial, house board valuations, and courts of requests; the above is about the total amount of work that supernumerary field officers are now called on to perform. I consider that Government might, with great prudence, allow a number of those officers to reside in Europe on furlough, £290 odd, or say £365 per annum, every eighteen months so passed to count as one year towards retiring pension; these officers when required by the State should be available for duty in India.

The advantages to be derived are—1st. An annual saving to the State of £403 on each officer who accepted furlough of £365, the difference between Indian and English pay.

2nd. The reserve in Europe (a bracing and healthy climate) of a number of experienced officers who, when required, could be called and relied on for duty in India.

It is exceedingly likely croakers will argue that most field officers are married men with families, and could not afford to live in Europe on such a pittance. The offer is optional to those who like to accept it; moreover, they might be permitted to return to India when so inclined. It is clear, so long as they remained in Europe that the above annual saving would be effected. Or the croakers may say £365 is a colonel's pension. The reply is simple; look at the saving to the State of £403 on each officer who resides in Europe. If less than £365 be offered, few could afford to accept it; if more, the State would not be much of a gainer. Most propositions that I have read of strike me as aiming at too great a cost to the State for the retirement of its field officers. Government could never be expected with prudence to grant that which would not be a saving and benefit to itself.

In conclusion, allow me to make a digression, and to state that I consider the creation of wing commands into staff appointments under the new organisation was most impolitic, unprecedented, regardless of proper courtesy and respect to a vast

number of old, valuable, and tried military officers; men who had chosen to pass the remainder of their service in military harness. Tantamount to an insult to all unpassed men, it is no argument to say that prior to the new arrangement all regular commands were held only by passed men. Such was the case, but it is not a parallel; in the latter it was optional for the individual so offered to accept the appointment or not; by the new arrangement it is made compulsory. It was the policy of Government to have kept all the military commands for unpassed men, and given to the passed all the former staff and civil employ.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, yours very faithfully,

AN OLD FIELD OFFICER.

London, 7th October, 1868.

Notices of Books.

Indian Ballads and other Poems. By William Waterfield. Smith, Elder, and Co. 1868.

This is a thoroughly readable volume of good honest verse, that flows freely, with a graceful music of its own, through many different channels. We are not aware if these poems are the first fruits of Mr. Waterfield's muse; but anyhow they attest the ripe workmanship of a literary graduate, enhanced by no small amount of true poetic fire. In spite of Horace's canon against "middling poets," we are thankful to listen to such strains as the present singer woos our ears withal. When the nightingale is silent, shall we turn a deaf ear to the thrush or the wren? If Mr. Waterfield is neither a Tennyson nor a Browning, he is no mere echo of these or other bards; and he certainly rises far indeed above the level of Tupper. The loudest suggestion of Tennyson's manner may be heard in the stanzas on "Rukmini;" in this for instance:—

With voice of music and of song,
O'er silken carpets, down the street,
The gay procession moved along,
The bridegroom's haughty train to meet.
The banners floated from the towers,
The city shone in all her pride;
The stately gates were wreathed with flowers,
And all were glad except the bride!

But after all the echoes are few and faint, and the author handles his metres and works out his ideas with the freedom and force of a self-sustained artist.

In the former respect he is at once daring and successful. And his metres, for all their variety and wilful irregularity, seem generally suited to his subjects. The short but stately measure of the "Hymn to Indra," the brisk trochaic movement of "The Churning of the Ocean," the long Alexandrine cadences of the "Lamentation of Aja," and the ever-changing rhythm of the "Lament on the Death of Epaminondas," may be taken as fair examples of our meaning. In the last-named poem Mr. Waterfield has made his longest and, let us add, his highest flight. The metre, which shifts from stanza to stanza, not with the recurrent irregularity of Gray's Bard, but with the wilder yet equally effective license of Dryden's Ode to St. Cecilia, is handled throughout with much skill and feeling for rhythmical form. Here is a sample, no better than the rest.

Wanderers, taik ye of rest and ease?
Apollo doth not hear.
Why do ye seek yon gloomy trees,
Nor dream that fate is near?
Ye claim of your chief the rights of the grave,
And vengeance sweet in death;
Ye lie in the dragon's cave,
Destroyed by his baleful breath.
Cadmus strong in the favour of Jove
Fearlessly enters the fatal grove;
The fight is done,
And the victory won,

And he stands alone in a lonely land beneath the setting sun.

* * * * *
By the gods with favour eyed,
And to Venus's daughter wed,
In his children and his bride
Blest the life that Cadmus led;
Till all-controlling fate
Came upon them from above:
One died by Juno's hate,
And the son of Saturn's love.
Inflamed by frenzy, one
Destroyed her royal son;
And one (her offspring dead,

By him who gave them birth in madness slain,
Across the white Megarian plain
In hasty terror fled,—

Then leaping from the rocky height, she plunged beneath the main;
While from Juno, ne'er relenting, on the hated town,
And on Laius' royal race a greater evil fell;
Till he, the nameless stranger, to whom we gave the crown,
Unwitting wrought the baleful deed that tongue may never tell.

In this ever-varied, yet always strong, musical, and stately measure, the whole poem moves along, retracing the events of old Theban history and legend from the days of Cadmus to those of Epaminondas, and rich in allusions like those which crop up in the foregoing extract. There is a noble passage, which we have not space to quote, regarding "great Messene's hero-shades," and the opening invocation to Atê strikes the fitting key-note of a poem not unworthy to compare with some of the choruses in *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*.

But the author is equally at home in the classic lore of India as in that of Greece. More than half the volume consists of Indian ballads, which reproduce in generally pleasing forms a number of tales and incidents culled from the Vedic Pantheon. There is plenty of sustained power of feeling and expression, as well as graceful scholarship, in the "Fourth Avatâra" and the "Destruction of the Yâdavas;" two poems which, with the help of an occasional note, may be read with interest by any lover of good verse and of stories that touch the heart or fire the imagination. "The Song of Kalindi" clothes the love of the Sun's Daughter for Krishna with the charm of an Indian idyll, steeped in local colour, but breathing the common language of all climes. We have only room for one stanza:—

The skies are bright with cloudless light,
Like silver shells that float;
The stars and moon loom large by night;
The lilies launch their boat;
Fair laughs the plain with ripened grain;
With birds resounds the brake:
Along the sand white egrets stand;
The wild fowl fill the lake.
Come, Krishna! let thy servants soon
Thy perfect beauty see:
The water-lily loves the moon,
And I love thee.

In "Amba" we have a more lurid picture of a fiercer kind of love, relieved in stanza 5 by an exquisite night-scene, where

All was moveless and still and calm,
Save the wind as it sighed through the groves of palm
And the fireflies flickering midst the trees.

But the reader must turn to the book for further edification. Göthe's few lines on Evening Rest are about as well translated as such lines could be. Some of the Album Verses might have safely been omitted; but the greatest part of the volume invites almost unqualified praise. It is hardly fair indeed to talk of it as middling poetry, so thoroughly does it satisfy almost every requirement of high poetic art. British India has never before, we think, produced anything at once so finished and so original.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

REDUCTION OF NATIVE TROOPS.

The *Madras Times*, quoting the assertion of military men who are in a good position in every way to form an opinion on the point, that the maintenance of so large a native army as that of Madras is not rendered necessary by any present or probable necessities of State, would yet be glad to see the reduction of its strength brought about by gradual and easy methods rather than by the more violent and, in a measure, humiliating scheme of disbandment. Just as among the commissioned officers, so among the Sepoys themselves, no recruits might be taken in until the surplusage had been reduced by the agency of retirements or deaths. However much their rulers may now forget the flagitious reduction of the 18th Regiment N.I., it is not to be supposed that the men of other corps have ceased to talk about that act of grave injustice by which their cruelly maligned fellow-soldiers of former days were punished, and it is unreasonable to expect that the Sepoys whose livelihood and social status are now in jeopardy will retire to their homes in altogether a placid frame of mind. Without for a moment meaning any discourtesy to those men, we think that, taking human nature as we find it, their loyalty may be affected by the rough treatment that shipwrecks their fortunes. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that a considerable reduction is possible, and for financial purposes expedient, is there no means by which it can be effected without making enemies, perhaps, of men who a decade since stood staunch to their colours, and turned a deaf ear to the

seductions of the propagandists of their nationality and religion. A faithful servant, who has proved his worth in days of imminent peril, is entitled to much consideration when fortune smiles again on his employer; and, simply as a matter of worldly wisdom, we think the Government should allow itself to be actuated by some feeling of gratitude when retrenchments are suggested by Finance Ministers. And it has to be always borne in mind by a far-seeing administration that, however remote and improbable the danger may be that would warrant the maintenance of a large army, the time may come when it will be absolutely necessary for our existence here to attempt to revive military ardour with a view to the reformation of an adequate force. Our present cavalier treatment of our native troops is surely hardly calculated to inspire our subjects with confidence in us, or to encourage the sons of old soldiers to enlist in our army, should their services be some day required.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FURLOUGH RULES.

The *Pioneer* has good news for its friends of the uncovenanted service. Government has not flinched from justice because, compared with what was expected or asked for, it might look like prodigal generosity. The Government of India has sent home to the Secretary of State draft rules which will practically, if sanctioned, place the whole uncovenanted service on the same footing in respect of leave with the covenanted civil service. The same rules with regard to the proportion of pay to be enjoyed during furlough will apply to both. The rules, moreover, will apply to native and European officers alike, with this proviso—that "only half the amount of leave claimable" under the rules "can be taken in India." We think this a very ingenious, as it is a just, corrective of what would otherwise be an extravagance of liberality. It would be absurd, under ordinary circumstances, to give a native, whose home is close by, the amount of leave of absence which is allowed to Europeans, chiefly on account of the distance they have to go. But if a native official chooses to pass his furlough, or half of it, in Europe, he will enjoy all the advantages of his English colleague. In fact, no difference is made between Europeans and natives, except that where a man could have, for instance, a year's leave if he went to Europe, he can only take six months' leave if he remains in India. We imagine that these provisions must, for the nonce, choke even the ungrateful mendacity of the Bengali native papers; but there is no knowing. Their insolence will perhaps outstrip all the generosity of Government. Nevertheless, *advienne que pourra*, Government has done what it ought, and has done it spontaneously. No one anticipated or claimed for the native servants of the State such generous equity of treatment. On the other points, respecting which European Uncovenanted servants are anxious, the proposed rules are of a consistent liberality. The Furlough Committee deserves high honour for their reduction. Whether the Secretary of State will sanction them remains to be seen; but the wind at home sets for the moment towards fair treatment of the Indian services, and the English Government will hardly like to seem more illiberal than the Indian.

The *Indian Daily News* is happy to be able to state that the Uncovenanted Service leave rules have been disposed of by the Committee of Government Secretaries sitting at Simla to revise the Leave and Pension Rules of all branches of the services, and which, in June last, so satisfactorily dealt with the Civil and Military Furlough Rules. The Committee have in the present, as in the preceding cases, acted with a liberality which speaks well for them as regards their generous consideration for the members of the subordinate service, and their correct appreciation of the true interests of the State as an employer. An intimation had come out from the Home Government, that all leave taken by Uncovenanted servants should be deducted from service in estimating claims to pension. This the Committee considered themselves bound to at once throw overboard, and such was done. The Committee are of opinion that all distinction between sick leave and furlough should be abolished. They further recommend that in the period of twenty-five years' service entitling to pension, six years' leave on half salary of appointment be allowed, and they consider that three years of this maximum of leave may be to Europe, the other three to be taken in India. Should an uncovenanted servant overstay his leave in England he may lose his appointment, but will not have his name struck off the rolls of the service. His leave allowance will further be reduced, and should the overstay be long, or without some reasonable excuse, his appointment will be permanently conferred on another, and it will have become a matter for consideration by the Head of the Department to which he belongs, whether his removal from the service should not be recommended. The rules are to apply to all Uncovenanted servants drawing salaries of Rs. 100 a month and more, up to Rs. 1,200 a month; and in their spirit will leave be granted to employes drawing less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 10. To native employes the three years' leave to Europe will not be allowed; and in the cases of both Europeans and natives all leave taken in India is to count as deduction from the maximum of six years. These rules will shortly be on their way to the Secretary of State for approval and sanction, and it is not anticipated that any alteration of importance will be made in them by Sir Stafford Northcote, who has hitherto generally shown himself liberally disposed towards the services.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BENGAL ZEMINDARS.

The *Englishman* holds that whether the Permanent Settlement was a politic measure, and whether the Government are bound to abide by it, are different questions. Though we are of opinion it was a most impolitic and short-sighted measure, we are not prepared to advocate getting rid of it by a breach of faith, and that whether the Permanent Settlement was a contract or not. If, however, the Permanent Settlement was a contract, we entirely dissent from Baboo Joy Kishen Mookerjee's interpretation of it. It concerned the rent to be paid to Government by the Zemindar for his land, and not the amount of total taxation of all kiuds to which he was to be subjected. The rights secured to him in exchange for this rent all concerned the land, and did not extend to immunity from other taxation. The notion that the amount of land revenue payable by the landholder under the Permanent Settlement is in commutation of all other demands, on whatever account, is no doubt an old, deep-rooted, and naturally fondly cherished one, and we regret to say that it has been more or less encouraged by Indian Governments and Government officers from time to time. Such an interpretation has, however, never taken the form of a pledge, or formed the basis of positive legislation, and the Government is certainly not bound by it, as by the original settlement, if it is an obviously erroneous one, of which there can be little doubt. Education of the people was not part of the engagement entered into by the Government at the Permanent Settlement; and the Government, having determined to educate the people, has a right to call for funds for the purpose, independently of the land revenue. The question of the justice of taxing the Zemindars exclusively to provide funds for roads and education is a very different one from that of their immunity. So far we have considered the latter alone, nor so long as the landholders adhere to the ground they have taken up is there any occasion to discuss the former.

A NEW DANGER IN OUDH.

The *Lucknow Times* complains of a dangerous leaven that exists in the population of Oudh, and particularly that of Lucknow. A large body of men who found employment under the King's Government have been turned adrift, and may now be seen walking the streets in quest of a customer for a piece of old and worm-eaten shawl or a rotten turban that has seen better days. Their case is the more distressing as they are mostly gentlemen who would rather die than beg at another's door. They are accordingly dissatisfied with the present rule, and their discontent is the more dangerous because it is perfectly justifiable and honest. They have presented a petition to Government in which they confess themselves to be "really unfit for the service of their new masters, because they are so wedded to the ways and systems of working of the native Government that they can scarcely be of any use to the new Government." Government has already carefully selected for employment all the old Oudh officers who had sufficient qualifications, and if their number was few the misrule of the native sovereigns, and not the liberality of the British Government, is to be impugned. The present Chief Commissioner may be trusted to deal with this class as they deserve. The abolition of the Court has greatly reduced the population and the vice of Lucknow, which, so far as the natives are concerned, is a decaying city.

THE SIND AND PUNJAB FRONTIER.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks there are signs that many influential persons are disposed to treat the whole of the North West frontier question, and the Russian difficulty intimately related to it, not in accordance with the demands of fact, but of a preconceived system. As one party, with very limited perceptions of military and political probabilities, talks scornfully of the "Russian Phantom," so another party, whose broader outlook is distorted by impatience, insists that safety can alone be found in a fresh application, on a considerable and very perilous scale, of the sacred annexionist principles bequeathed to them by Lord Dalhousie. Whether they have to prescribe for a native State temporarily in the hands of a bad ruler, or frontier savages, excited by fanatics and inflamed by love of riot and plunder, the sovereign panacea is always the same. They would annex the native State, and enlarge the frontier. No remedy less heroic than the extinction of the first, and the thrusting forward of the second, has in their eyes any claims to consideration. Like Lord Stafford and the French Jacobins—extremes so frequently meet—they see no line of conduct except that expressed in the famous motto "Thorough." But statesmen, save when national existence is at stake, must use milder means, conducive to more enduring ends; and, in dealing with the present difficulties brought about by the hill tribes, as well as in preparing for any possible struggle with Russia, our rulers ought to be especially on their guard against an over-reaching policy. We need not annex, except for immediate defensive purposes—it would be reasonable for instance to run a line from Peshawur to the westward of Kohat—and a grave blunder will be made if those who advocate a fortified line from Candahar to Cabul should prevail. An extension of frontier on any great scale would only bring fresh difficulties of a like kind, so that we should merely exchange evils we have for evils not yet experienced. Our frontier policy hitherto has not been unsuccessful in restraining the tribes

Applied over a period of years with patience, vigour, and skill, it would probably reduce our restless neighbours to habits of comparative peacefulness and regularity. Moreover, a disturbed frontier is not without its uses, since it keeps part of the army employed and furnishes a school both of politics and arms. We need not say that this journal has any flinching dread or even morbid dislike of annexation. To promote and secure imperial interests we would annex until our flag waved on the shores of the Levant. It is because imperial interests are better secured by a moderate, prudent, and firm policy that we are adverse to the demands for further territorial acquisitions. Extended empire is often only another name for weakness and decay. It is a different thing altogether to make our present admirable frontier reasonably secure. At present armed demonstration is confined to the north-west, but of course the watchfulness of Government is not restricted to that quarter alone. More or less, there is reason to believe the whole line of the Trans-Indus is disturbed, and we should not be surprised to learn that some addition will be made to the 6,000 troops who are now posted in Sind. The recent advances of Persia in Seistan, the anarchy in Afghanistan, the effect of Russian movements towards Bokhara and the Oxus, the ferment throughout the Suliman range and in the mountains overhanging the Upper Indus, render it desirable that Sind should not be neglected. It is quite incredible that the Bombay Government should be at all likely to make light of the possible interruption of quiet in that quarter, and we may be sure that, if it be necessary, Government will not hesitate to rival in energy the proceedings in the Punjab. Forewarned is forearmed.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe in August and September, on medical certificate, under the new military furlough rules:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot (Commandant 38th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, from the 11th October to the 10th November, preparatory to Europe on the same account. 11th Foot: Major Williams, from the 22nd February to date of embarkation, in extension of privilege leave (in cancellation of the leave granted in G.O. of the 4th April last). 19th Foot (2nd battalion): Captain Kirby, to England *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation. Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Gough, v.c. (Commandant 5th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, from the 20th September to the 20th October, preparatory to Europe; Captain Shakespear (2nd Squadron Officer 5th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for one month, from the 19th October, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Royal Artillery: Brevet Major Bogle (Commanding No. 5 battery, 25th brigade), to England, on urgent private affairs, from the 28th July, 1868, to the 28th January, 1869 (in cancellation of the leave granted in G.O. of the 4th September). 21st Hussars: Assistant Surgeon Munday, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. 1st Foot (1st battalion): Captain Creag, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. For twenty months (one year and four months as furlough), Surgeon Major Playfair, M.D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Agra. 49th Foot: Captain Cresswell, to England, for six months, from the 7th November, on urgent private affairs. 2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieutenant Greateorex, to remain in England, from the 4th August, 1868, to the 3rd February, 1869, on private affairs, in extension. 7th Hussars: Lieutenant Bennett, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, under the new military furlough rules:—Captain Dundas, late 38th Native Infantry, to Kusowlie, from July 23, for three-and-a-half months; Lieut. Bicknell, 38th Foot, to Kurrachee, from August 12; Ensign Seton, 85th Foot, to Murree, from August 12 to October 10; Honorary Major (Paymaster) Macdonnell, 88th Foot, to remain at Murree, from August 13 to October 15; Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, Commandant 45th Native Infantry, to remain at Mussoorie, from June 16 to October 15; Lieut.-colonel Swinburne, 4th Hussars, to Bombay, on urgent private affairs, from July 27 to date of embarkation; Captain Taylor, 19th Hussars, to remain at Nynee Tal, from July 31 to October 15, in extension; Lieut. Reilly, B Battery F Brigade R.H.A., to Simla and Mussoorie, from August 19 to October 15. The under-mentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—Majors Pond and Hallett, Bengal Staff Corps, Aug. 16; Surgeon Hayes, Medical Department, Aug. 16. Captain Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class Mysore Commission, for three months; Lieut. Campbell, attached to the 15th N.I., to Dalhousie, from July 26 to October 15; Lieut. Carmichael, 5th Lancers, to remain at Nynee Tal, from August 4 to October 15; Lieut. Grundy, 6th Foot, to Murree, from August 15 to October 15; Ensign Browne, 58th Foot, to remain at Calcutta, from Aug. 15 to September 15, in extension, to study the native languages; Royal Horse Artillery: Assistant-Surgeon Lewer (D Battery, A Brigade), to Mussoorie, from 8th August to the 15th October; Lieutenant Bayley (No. 6 Battery, 24th Brigade) to remain in Cashmere, on private affairs, from 15th August to the 14th October, in extension; Lieutenant Downes (B Battery, 8th Brigade) to Almorah, from 25th July to the 30th November; Surgeon Guthrie, M.D. (5th Brigade), to Almorah, from the 1st August to the 30th of November.

Bengal.

HAZARA.

HAZARA FIELD FORCE, Sept. 1.—Nothing much stirring. All the big-wigs are at Abbottabad, heling each other to do nothing. No chance of an advance on the Black Mountain before the 10th or possibly the 15th of the month. In the meanwhile conflicting reports are constantly rife as to the numbers and intentions of our formidable enemy! The permanent disposition of the troops forming the two brigades is at last known. The first Brigade, under Brigadier-General R. O. Bright, 19th Regiment, consists of D Battery F Brigade R. H. A. (Renny's); H. M.'s 1-19th Regiment; 1 Squadron Guides; Headquarters and five troops 16th Bengal Cavalry; 2nd and 5th Goorkhas; 2nd Punjab Infantry; Major Hughes' Mountain Train; and De Bude's ditto. Captain E. W. Evans, 19th Foot, Brigade Major. The 2nd Brigade (Vaughan's) is composed of all troops now at, and in rear of, Abbottabad, consisting of 1st Battalion 6th Royals (Sniders); Detachment 77th Regiment; 10th and 24th P.N.I.; 3rd Sikh Infantry (at Hurrepore); and 1 Troop 16th Bengal Cavalry. Captain Cockburn, 1-6th Regiment, lately Acting Brigade Major at Pindee, has been appointed Brigade Major to this Brigade—the right man in the right place, and no mistake. Yesterday morning a portion of the troops now at Oghee started to make a reconnaissance of the surrounding country. Advancing up the Kabbul hills, which join the Black Mountain, they came upon a "sungah" or stone breastwork recently built by the enemy, and containing about six or eight of them. On the return of the reconnoitring party the number of the enemy was found to have increased to some forty or more. No shots, however, were exchanged, and the party returned to camp. Yesterday morning the enemy made a demonstration on the low hills adjoining Oghee—flags flying and tom-toms going. However, nothing came of it, and in all probability nothing will be done till the general advance takes place.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 9.

On moving in advance a standing-camp is to be formed at Agror, and the force then marches with what they can carry on their backs, or at the outside three mules per company; one for every three officers, and for the mess one for every three or four officers. A mule carries in the hills two maunds. The first move will be up the Black Mountain, which is about ten thousand feet high—"black" with pine forests. It extends about twenty-five miles, for ten of which from Durbund it runs parallel with the Indus. Swat and Bonair are at logger-heads. A force sent by the Akhoond of Swat has captured the fort of Zaidoolah Khan, one of the Bonair leading chiefs, and killed him and several of his family, the Bonairwals having, it is said, held aloof from contact with the holy Akhoond, and left Zaidoolah Khan to fight, with only his own followers to aid him. The Akhoond has also attacked the Hindustani Wahabees, and report says killed ninety. Certain information has been received of over forty graves having been dug by the Hindustanis after the fight. He has also ordered their expulsion from Bonair, and they and Feroze Shah are in a bad way. They will have to escape by ones and twos, for the Akhazyes, who hold the pass between Bonair and that part of the country and the Indus, have closed it, and refuse to grant a passage to any one. The people of the Black Mountain, the Hussunzyes, Chiguzyes, &c., are keeping quiet, probably strengthening every pass to the best of their ability, but there are said to be only two places where they can make a really strong stand. Hurrepore is reported to be very hot. Abbottabad, Manserah, and Oghee are hot by day but not at night; Soorsal is delightful by day but cold at night. The European troops have all turned into Khaki clothing, and washed the pipe-clay off their belts. They seem to like the change, and certainly look more service like; white or red clothes are visible on a march for a long distance off on a hill-side. The Deputy Inspectors-General of British and native troops are busy with medical and sanitary arrangements. Supplies and magazine stores are being collected in immense quantities at Rawul Pindee, and thence pushed on to the front; mules and baggage animals are going on from all parts.—*Englishman*, Sept. 9.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Oghee, September 3:—"Oghee, from where I now write, is situated immediately under the Black Mountain, or Kala Daka. Every night we are kept on the alert watching the signal lights of the enemy, which we can see very distinctly, as they are only some four or five miles distant. The tribes are, however, keeping very quiet, whether through love or fear no one here seems to know; but I should certainly say the latter. Oghee is to be the principal depot for supplies and commissariat stores, which are pouring in daily. We have at present only two regiments of Goorkhas—smart, active little soldiers—one cavalry regiment (16th B.B.), 160 men of the Guides (Cavalry), and two batteries of mountain train guns (Hughes' and de Bude's). We have no European troops here yet, but the right column, under the command of Brigadier General Bright, will come in to-morrow. No move will, however, take place beyond Oghee till the left column is prepared to march simultaneously. It is said by those best qualified to form an opinion that everything will be ready for the advance on or before the 15th; but from what I know of the difficulties of putting a field force into motion, and the time it requires, I should

say no movement to the front can possibly take place before the 20th, or probably the 25th. General Wilde has been expected here for some days past. He will probably arrive with the right column to-morrow. All this time he has been as busy as it was possible for a man to be, organising in person the equipment of his force. No one believes there will be any fighting worthy the name, for the Hussunzaies are anxious to tender their submission, and even give up the ringleaders in the attack on the police thanna. It is expected that one month from the time the advance is made will be quite sufficient to bring the tribes to their senses. No one expects the affair to last any longer."—*Pioneer*, Sept. 11.

No more troops are to be moved to the frontier, and it is understood that General Wilde's plans have been received at Simla, and are undergoing consideration there. Final orders may be expected to soon issue to the general, whose retributory expedition across the Black Mountains and through the Hussunzye country will not only soon commence, but will have terminated before the hill winter has set in. . . . There is no likelihood of any territory being annexed, though very possibly the Khan of Agror, who has hitherto exercised something like extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction in his fief, will soon be spoken of as the last of his house who exercised such powers. The Khan is a prisoner at Rawul Pindee, and as there probably will be forthcoming evidence that it was he who induced the Hussunzyes to break the peace, his reflections cannot just now be of a very pleasant character. Everything considered, it is evident that a little too much has been made of the row in Hazara.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 5.

CINCHONA CULTIVATION AT DARJEELING.

We have watched the progress of Cinchona cultivation in India with unremitting interest. The possibility of naturalising the most useful species of the cinchonas in British India was first pointed out by the prince of utilitarian botanists, the late Dr. Royle. He inferred, from an exhaustive comparison of the floras and climates of the Darjeeling, Cossiah, and Neilgherry Hills with those of the cinchona forests of South America, that the quinine yielding species could, with the usual precautions, be successfully naturalised in this country. It is now upwards of thirty years since Royle gave expression to this opinion. The question was subsequently taken up by Thomson Falconer and Anderson with the happy effect of committing the Government to undertake the experiment on a scale of such magnitude as to reduce to a minimum all conceivable chances of failure. The result has been the naturalisation of the cinchonas on the Neilgherries, the hilly regions of Ceylon, in Java, Jamaica, and British Sikkim, about twelve miles from the Darjeeling sanitarium. In all these localities the plants are reported to be thriving well. In most of them the yield of alkaloids from the bark has been abundant and satisfactory, and in none more so than in the bark sent home from Darjeeling and analysed by Mr. Howard, who found it to contain a larger proportion of the important alkaloids than in that of a corresponding age from the Neilgherries.

No one who has not personally inspected the plantations in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling can form an adequate notion of the gigantic difficulties that have been overcome, and the great work which has been steadily and silently accomplished. Owing to the unflinching perseverance, botanical knowledge, and administrative ability of Dr. Thomas Anderson, the Superintendent of Government Cinchona Plantations, every obstacle has been triumphantly surmounted; and what was regarded not long ago by some as a costly and extravagant experiment has now resulted in the successful naturalisation of the *C. succirubra*, *C. officinalis*, and *C. calisaya* in British Sikkim. These, by far the most valued of all the cinchonas, are flourishing at suitable altitudes on the Rungbee, Rishap and Rayen plantations with a vigour not exceeded in those of any other part of India, or in their congenial homes on the slopes and spurs of the Andes. And what is superlatively important is the fact that the *Cinchona calisaya*, which, according to the testimony of Mr. Markham, is shrubby, unhealthy, and stunted on the Neilgherries, is being cultivated with success in British Sikkim. This is the "Queen of the Cinchonas." The *C. succirubra* is also being cultivated on several tea plantations with unrivalled success. The same may be said of the results which have been obtained on the fine estate belonging to the "Pomony Cinchona Association." Such is the progress of this great enterprise that the day is not far distant when quinine and other important alkaloids produced by the Cinchona barks, *Quinidina*, *Cinchonidina* and *Cinchonine*, will become much cheaper than they now are. It is almost impossible to overrate the immense benefit which will be conferred upon the teeming millions of this and other marshy countries, when quinine and its allied alkaloids are brought within the reach of the poorest in the land. Then the malarious fever and the malarious poisonings which now sap the vitality of the rising generations of the indigenous and exotic population, and oppose a formidable barrier to the colonisation of the country by the reflux wave of the western races, will lose more than half their terrors and destructive powers. Then these anti-periodics—for according to the latest experience all these alkaloids are more or less febrifuges, and quinidina is in no way inferior to quinine itself—will be employed by all classes of the community, for the

prevention, amelioration, and cure of the endemic fevers of this and other malarious countries. From the costliness and scarcity of these alkaloids only a small percentage of the population can at present command the use of these inestimable remedies.

In a couple of years more the cinchonas at Darjeeling will be propagated from seed. All the expense and trouble of extension by cuttings will be dispensed with. Then the cultivation will spread with great rapidity. For all that will then be needful for the formation of a cinchona plantation will be to clear the ground, keep it free from weeds for a time, and sow the other seed. Such will then be the simplicity of the cultivation that the cinchona may, in the congenial soils of the Darjeeling spurs, be extended to a degree only limited by the law of supply and demand. Even now there is everywhere manifested a desire to stud the spare spaces in and around tea-plantations with these invaluable plants. The supply of bark will eventually become enormous, and that, too, before the lapse of more than a decade. The time has, therefore, come for Government to take timely measures for the extraction of the alkaloids from the Darjeeling barks on the spot. According to Mr. Broughton, the quinologist at Ootacamund, and Mr. Howard, the great quinine manufacturer, all the barks part with their alkaloids with greater ease and in greater quantity when fresh. Apart from the larger yield of alkaloids obtained from the Darjeeling than from the Neilgherry barks of corresponding ages—apart from the unparalleled success, at Darjeeling, in the naturalisation of the queen of the cinchonas, the *Calisaya*, the time is now approaching when a special officer should be appointed to separate and extract the alkaloids from the barks produced on the Government and private plantations on the spot whilst these are green and fresh. We recommend the selection of a cinchona alkaloid manufacturer, who should be an excellent chemist, for the plantations in British Sikkim.—*Friend of India*.

COAL IN INDIA.—II.

Before quitting the subject of the Raneeunge coal, some remarks on the number of collieries and the outturn of coal, from that source alone, may be of general interest. In 1839 the total outturn of coal from the Raneeunge collieries was 10 lacs of maunds, or about 35,000 tons of coal. In 1846 the amount was 25 lacs of maunds, and in 1860 it had increased to 90 lacs, or about 325,000 tons. In 1860 there were upwards of 50 collieries at work in the district, employing upwards of 20,000 persons (men, women, and children), and 27 steam engines. Some of the largest companies mined from 18 to 20 lacs of maunds (60,000 or 70,000 tons) of coal per annum; others on a smaller scale only turned out 20,000 maunds in the same period.

Since 1860, however, the number of collieries has increased, and the outturn now may be roughly estimated at about 500,000 tons. The thickness of the workable seams in the Raneeunge mines varies considerably. There is one of 35 feet at a place called Kasta, near the Adjaie river. As the off-bearing is slight, this very large seam of very fair coal is quarried. Quarries, as a rule, are disadvantageous, unless they can be drained, as in the rains they become flooded if there are no means of getting rid of the water easily, and many of them are too low to admit of the water being run off. At the Toposee mine there is a fine seam of 22 feet, 12 feet only of this seam was being worked in 1860. It frequently happens that the roof will not sustain itself when the whole of the coal is removed from between the pillars, in which case it is sometimes customary in the Raneeunge mines to have an arch of coal as a support. In other collieries the whole of the seam is taken clear out the whole thickness, of course the necessary posts and pillars being left as support for the roof. In an under cut quarry of the East Indian Railway, a seam of 17 feet was mined by double galleries, one above the other—the two being separated by a layer of coal 15 to 18 inches thick, which acted as a flooring to the miners who worked the upper tier. The width of the workings in this instance was 10 feet, and the coal being of a very hard slaty nature, was sufficiently firm to allow of a gang of ten men working in the upper gallery, and when often the coal flooring was only 9 inches in thickness.

The greatest depth that had been tried in 1860 was 230 feet, to which depth only one mine had then gone; it has not been exceeded much since, and the average depth may be reckoned at 100 feet. The mode of working varies with the localities. Some of the miners use picks, others use crow-bars, others wedges and heavy hammers. Where men are plentiful, and the workings spacious, the miners prefer long crow-bars, at which 8 and 10 men can work; these bars are from 10 to 12 feet in length, and are tipped with steel, and sharpened with a chisel edge. The miners commence at the foot of the seam, and cut in about 18 inches deep, with a height of 15 inches. One man guides the rod, and when the requisite amount has been undercut the over-hanging coal is "brought down" by repeated heavy blows of the same bar, and the exertion of the men who are working it.

The price paid in 1860 to the miners for coal at the pit's mouth was about 1 pice a maund of 80 lbs.—this rate has however been raised somewhat since that. The lights used are the ordinary chiragh, or common native saucer lamp; if a greater amount of light is necessary, the ordinary "mussal" or torch is used. No cases of fire-damp ever occur, or, if met with, are so very rare that they are not worth mentioning, and as the depth of the mines is so

small ventilating shafts at close intervals are easily constructed. The diameter of these seldom exceeds 7 feet; the working shafts are about 12 feet generally. The sandstone met with in the Raneeunge mines is very close and hard, and is much valued in Calcutta for paving purposes.

Indian miners are like their fellow-workmen in England, habitually careless and indifferent; and it is constantly requisite for the "overlookers" to see that they are not endangering their own lives and other peoples in their disregard of all precautions as they become callous to danger. Accidents from roof sinking are of repeated occurrence, yet loss of life seldom is met with, as Providence seems to watch over these people especially, even though they are too lazy to look after their own interests. Masses of rock, of many tons weight, have often fallen in on workings, during the absence of the miners, who would all have lost their lives had they been present, yet with these warnings before them, they still go on in happy-go-lucky way peculiar to a certain class of people in more occupations than mining even. The coal at Raneeunge after being "won" by the miner, is carried to the foot of the shaft by boys, in baskets or trucks. In the large mines the coal is raised in large iron kibles, holding from 400 to 600 lbs., by steam engines. In smaller collieries the kibles are raised by the "gins"—there being from 30 to 40 women to each "gin." Each gin works two kibles, one up and the other down. When there is no coal to raise the coal kibles are replaced by large buckets, and the water of the mine is drawn up by the "gins," in case the pumps may not have cleared it out. Blasting in the mines is seldom practised, although under European superintendence it is much used in open quarries, both for off-bearing and coal.

An analysis of the Burdwan coal gives the following proportions:—

Volatile matter ...	...	...	...	40	0
Carbon ...	...	...	...	46	2
Earthy matter ...	...	...	...	13	8

100 0

But the proportions of Raneeunge coal vary considerably, and those quoted above are not by any means the most favourable, but as they present a fair average they may be accepted as a good sample. The East Indian Railway Company naturally consume very large quantities of Indian coal on their extensive length of line, now upwards of 1,270 miles. They possess very valuable collieries, at a place called Karhurballe, situated about sixty miles in a direct line south of the railway at a station known as Luckeeseraie. There are some fine seams of coal at this spot, and it is said to be superior in quality to Raneeunge, but hitherto the great difficulty of carriage from the mines to the railway has prevented much from being done in it; but now that the new portion of the line known as the "Chord line" is approaching completion, it is the intention of the railway company to run a small branch from the Chord line to their collieries. As soon as they can complete the line and the through communication the saving in the item of coal in carriage to the North-west will be very considerable. At present all the coal destined for the upper stations in the North-west is despatched from Raneeunge, and as there is no direct route up from Raneeunge, it is necessary for the coal trains to come down from Raneeunge to Burdwan to get on to the main line (a distance of between fifty and seventy miles), but depending on the colliery the train leaves from in the Raneeunge district. With the Chord line open to Luckeeseraie, the company will be able to run their own coal direct from their mines to the north-west, at a saving in distance, as compared with Raneeunge, of over 300 miles.

There are several mines and coal quarries in the Rajmahal district, but many of them have closed, as the coal is inferior and will not compare with that of Raneeunge. The East India Railway were quarrying coal at two places, from 1853 to 1863, for purposes of brick burning. The coal was most abundant, there being no less than four workable seams of from seven to seventeen feet in thickness at one of the sites, and two seams of nine feet at another. This coal has been out of water for ages, being now found in a hill some hundred feet above the surrounding country. It is of a very dry friable nature, with a large proportion of sulphur and iron pyrites in it. It is fearfully hard in the seam, and when mined and stacked, is very liable to combustion (spontaneous); in fact, so much so, that it could not be stacked a greater height than three feet, without igniting. But it answered very well for the purpose to which it was put—viz., brick burning—and at the time when the railway was delayed for fuel to burn the bricks necessary to complete the bridges on the line it was found of great service; but as it was utterly useless for any other purpose, and would not do for locomotives, the quarries were abandoned when the line was opened.

Further up the Ganges, or about 400 miles from Calcutta in a north-westerly direction, are situated the Palamow coal-fields. These beds of coal have been known for many years, and even prior to the Raneeunge fields; but owing to their distance from the Ganges, and difficulties in getting it down, it has not met much favour, although it is superior in quality generally to the Raneeunge. An analysis of the two gives the following result:—

	Palamow.	Burdwan.
Carbon ...	46 2	46 2
Volatile matter ...	17 0	40 0
Earthy matter ...	6 8	13 8
	100 0	100 0

The Bengal Coal Company commenced to mine coal there some few years since, but they had so much difficulty in transporting the coal that they gave up the idea, and nothing has been done there since.

These remarks close these abridged observations of the coals met with principally in Bengal proper, but there are still those in the North-West, which, with Assam and Sylhet, are very valuable, and will form the subject of a future article.—*Times of India*.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.—It is with very unfeigned regret, and yet with pleasure, that your correspondent has to inform you that there is no foundation for the sensational account he sent you in a recent letter of a grave difference of opinion in the Supreme Council, between the Viceroy on the one hand, and Sir William Mansfield, Sir Henry Durand, and the Hon. Mr. Taylor on the other. Your correspondent has been assured by authority which admits of no question that the most perfect accord, on all questions connected with the Hazara business, has up to the present existed in Council, and especially between the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief. The story of the "angry debate," the "minuting," the "tergiversation," and the split of the Council into "two opposite parties," turns out to have been simply a "shave," told to your correspondent by one who had been victimised himself, and who, when relating the invention, believed what he was relating. There has been no news from the frontier for the last three or four days. This in itself is good news; if anything worth telegraphing had occurred it would have been flashed hither; for the "line" has been laid to Abbottabad, and will in a few days more have been carried forward to, possibly, Ooghee. It is said that the Hussunzyes have sent in to Major Pollock offering to give up the ringleaders in the late raid, and that the Commissioner had opened negotiations with them; but, should this even be the case, it will not prevent our troops marching across the Black Mountain range, if only to make a demonstration. The probability, however, is that there will be no more fighting, and that the Hussunzyes will make the most abject submission. There is no intention to annex their valley, nor any desire to come to a breach with the tribes beyond the Indus, who have kept themselves wholly aloof from the Hussunzyes in the present affair.

Sept. 9.—Final orders to open "the ball" on the Hazara frontier have left Simla. Your correspondent can give you no definite idea concerning the strategy of the ensuing operations, nor even say, within a day or two, when the frontier is likely to be crossed. These matters are very properly kept secret. In expeditions of the kind even our own officers and troops do not know the route they are to pursue until the last moment; for in such cases—indeed, in every operation of war—secrecy, as far as is practicable, is one of the best aids to success. Nevertheless, General Wilde will be adroit indeed if he contrives to get to the base of the Black Mountain without the enemy knowing that he has moved. In all probability a fortnight will not have elapsed before all is over. The expedition will be against the Hussunzyes alone. It will be punitive, its main object being to convince the clans of that tribe that if they make raids into British territory they will be punished for so doing in a manner they are certain to remember. There is to be no annexation of territory, and no crossing of the Indus, unless indeed a necessity should arise for sending over a detachment to protect those portions of Umb which are on the western bank of the river, and at no great distance from the lands of the Trans-Indus section of the Hussunzyes. It is not probable this necessity will be felt. In fact, it may also be considered certain that the operations will be confined to the eastern side of the river. The severest punishment will, for the sake of example, be inflicted on those clans which are known to have been engaged in the attack on the police post at Ooghee. Their houses will be razed; their crops, just on the point of ripening, cut or burned down; and themselves (for a section of them mean to fight) treated to the compliments of the Snider. The damage thus inflicted will be irretrievable for at least the present year; and experience has shown that such impoverishment is the most telling punishment that can be dealt out to a frontier tribe. There is very little danger, it is considered, of the operations entangling us in hostilities with any of the tribes beyond the Indus. Those tribes, even up to Swat, seem impressed with an apprehension that the Hazara Field Force may be ordered to cross the Indus and operate against themselves. But the Commissioner of Peshawar will probably have assured them on this point; and, to do them justice, they have shown themselves, since the outbreak of the Hussunzyes, to all appearances desirous to avoid giving us any cause of offence. The affair with the Hussunzyes over, there will not be any marching of the force along the Peshawar frontier. It is not intended to deal with either the Salarzyes or the Bazootees, our little affairs with whom will be otherwise settled. It is not contemplated to establish a military post on a large scale in Hazara, nor any new military post whatever there. But our police posts are all to be fortified, so as to be able, like the Irish police barracks, to hold out against an enemy without artillery, as long as their stores of provisions last, or, at any rate, until succour from the next posts, or from our military stations of Abbottabad and Hurreepore, can reach them. Captain Buller, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, left this yesterday for Hazara to join, it is understood, the

Quarter-Master General's department of General Wilde's force.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.—Your editorial on the probability of a dearth in these provinces I apprehend will be realised; already pressure is beginning to be felt in some localities, so much so, that I believe the Lieutenant-Governor has issued instructions to district officers to acquaint themselves fully on this matter; so that if necessary, timely means be adopted in the transmission of grain to the impoverished districts. These instructions are highly judicious, and if acted upon with energy and tact they must be successful. It can hardly be imagined that the distress will be general from the failure of the autumn crops, as the last season was very favourable in this respect, whereby sufficient grain must have been stored for the current expenditure of this season. The main difficulty in my opinion is to surmount the proclivities of the grain merchants, who, having the monopoly to themselves, know how to improve their finances when the opportunity offers itself for so pleasant a game. These smooth-faced orientals, that live on the milk and honey of the land, care little how it fares with others of their countrymen; the consequence is that they steadily raise the price of grain until they have secured the reward equivalent to their best calculation. To be equal to them, it ought to be the duty of executive officers to watch all their movements, so that the poor labourers suffer not by their machinations. Although we have had no rain since July, it is a matter for congratulation how healthy we have been keeping. The mornings and evenings are pleasant and enjoyable. You must not infer from this that the station has been entirely free from the great devastator cholera; we lost the Garrison Sergeant Major and his wife last week from it; they were both prostrated within a couple of hours of each other, and were both interred the next evening. Ensign Hughes, of the 107th, who was also attacked about the same time as the sergeant major, lingered for about a week, and died this morning.

Sept. 10.—Just a few hurried lines to say that the price of grain is rising with alarming rapidity. This surely cannot be laid at the door of the drought. The bunniah (a set of unprincipled, heartless, avaricious wretches) are bent on reaping a golden harvest. The day before yesterday grain was sold at 17 seers for the rupee, yesterday it rose to 15 seers! Wheat was sold a couple of days ago at 15 seers, it was yesterday got with difficulty at 11½ seers! I think Government should interfere and put a stop to this robbery. These alarming changes in the prices of the necessaries of life so effectually and quickly unsettle the minds of the poorer class of people, that it becomes a matter of difficulty when the danger has arrived to make them follow a system. Government should, I say, interfere (and it can do so without breaking the rules of political economy), and thus save half the misery we are likely to witness. Respectable and old residents of this place tell me that there is sufficient grain in the city to last us for three years if we get no supplies from outside. Government can very easily find out the truth and prevent the bunniah from forcing famine on us prematurely. Accounts of robberies committed [reach us from all sides; rumours of boats full of grain plundered and granaries forced open and sacked are whispered about. To all this I am glad to say that our Government is alive. Collectors have, I believe, been ordered to go out in camp at once, at least our Collector has gone. The Board of Revenue have awoken from their slumber, and are throwing circulars broadcast on the land. Weather in the day getting hotter and hotter, nights and mornings pretty pleasant.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. John Henry Bax Ironside, C.B., Officiating Judge of Benares, has been transferred to Agra in the same capacity, during the absence on leave of Mr. William Smoult Paterson.—*Pioneer*.

RAILWAY ADJUDICATION.—Mr. J. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mongyr, is vested with the powers to enable him to take up railway cases at Jamalpore.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—It is notified that the Chief Engineer of Mysore is henceforth also to be Secretary to the Commissioner of that province in the Public Works Department.

GOKUL SINGH.—An attempt will be made in the cold weather to capture Gokul Singh, the leader of the late raid on the Munnipore border.—*Englishman*.

OPIMUM AGENTS.—The following sub deputy opium agents are transferred, viz.:—Messrs. Cossarat, from Motecharee to Patna; Cooper, from Chuprah to Motecharee; Field, from Patna to Chuprah.

UNDER SECRETARY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with effect from Aug. 2.

PASSED IN NATIVE LANGUAGES FOR ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS.—The following officers of the Engineer Establishment, attached to the divisions specified opposite to their names, passed in the Departmental Standard on 25th July, 1868:—Messrs. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Julpigoree division; Windle, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Balasore division; Parkinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, 3rd Presidency division.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. H. S. Beadon to officiate as vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the suburbs of Calcutta, and C. C. Quinn to be a municipal commissioner and vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Jessore.

PROBABLE ISSUE OF SMALL NOTES.—It is rumoured that five rupee notes will come into circulation from the 1st of January next, and that they will be in the first instance issued from the Money Order Office.

ARMOURER SERGEANT R. GERRY, attached to the 105th Regiment of Foot, having been brought before a court-martial, at Dinapore, for "knocking down" Private Thomas Gaggan in a personal quarrel, was acquitted of the charge by the Court.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—Major Urnston, Officiating Commissioner, leaves Lahore to day for Peshawar to act as additional commissioner. Colonel Cox resumes his duties as Commissioner of Lahore immediately.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Sept. 2.

PLEASANT FOR TAX-PAYERS.—The periodical repairs of Government House cost a large sum. We notice the item of white-wash is put down at Rs. 71,000, whilst gilding, &c., figures for another Rs. 41,000.—*Englishman*.

BRIGANDAGE IN HYDERABAD.—Fifty-four Rohillahs were recently apprehended by the Hyderabad Government, and sentenced to transportation for life, for having been concerned in some wholesale dacoities.—*Englishman*.

A QUARREL ABOUT CASTE.—A strange quarrel has broken out between the Santhals and Bhoomoos. Both claim to be descendants of Paramanik Manjee, and both claim a superiority of caste in consequence. Several affrays took place before they could be induced to refer the matter to the decision of the Punchkote Rajah.

THE EX-NAWAB OF TONK.—We learn from the *Englishman* that the Home Government have expressed great satisfaction with the proceedings of the Viceroy in the case of the Nawab of Tonk. His Excellency has been informed that her Majesty's Government cordially approve of the action taken in this difficult matter.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.—With reference to Clause V. of G.G.O. No. 613, dated June 19, 1868, it is notified that no sum specially drawn as horse allowance is to be included in the amount of pay claimable by officers taking leave under the rules contained in that General Order. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—The following officers are promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of assistant commissioners, with effect from June 1, 1868, viz.:—Messrs. Campbell, Carnegie, Lieuts. Mitchell, Boyd, Butler, and Capt. Blathwayt.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL BURMAN PRINCE.—We learn by telegram, says the *Indian Daily News* of the 5th of September, that Colonel Fyche had cleverly succeeded in capturing the Menjoon Mentha. This rebellious son of the King of Ava, and late arch-disturber of the Burmese frontier, will probably be sent to Calcutta and provided with State lodgings, either there or at Benares.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—In a recent debate in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, it was finally decided, says the *Englishman*, that the seat of Government is not to be removed from Calcutta. At the same time final sanction was given to an expenditure of eight lacs annually on the improvements of the capital, and the erection of suitable Government offices.

MR. HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner, left last Wednesday for Simla, where he has been summoned by the Viceroy to take part in deliberations on some important cotton questions. Mr. Carnac will return in a month's time accompanied by Sir Richard Temple, who will pass through Nagpore on his way to Bombay.—*Central India Times*, Sept. 5.

ELECTIONS ON THE FURLOUGH LIST.—The undermentioned officers have elected for the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—Major E. H. Langmore, Staff Corps, Commandant 33rd N.I.; Captain H. P. P. Nash, Staff Corps, 2nd Wind Subaltern 2nd Goorkhas; Lieutenant A. Harden, General List Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern 22nd Native Infantry.

WHICH IS RIGHT?—"It is rumoured in high quarters," says the *Englishman*, "that the Hon. Ashley Eden will come out as Private Secretary to the Earl of Mayo, and that Mr. Dampier will be confirmed in his present appointment as Secretary to the Government of Bengal." The *Pioneer* asserts that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that the Hon. Ashley Eden is to succeed Mr. Lushington as Financial Secretary.

CIVIL ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Lieutenant Bagge, R.E., Executive Engineer, Doon Canals, is appointed to the charge of Irrigation Surveys, Bundelcund, from 1st October, vice Lieutenant Home, R.E., to be employed on special duty; Lieutenant Willcocks, Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, to be Executive Engineer Doon Canals, vice Bagge; Mr. Brind, Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, to be Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, vice Willcocks. Mr. Thatcher, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of that division on the departure of Mr. Brind; Mr. Noyes, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed Assistant to the Executive Engineer in charge of the Terai Survey, as a temporary measure.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—We give below the Lieutenant-governor's tour for 1868-69 as published:—25th November, 1868, Moradabad; 2nd December, 1868, Bareilly; 9th December, 1868, Pilibheet; 17th December, 1868, Shahjehanpore; 28th December, 1868, Burdwan; 7th January, 1869, Etah; 12th January, 1869, Mynpoory; 18th January, 1869, Furruckhabad; 23rd January, 1869, Cawnpore; 3rd February, 1869, Futehpore; 5th February, 1869, Allahabad.

CAPTAIN LEWIN AND THE KOOKIES.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has approved of the policy of conciliation adopted by Captain Lewin, the Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill tracts, towards the Howlong and Syloo tribes of Kookies. Captain Lewin's policy consisted in paying the Howlong Chiefs a lump sum, amounting to Rs. 3,400, and the Syloos the sum of Rs. 2,700, in consideration of which they pledge themselves to abstain from making further raids into British territory.—*Ibid*.

A JUST DECISION.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State, the Government of India has ruled that pensioned European non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H.M.'s forces in India will be at liberty to accept any Civil appointment on any salary they choose to do under Government, retaining their pensions. A similar rule was passed in 1858, but it referred only, we suppose, to pensioned non-commissioned officers. It has now been made applicable in the case of soldiers.—*Indian Daily News*.

PROMOTIONS IN PROSPECT.—The retirement from the service next month of Lieut.-colonel W. C. Green will promote eight majors to the rank of lieut.-colonel, viz.:—T. Rattray, 64th N.I.; C. Reay, 32nd; W. Fullerton, 14th; P. H. P. Gill, 37th; J. Wedderburn, 69th; C. T. E. Hinde, 65th; A. Fyche, 70th; and J. C. Dickson, 33rd N.I. The next step would, we believe, promote forty-five majors, including Major W. Nassau Lees. It is probable, however, that Major Lees will retire from the service in the event of his securing a seat in Parliament.—*Pioneer*.

THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLA.—The appeal of the Maharajah of Kupoorthulla against the orders of the Government of India has been referred to the Home Government. The first prayer of the Maharajah to the State Secretary is to grant him another six months' time, during which the orders of the Indian Government as to the separation of the Jaigheer from the State will not come into operation. The Maharajah, it is said, has deposited one lac of rupees as security. He has also given another lac to Sirdar Bickrama Sing, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE UBQUITOUS FEROZE SHAH.—A rumour is again current that there are two persons who claim to be Prince Feroze Shah. One is at Sittana, the other at Khoten. The man at Sittana has given out that he is the real Shahzadah, son of the late Bahadoor Shah, Emperor of Delhi. He is, however, so it is reported, one Ally Khan, son of a tailor, named Hosanee; he was a servant of Feroze Shah for many years, and is consequently well acquainted with the Prince's family history. He is also said to closely resemble the Shahzadah. We are afraid it would take a very great deal of proving to make the adherents of the head of the Waiabees of Sittana believe this story.

RUSSIANS MOVING ON BOKHARA.—It is rumoured, according to the *Englishman*, in official circles that new troubles have broken out in Bokhara. The Russians are said to be marching on the capital of that Khanate with large forces. The immediate cause of this new war is the imprisonment of the Ameer by the priestly party. This party resents the alliance, which has sprung up between the Ameer and the Russian Government, as subversive of the Moslem faith. They preach up war to the death against the Kafirs, and thus only pave the way to the complete annexation of the country to Russia. Of course the forces of General Kaufman have been despatched to effect the release of the Ameer.

FORESTS.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in postings in the Forest Departments of Mysore and Coorg (Aug. 31):—Mr. Dobbs, 2nd Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore, and officiating as 1st Assistant Conservator in the Ashtagram Division, is posted to the Nuggur Division; Mr. Ludlow, Officiating Assistant Conservator in Coorg, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Conservator, Mysore, vice Mr. Clerk, and is posted to the Ashtagram Division; Mr. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Mysore, is promoted to be Assistant Conservator in Coorg, vice Mr. Ludlow; Mr. Clerk, Officiating as 2nd Assistant Conservator, Mysore, is appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator, and posted to the Nundidroog Division.

SURVIVORS OF THE "SULTANA."—We have received reliable information that six more men of the crew of the *Sultana* have arrived safely at Burrisaul. These consist of a serany, a seacunny, and four lascars. They state that when the ship grounded they were washed overboard, but succeeded in clinging to two spars. On these they drifted for ten days and nine nights about the Bay of Bengal, until at last they were thrown ashore, more dead than alive, at Chaplee, on the south-east side of the Burrisaul district. Here they were most kindly treated by the villagers, who fed them for six days, and ultimately took them to the police-station at Khulsarkhalee, from whence they were forwarded to Burrisaul. Our informant states that the men all seem strong and healthy, and do not appear to have undergone any severe exposure or suffering lately.—*Englishman*, Sept. 8.

MILITARY.—The 91st Highlanders were under orders to leave Jubulpore for Bombay by the 1st of October.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO ENGLAND FOR STUDY.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the school of gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.:—Lieutenants Reilly, F brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; West, D brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; Warren, D brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; and Disney, 16th brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards. As the course of instruction commences on 1st January, they should arrive in England in December.

MEETING AT NYNEE TAL.—A meeting of uncovenanted civilians was held at Nynee Tal on the 31st August. The following gentlemen were present, viz.:—Messrs. Simson, Johnson, C. A. Daniel, C. J. Daniel, Ridsdale, C. Robertson, and Low. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the proposal of the managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that the scheme best calculated to benefit the service would be one combining a fixed Government pension of £800 per annum, applicable to all the members of the service alike, and with a proviso that Government might augment it in special cases, and a fund constituted in the mode described in paragraph 14 of the manager's letter. The meeting was also strongly of opinion that the interests of the service require that the Annuity Fund should not be abolished. —*Pioneer.*

A NATIVE ESTIMATE OF LORD MAYO.—After all, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, our informant has proved correct, and Lord Mayo will be the next Governor-general of India. He is an Irish Peer, and his experience as a politician has been chiefly derived from Ireland. This circumstance in our opinion goes more in his favour than against him. He is forty-six years of age, and may therefore be presumed to have settled convictions. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are loud in denouncing the appointment; but we see no reason to be dissatisfied. Of course we should have considered ourselves fortunate if we could have got the Marquis of Salisbury or Lord Stanley as the Governor-general; but we cannot expect first-class statesmen for India. On the other hand, few of our Governors-general gave much promise in England of the excellence they ultimately attained here. Lord Canning's appointment was at the time considered a Palmerstonian jobbery, and yet we had never had an abler or more conscientious ruler. The first act of Lord Mayo, if the telegram is correct, inspires us with confidence. It is stated that he has appointed the Hon. Mr. Eden as his Private Secretary. His Lordship could not have made a better selection.

REWARDS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SHOT AND SHELL.—The following rules are promulgated in military orders:—The recovery of all shot and shell fired at practice is the legitimate duty of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battery, assisted by the native establishments, and if good arrangements be made to mark down the shot and shell during the firing, few can be lost if search is made each day after the firing. Rewards for the recovery of shot and shell will, therefore, be allowed only in special cases, where, after every endeavour has been made, some of the missiles cannot, from the nature of the ground or any other adverse circumstances, be found. In such cases, the commanding officer is to make a detailed report to the officer commanding the Artillery Division, who, on being satisfied that every exertion has been made, may offer a reward on the following scale for the recovery of the missing shot and shell:—Scale of Rewards: Shells 13-inch, common, 1r. 8a.; ditto 10-inch, ditto, 10a.; ditto Carcass, 10-inch, 1r. 4a.; ditto 8-inch, 12a.; ditto Segment Armstrong, 12-pounder, 9a.; ditto, ditto, 9-pounder, 7a. This scale is applicable on occasions of the recovery of missiles on field service or during sieges. There are also minor rewards for the discovery of smaller shot and shell.

THE OLD BENGAL FUSILIERS.—During the ensuing cold season India will lose a regiment which may fairly be said to have watched over the growth of the British Indian empire from its earliest infancy up to manhood. No corps in the whole British army has seen more hard service or won more laurels in hard fought fields than the 101st, far as it is down in the list of numbers. Scarce a campaign has been carried on, scarce a pitched battle of any importance fought in India during the last century, and there have been a good many, that this regiment has not been to the front and always distinguished itself. Wherever the story of the rise or progress of the English empire in India is recorded, there will the name and the services of this regiment be prominent. The old Bengal Fusiliers, for the corps has borne many names during its career, were raised first either in 1754 or 1755. The first mention of its field service is on the 23rd March, 1757. It was then called "The Bengal Battalion." The nucleus of the corps was reinforced by a party from Madras, under the command of a Major Kilpatrick, in the company's ship *Delaware*, and this body of men formed the Grenadier company of the Bengal European regiment on Aug. 2, 1756. Since its formation the regiment has borne successively the titles, "The Bengal Battalion," "The 1st Bengal European Regiment," "1st Bengal European Light Infantry," "1st European Bengal Fusiliers," "The 101st Royal Bengal

Fusiliers." It would be difficult now to give an accurate list of the services of this regiment in the field without reference to old records which must be in the Adjutant General's or Quarter Master General's office, but the following list of campaigns, battles and their dates, represents a tolerably accurate *resumé* of the services of the corps in the more important actions that have been fought in India during the century:—1. Chandernagore, March 23, 1757; 2. Plassey, June 23, 1757; 3. Condore, December 8, 1758; 4. Masulipatam, April 8, 1759; 5. Bedanah, November 25, 1759; 6. Bheerpoor, June 16, 1760; 7. Suan, January 15, 1761; 8. Gheerriah, August 2, 1763; 9. Buxar, October 23, 1764; 10. Guzerat, from 1778 to 1784; 11. Deig, November 13, 1804; 12. Bhurtpoor, January 18, 1826; 13. Afghanistan, from 1838 to 1839; 14. Ghuznee, July 23, 1839; 15. Ferozeshuhur, December 21 and 22, 1845; 16. Sohraon, February 10, 1846; 17. Pegu, from 1852 to 1854; 18. Badlee ka Serai, June 8, 1857; 19. The Eedgah, June 17, 1857; 20. Nujuffhur, July 24, 1857; 21. Delhi, from June till October, 1857; 22. Namone, November 16, 1857; 23. Gungaree, December 14, 1857; 24. Puttiallee, December 17, 1857; 25. Mynpoorie, December 27, 1857; 26. Lucknow (capture), in all March, 1858; 27. Baree (date uncertain), 1858; 28. Oudh, from 1858 to 1859; 29. Eusufzai and Umbeyla, 1863. There are few regiments we take it, in the British or any other army, that can show a better score than this.

MR. GREY AND THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—The members of the uncovenanted service will be glad to learn that the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has taken a very favourable view of their case in reference to their superannuation pensions. In a recent minute his Honour is said to have proposed that a pensionary allowance should be granted to the widows or the infant children (as the case may be) of those uncovenanted officers who, after thirty years' continuous and meritorious service, do not survive to enjoy pensions. The Lieutenant-governor is said to have observed that during his long career in this country he had witnessed with regret several instances in which uncovenanted officers, after having served for thirty, thirty-five, and in some cases forty years continuously, departed this life without enjoying retiring pensions, and without making any provision for their families. Mr. Grey appears to be of opinion that a small pensionary allowance should be granted to the widows or children in these cases. Such allowances or pensions, however, should be discontinued in the event of re-marriage. The pensions of the infant children should be continued until they arrive at a proper age. The Governor-general in Council is said to have concurred in the views expressed by the Lieutenant-governor, but as the measure proposed would entail upon the State a heavy annual expenditure, his Excellency would submit the case to the Secretary of State for his consideration and final disposal.—*Indian Daily News.*

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd Sept.:—2nd Captain Jackson, Royal Artillery; Lieutenants Hunter, Royal Artillery; Harrison, Royal Engineers; Griffiths, 4th Hussars; Assistant Surgeon Lewis, M.D., 4th Hussars; Lance Corporal Maskery, 7th Hussars; Troop Sergeant Major Jennings, 11th Hussars; Corporal Williams, 11th Hussars; Corporal Wright, 11th Hussars; Lieutenant Reeves, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; Lieutenant Franks, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; Assistant Surgeon Atkinson, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; Schoolmaster Atwell, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; Ensign O'Callaghan, 1st Battalion 11th Foot; Captain Harper, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot; Lieutenant Swete, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot; Ensign Cuninghame, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot; Lieutenants Burton, 38th Foot; Sandilands, 90th Foot; Palmer, Staff Corps; and Oldham, General List, Infantry; Staff Assistant Surgeon Smith, British Medical Staff; Assistant Surgeon Lethbridge, M.D., Indian Medical Service. Lieutenant Gracey, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 13th August. Mr. R. D. Falkiner, Executive Engineer, 7th Division, Grand Trunk Road, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostanee according to Government of India Circular, No. 62, dated 4th July, 1868. Mr. A. Fenner, Assistant Engineer, Rawalpindi Division, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostanee, according to Government of India Circular, No. 52, dated 4th July, 1867. Ensign D. E. Gouldsbury, 105th Foot, passed, in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 3rd September. Captain W. W. Sherlock, 38th Foot, is reported by the Board of Examiners, at Fort William, to have passed, on the 11th August, the test in Punjabee.

CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.—The following furloughs to Europe and leave of absence were granted in August and September, on m.c.:—Leave for 30 days to Lieut. Douglas, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe. The 1 month's leave to Lieut. Jones, Asst. Commissioner, Jubulpore, is cancelled, and 30 days' leave is granted preparatory to Europe. Major H. F. Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868; 2 years' furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave from Aug. 15, to W. S. Paterson, Civil and Sessions Judge of Agra; Lieut. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police,

N.W.P., for 2 years; Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation; Mr. H. C. Sutherland, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation; Col. Taylor, C.B., Superintending Engineer, 1st circle, 30 days' leave preparatory to furlough to Europe, from such date as he may avail himself of it; Major Merrick, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle of Irrigation Works, 17 days' leave from Oct. 20 next, preparatory to furlough to Europe; Rev. S. H. Beamish, Chaplain of Jullundhur, for 2 months, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same; Mr. J. C. Leupolt, Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Goruckpore, 2 months; Mr. G. E. Watson, Magistrate of Futtehgurh, ditto; Major Smith, Magistrate of Benares, 1 month; 2 months' privilege leave to Rev. J. Richards, Chaplain of Bareilly; 3 months' leave without pay to Mr. H. Harris, head master of the Agra Normal School, in extension of leave to Europe; 1 month's leave to Rev. J. A. Stamper, Chaplain of Moradabad; 3 months' to Mr. W. J. Greenwood, Extra Asst. Commissioner, Lullitpore, from date of departure. Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, for six weeks, from Oct. 8 next. Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 18th August. Mr. H. Dewe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Julpigoree Division, one month, to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a medical committee preparatory to applying for sick leave. Rev. H. J. Mathew, Chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, for two months from the 15th September.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA.—"A Soldier" thus complains in the *Delhi Gazette*:—Some three or four years ago a great outcry was made by the people of England for bettering the condition of the soldier at home and abroad. I dare say some improvement was made in some regiments, but I would crave your indulgence for a few minutes while I relate to you how things are carried on in H.M.'s 109th Regiment, at present stationed at Mooltan. We have a native in the coffee-shop who has to pay one hundred rupees to some fund for the privilege of selling coffee and dry goods to the men of the regiment. Of course the men of the regiment have to suffer for this; for instance, tobacco is retailed in the bazaar at fourteen annas per lb., while in the coffee shop we have to pay one rupee two annas per lb. for it; everything else is the same, an advance of from fifty to seventy per cent. is made upon every article sold. The man cannot do otherwise considering the exorbitant rent he has to pay for the privilege which he enjoys. Now with regard to the library. Certainly so far as taking in some four or five English papers and the *Delhi Gazette* constitutes a library, it is one; but allow me to tell you what I have seen lately. I went into the library to change a book, and I could not get one to suit me, so from a spirit of curiosity I counted the number of books which were in the library at the time. There were just fifteen volumes of different works. They are now making a subscription amongst the men to purchase the library of a regiment going home this year, and I daresay in a few months it will be a little better; the way in which it is conducted now is disgraceful. I will now pass a few remarks upon the canteen. An order has come out during the past month that we are only to receive one mark at each opening; plenty of men like to take a pint at dinner and a pint and dram at night; but according to this new order, if a man only draws his pint at dinner-time he can only get either his pint or his dram at night, he cannot get the two. Now, in my humble opinion, the commanding officer has overstepped the bounds, for I do not think he can stop a man's commissariat allowance. He might think he is keeping the men from drink, but any medical officer will tell you that it is better to let men drink beer, or even drams, than that they should drink and ruin themselves with eau de Cologne. A few more words and I have done. A couple of days ago an order came out that no man was to be seen going about the lines with coloured trousers on. Now Mooltan is a dreadful place for dirtying white clothes; you can scarcely go to a second parade in a suit of clothes, and yet here comes an order that you must wear your khakee clothes going to the library or canteen. Some key to this might be found in the fact that there is an order to purchase all khakee clothing from the stores at a cost of Rs. 4 per suit, while the same can be bought in the bazaar at Rs. 2-8. Further comment is superfluous.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3. John Ritson, Wyllie, Sunderland; Dolphin, —, —, —. 4. Balkama, Poole, Bombay. 5. Dreadnought, Scott, Bombay; str. Ferze, —, —. 6. Atiet Rohoman, Nacoda, Jeddo; Saladin, Rankin, Liverpool; Eudymion, Jones, Liverpool; Calcutta, —, —. 7. Str. Coringa, Mathews, Mouimein; str. Panjaub, Brown, Bombay. 8. British Nation, Rose, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Superb.—Mr. G. McEvoy, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. R. Best, Emma Best, Mr. W. R. Stewart, Miss Mary Stewart, Mr. S. W. Moultrie, Mrs. Moultrie and child, Mrs. Ellen Jackson, Miss Hart, Mr. Van Rensselaer, Mr. S. W. Nolan, Capt. G. E. Friar, Mrs. S. E. Friar and child, Mrs. Emma Galindo, Mr. C. F. Galindo, Mr. F. Boud, Mr. C. Hamilton, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. H. Gaunt, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. J. Gilbert, Mr. R. Tumber, Mr. T. Tumber, Miss Norris, Mr. W. E. Fritchley, Mr. Simpson.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3. Carnarvon Castle. 4. Wolfville. 5. Morning Glory. 3. West, Hengist, Floris. 9. Gavin Steel, British Prince.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 12 to 94 14
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	95 2 to 95 4
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	106 0 to 106 4
5 per Cent., P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	115 0 to 115 2
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	109 2 to 109 6
5 per Cent., 56-57	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11 7-16 to 1 11 9-16
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100 ...	100 to 102
Assam Tea Company	200 ...	180 to 109
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1750 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50 ...	7½ to 9 pm. ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	575 to 585
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	610 to 620
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	195 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	240 to 242
East India Tea Company	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	192½ to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	112 to 115
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	350 to 360
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	410 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	125 ...	131½ to —
New Fort Gloster Company	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	11 ...	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India	100 ...	34 to 40
Port Canning Land Company	1300 ...	300 to —
Punjab Bank	100 ...	90 to 95
Screwing Company (Limited)	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	500 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200 ...	115 to 120
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	0 16 3 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice	0 17 6 to 1 0 0 ...	£0 17 6 to 1 0 0
Seeds	2 1 3 to 2 1 6 ...	1 18 9 to 2 0 0
Jute	2 0 0 to 2 2 6 ...	1 17 8 to 2 0 0
Cotton	2 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

BERHAMPORE.—The Government have, on the request of the directors, sanctioned the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Madras at Berhampore.

MILITARY ITEM.—By the steamship *Burmah*, which sails from Rangoon on Sept. 3, three commissioned officers, thirteen European, and twenty-one native invalids, in medical charge of Apothecary McFarland, were ordered to embark.

THE LATE MR. J. GEORGE.—We regret to announce the death at the Presidency of Mr. J. George, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, in the Madras Public Works Department. He was buried yesterday evening in the Cathedral burying ground.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 3.

OFFICIAL.—It is stated that the Government of India have recommended the abolition of the grades Deputy Assistant-adjutant-general and Assistant-quartermaster-general at head-quarters in the Madras Presidency, as has been done in the Bombay Presidency. The local Government, we learn, have referred for the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Madras Times*.

THE CULTIVATION OF INDIGO IN MADRAS.—The cultivation of indigo appears to be rapidly extending again in this Presidency. There are 20,000 acres more this year than last. In Cuddapah alone the increase has been from 3,662 acres in 1867 to 14,381 acres in 1868. In Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, and Madras, there has also been a considerable increase in cultivation. In South Arcot, on the other hand, there has been a falling off to the extent of 7,000 acres.—*Times*, September 2.

INTERRUPTION TO TRAFFIC.—The temporary bridge thrown across the river near Colar, on the Bangalore branch line of railway, was so seriously damaged by the recent heavy rains that an interruption of traffic has ensued. From inquiries we have made there is reason to hope that the interruption will be of brief duration, and that the overland mail from Bombay will not be delayed. It is expected that the repairs will be sufficiently complete to enable the train which leaves Madras to-morrow morning to cross the river in the evening. The permanent bridge will be ready for traffic in the early part of next week.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 9.

THE PALGHAT EXHIBITION.—The Secretary of State has expressed his satisfaction at the great success which attended this Exhibition, which he considers reflects much credit on Mr. Cameron, the assistant collector, on the rest of the committee, and on all the officers concerned. He thinks it particularly gratifying that, although crowds of people attended during the six days of the show, no offence was committed.

DEFRAYING OF EXPENSES OF LOCK-HOSPITALS.—The Government of India have intimated to the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras Governments and Administrations, that the cost of lock-hospitals should be defrayed from the Imperial Revenues. Where there is a separate cantonment fund the whole or a portion of the charge, as may be fair in each case, will be recovered from each fund and the general superintendence of the hospitals should be under the control of Government officers.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the South-west line for the week ending Aug. 29, 1868, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 28,760-1-3; for goods, &c., to Rs. 58,616-1-1; making together Rs. 87,376-2-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 177-9-6. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 68,080-3-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 138-6-0. The receipts of the North-west line for the same week amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 5,454-10-11; for goods, &c., to Rs. 19,780-4-1; making together, Rs. 25,234-15-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 164-14-11. During the corresponding week in 1867 the receipts were Rs. 14,309-0-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 93-8-4.

CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVES.—The following civil servants obtained furloughs on m.c. and leave of absence in September:—Captain Hodges, Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, preparatory leave for the prescribed period to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on m.c. Privilege leave to Major Heysham, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, for thirty days, from the 8th of September, 1868, or date of availing himself of it. Mr. Brockman, Government Solicitor and Officiating Government Pleader, Madras, privilege leave of absence for one month, from date of departure. Surgeon Paul, M.D., Surgeon, General Hospital, one month's privilege leave from the 3rd of September.

RUMOURED REDUCTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.—It is rumoured that the breaking up of six more regiments of the "Old Coast Army" is contemplated. The corps to be thus dispersed would, in the ordinary course, be the 36th to the 41st N.I. inclusive, unless, as on a similar occasion not long ago, some of the senior regiments should be selected for that purpose. Of the corps abovementioned four are in orders to move this year, viz.:—36th N.I., from Seetabuldee to Thyetmyo; 37th N.I., from Cuttack to Moulmein; 40th N.I., from Cannanore to Hoosungabad; 41st N.I., from Madras to Cuttack. If further reductions are in contemplation, it will be a great hardship to put the men and officers of the corps under sentence to the trouble and expense of moving with their families from their present quarters, with the certainty of being dispersed all over the country within a short period of their arrival at the stations to which they are destined. As other corps must take their places as soon as they are broken up why not send the former to these stations at once and leave the unfortunates where they are until finally disposed of!—*Madras Times*.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe on m.c., under new rules, and leave of absence, in September:—Lieut.-Col. Broome, 2nd in command and wing officer, 20th N.I., for 1 month—Madras, preparatory to applying for furlough to England, under the regulations of 1868; Lieut.-Col. Mayne, divisional staff, deputy judge advocate general, centre division and Straits district, for 30 days, in extension of private leave—private affairs; Major McGwire, 1st battalion 1st Foot, from Aug. 18, 1868, for 3 months, to Neilgherries; Capt. Whiteside, 1st battalion 11th Foot, district inspector of musketry, 2nd division, Lucknow, for 2 months, from Aug. 22, 1868—Neilgherries; Major-General Faunce, divisional staff, commanding Pegu division, private leave, for 60 days; Assist.-Surgeon Summerhayes, doing duty in inspector general's department, Pegu division, in continuation to November 20, 1868—Neilgherries; Dr. Mackenzie, inspector-general, Indian Medical Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days, from date of departure—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. A. Reynolds will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of Dr. Mackenzie during the absence of the latter; Lieut.-Col. Loudon, acting commissary general, is granted privilege leave of absence for 40 days, from the 1st Sept.; Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 11th Regt. N.I., who was granted a furlough to Europe, is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Madras.

COCHIN.—A correspondent writing to the *Madras Times* on the 30th August says:—"Thanks to Lord Napier, to whom the credit is due, the harbour is in a fair way of being saved, and the town also, besides what is left of the island of Vypeen. Lord Napier saw the danger and acted with the greatest promptitude. Had his lordship not come here when he did, it is impossible to say what would have been the consequence, for the officials of the D. P. W. did not seem to see the danger. Captain Castor, as you know, was entrusted by Lord Napier with the work of restraining old Neptune, the D. P. W. being very properly ignored, and he has fully justified Lord Napier's

preference, for the work has been done so far in a business-like manner, and that too during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. There is much to be done yet, and I am sanguine that Lord Napier will have it done, and that well and thoroughly. Trade is reviving a little; there are three ships, 1,600 tons aggregate tonnage, in the harbour, loading for London, a circumstance unknown before in the annals of Cochin, at so very early a date of the season. As to the railway nothing is definite as yet, but I believe there is no doubt that we are to have a branch from the Madras Railway down to Ernacollum. I am happy to say that the growing crops all around are looking splendidly. The coconut trees are laden with nuts. The Civil Dispensary here (which Lord Napier called the Pattern Dispensary of the Presidency) is getting more and more popular every day, under our popular surgeon, and so crowded was it the other day when I paid a visit, that patients had to be accommodated outside in the verandahs. All castes frequent it—Brahmins, Mussulmans, Portuguese, Jews, &c. A Sailors' Hospital is much wanted here, for there is no room in the Civil Dispensary for them.

THE "LITTLE WAR" IN KEONJHUR.—The little war in Keonjhur is all but ended. On the 22nd August the Commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Cuttack telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor the news of the capture of Rutna Naik and Nando Pradhan, who had been from the first the chief instigators of the insurrection, and were the only Bhootya leaders hitherto unarrested. Already steps are being taken to reduce the military force at the Commissioner's disposal, and every hope is entertained of the speedy termination of active operations. It would appear that this capture has been effected not a day too soon, for we hear that the uncovenanted medical officer in charge had, without warning, quitted the camp, leaving the hospital full of fever-stricken men, for whom there was, failing him, no proper medical attendant. Government had no doubt taken immediate steps to supply the vacancy, but we trust due notice may be taken of the extraordinary conduct of the doctor in question. Such episodes are rare in Indian medical annals. . . . There is much to be done before the country can be considered settled. It is determined, we understand, that an English officer shall remain in charge of the estate, or as Mentor to the Rajah, for at least a year. Lieutenant Johnstone, the superintendent of Kheddias, whose acquaintance with the wild tribes of that quarter is extensive, has been selected for this duty. He will, of course, have an adequate guard. The campaign was not without incidents. We select one. Mr. Ritchie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was told off with fifty men to occupy a post; he was suddenly surrounded by about 2,000 insurgents, armed with bows, arrows, axes, and tulwars. These advanced, whooping and brandishing their weapons. Mr. Ritchie ordered his police to fire and disperse the enemy; the police refused, saying they would all be murdered if they fired. Mr. Ritchie at once charged the insurgents single-handed, cut one man's arm half off at the shoulder—wheeled his horse round—dashed at another—over whom his sword (regulation of course) snapped in two. At this moment the police, finding themselves committed to fighting, fired a volley, the insurgents broke, and Mr. Ritchie was saved from almost certain death. Four men of his party were wounded by arrows.—*Englishman*, Sept. 7.

CULTIVATION OF THE PINUS MARITIMA IN GANJAM.—The Collector of Ganjam has reported the result of the sowing of the Pinus Maritima seeds, sent with the board's proceedings of the 14th May, 1867. The experiment at Chicacole was conducted by Major Worsop, who, at the request of Mr. Wigram, planted a few of the seeds in his garden. Major Worsop had a bed prepared, in accordance with Dr. Bidie's instructions, in a shady spot in his garden, which he kept moist as directed. The seeds were planted on the 23rd November, 1867. On the 11th December a few appeared above ground, looking very healthy and green. After this nearly all the seeds sprouted and came up. On the 22nd December some of the plants were from one and a-half to two inches high, and looked very promising. On reaching the height of about two inches however they began to wither and eventually died. The disease appeared to be in the roots, as the tops remained green to the last. Major Worsop tried all kinds of remedies, such as transplanting some, giving less water to others, exposing some a little more to the sun, and giving others more sand, but with no effect. All the plants died. He thought that worms or white ants might have killed them, but ascertained that this was not the case. The other experiment reported by Mr. Hope, the acting principal assistant, was made by the Purla Kinely manager, and it proved a complete failure. Mr. Goodrich, the junior assistant agent, reports that the Pinus Maritima thrives well at Baliguda in the Khond Hills; a very small portion of the seed sown came up, but he has about twenty-five or thirty young trees which look healthy. A quantity of seed was also supplied to the Salt Deputy Collector, who sent the seeds to the Womeravilly and Nowpada Salt Superintendents for sowing. The soil at the Womeravilly pans being hard and black most of the seeds after sprouting died. At Nowpada three nurseries were prepared half a mile distant from each other, and the instructions contained in the fourth paragraph of Dr. Bidie's letter were fully carried out in sowing the seeds, some of which, sown in August last, have grown to the height of two inches, but have been damaged by the frequent rains. The fourth part of the seed which was sown at the end of November came up within a month, and there are now 610 plants from four

to eighteen inches in height, which Mr. Carmichael believes will thrive well during the ensuing monsoon. The Salt Deputy Collector is of opinion that the *Pinus Maritima* will grow well at the village of Poondy and Woodanam in the Itchepore Talook if sown in November and December, but not sooner nor later. A few seeds were planted in a garden at Chetterpore on the 27th October, and the plants came up on the 10th November; but several of them shortly afterwards withered and died. About fifteen plants remain, and these look healthy, and are from two to eight inches in height.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2. Bleng, Logan, Sopanpore.—3. Str. Mooltan, Bensley, Calcutta; Riversdale, Carrier, Mauritius.—5. Colombo, Plenge, Mauritius; Irvine, Clark, West Hartlepool; Thomas Dryden, Brown, Shields; Antelope, Nicolson, Gopaulpore.—6. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta; str. Hama, Culliver, Bombay; Saubena, Chapman, London.—7. R. Wark, Erskine, Liverpool; Blackwall, Barker, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Mr. Wallace and infant. For SYDNEY.—Mr. A. Manton, Mr. A. H. Felassy. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Crawley, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lawford, Major and Mrs. Waddington and child, Mr. Puterson, Mr. G. F. Graham, Dr. Playfair, Dr. Parsons, Mr. F. Adams. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Doyle, Messrs. Edgson and Campbell, Lieut. Crofton, Dr. Munday, Mr. Reid, Capt. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Mr. C. Horne, Dr. Boyce, Mr. J. W. Greener, Mr. Charles Eastman. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. Bignold, Mr. McIver, Mr. H. Abott, Mr. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Norman, Mr. Goodsir.

Per str. Labourdonnais.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Raikes, Mr. J. H. Vanhatten.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2. Ayrshire, —, Singapore.—3. Str. Burnah, Gray, Rangoon; Lalla Rookh, —, Calcutta.—4. Simon, Volk, Vizagapatam; Bougainville, Lemie, Kadiak; str. Mooltan, Bensley, Suez.—5. Old England, —, Pentacottah.—6. Pegasus, —, Calcutta; Hurkaru, —, London; Norwester, —, Liverpool; Countess Russell, —, London.—7. Peeress, Lilmouth, London; str. Labourdonnais, —, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burnah.—For RANGOON.—Sir Colley Scotland, Venerable Archdeacon Thomas Deatry, Capt. Morton, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Davison, Lieut. E. A. Bruce, Apothecary W. G. Macfarland, Lieut. Hotham. For MASSELIATAM.—Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. Carrow. For MOUTREUX.—Mr. Oll. For COCANADA.—Artificer Bennett and wife. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. Smith. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. T. Hurly.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. John Edwards, Mrs. Whitton and three children, Mr. F. S. Dibblee, Mrs. Dibblee and infant, Miss Ratton, Capt. J. Bohora, Mr. and Mrs. Batcock and four children, Mrs. Harrington and child, Capt. and Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Prichard and infant. For MARSEILLES.—Col. Porter. For SYDNEY.—Capt. St. George Caulfield.

Per str. Labourdonnais.—From MADRAS.—For PONDICHERY.—Messrs. E. Cammide, Vacan, Tarbes, Leguillier, W. Holston, J. R. Arbuthnot, W. S. Harrington, C. Sico, Gibbs, Mesdames W. Holston, J. Pernon and three children. For GALLE.—Mr. T. Helwer. For SUEZ.—Sister Mary. For MASSINA.—Col. McCullum. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. C. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

Bombay.

TOBACCO PLANTING IN DHARWAR.

From Mr. E. P. Robertson, Acting Collector of Dharwar, to the Revenue Commissioner S.D., dated 6th August, 1868 :—

SIR,—With reference to Govt. resolution No. 1,404, dated 25th ult., I have the honour to submit a report as to what has already been done, with the view to introduce finer growths of tobacco into this zillah.

On July 10, 1867, Dr. Birdwood forwarded to the collector some Shiraz tobacco seed for experimental cultivation. At a meeting lately held in Bombay Dr. Birdwood mentioned that with regard to the tobacco seed sent to Dharwar report was awaited. I had at that time submitted a report (copy appended) to Dr. Birdwood. The only further report I had to make was, whether any seed had been saved, and if so, whether it was good.

Upon Mr. Shearer's (the Government cotton gardener, to whom the seed had been entrusted) return from Guzerat, I sent for him regarding the one Shiraz tobacco plant he had reared, when he presented me a plentiful supply of seed he had saved from it. He reported that the plant had thrived exceedingly well. Before reporting any further I deemed it necessary to see whether this seed was good, and as my gardener informed me it was the season for sowing, I caused the greater portion of this seed to be planted in beds. I am happy to say that it has all come up, and I now have sufficient young plants to plant nearly ten acres of ground. I intend to plant one acre myself, and to give away as many of the young plants as possible to cultivators in the district. I have already had several applications for these plants.

I also obtained from Mr. Walton some Shiraz, Ohio, Virginian, and Himalayan tobacco seeds, which had been sent to him from Madras. These have also, with the exception of the Himalayan, germinated exceedingly well. Of the latter only some ten or twenty plants have sprung up.

I saw Mr. Shearer, the cotton gardener, this morning, and he has promised to take away with him to Koosgul, where he has cotton under cultivation, some eight or ten plants of each variety. He will put them out in separate fields, and will pay particular attention to the collection of seeds from these plants. By this means I hope to have next year a plentiful supply of seed of each variety for distribution in this district, and shall at the same time be able to supply other collectorates.

I should have requested Mr. Shearer to undertake the management of one or more acres of tobacco, but did not like to do this without the express permission of Dr. Forbes. I feel, however, certain Mr. Shearer could do this work without detriment to his other duties. I have not hesitated about requesting him to take charge for seed purposes of some

ten plants of each variety, and am certain Dr. Forbes will not object to what I have done.

I would (even if I run the risk of being too pertinacious) again draw attention to the absolute necessity of Government taking some steps to teach the natives a proper system of curing the tobacco leaf. Without this, all endeavours in the direction of planting new and improved varieties will be fruitless, as bad tobacco well cured will, in the European market, beat out of the field the best tobacco that is badly cured.—I have, &c.,

These papers were, on the 19th August, by Mr. W. H. Havelock, Acting Revenue Commissioner S.D., "submitted to Government for information, and with a suggestion that the papers be placed at the disposal of the Press. Mr. Robertson's letter has been acknowledged, and an extract sent to the Board of Revenue at Madras for information as to the best steps for testing the quality of the foreign tobacco grown, and for having it judiciously cured for transmission."

Resolution of Government, dated 7th Sept. 1868.

Government approve of the Acting Collector's proceedings, and he should be requested to make a report at the end of the season as to the result of the experiments.

STATION TALK.

BROACH, Sept. 19.—The monsoon seems fairly over here, and the weather is now very enjoyable; though hot during the day, the mornings and evenings are cool and pleasant. The dreadful storm which swept across Guzerat, levelling with the ground hundreds and thousands of houses, sparing neither the mansions of the rich nor the huts of the poor, left behind it, in addition to other troubles, a good deal of suffering in the shape of fever. I am glad however to be able to say that the change in the weather has had the happy effect of abating the disease, and the place is now pretty healthy. The Nerbudda bridge, under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Curling, will be once more open for traffic in about fourteen days. The wooden piles which are being driven in, are only meant as a temporary arrangement for the convenience of passengers and traffic. Yet this part will be as firm and safe (if not more so) than any other part of the bridge. Though very little is being said about our forthcoming Exhibition, active preparations are going on, and I venture to predict that it will far surpass either of those held at Nagpore or Akola. In addition to the original committee, a large and influential local committee has been appointed for the purpose of securing contributions; and for the better working of this committee, it has been subdivided into working parties of twos and threes, each party being responsible for some specific article of manufacture, art, or produce. In fact all is being done that can be done to make of this Exhibition something worth coming from Bombay to see. The secretary, Mr. Greaves, is indefatigable in his labours of love, and he is well and heartily seconded by the collectors of Surat and Broach, Messrs. Hope and Hogg, who both take a deep interest in all that concerns the Exhibition. It is anticipated that the Governor will come up here specially to open it, and that the Gaekwar and many other persons of note will also be present. It is to be opened on the 20th of December, and on that evening fire-works and a grand ball will take place, so that altogether we shall have fine doings up here this Christmas.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—Major Dickinson has been appointed to officiate as Commandant 3rd Regiment Sind Horse during the absence of Major Briggs, on medical certificate, to Europe.

HEAVY RAINFALL.—The rainfall at Matheran up to 9 A.M. on Monday, the 24th August, was 402 inches 74 cents. At Malcolm Peit, Mahableshwar, it was 212 inches 99 cents.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—We understand that Colonel Vincent, the Military Accountant, will return to England in October; and that Major Chitty will revert to the Pay Examinership.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.—It is notified that medical subordinates will, when on regimental or other corresponding duty, be entitled to free quarters without incurring any deduction on account of house-rent. This order will have effect from May 27.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—License to solemnise marriages is hereby given to the Rev. James Smith, Belgium; license to solemnise marriages among native Christians is also given to the Rev. John Mohantappa and to the Rev. Paul Siddalingappa, both of Belgium.

MUSKETRY.—NATIVE TROOPS.—With the sanction of Government, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief directs that the Bengal General Order, dated Feb. 20, 1865 (adopting for the native army the new system of rifle or musketry instruction, and modified, as published in Madras General Orders), be made applicable to this army.

THE "JAMES CHILDS."—The underwriters of the ship *James Childs*, which is stranded near the mouth of the Indus, have sent out an agent, Captain Flood, who arrived by Thursday's mail-steamer, to inquire into the circumstances of the accident. He saw Captain Giles, the Master Attendant, yesterday, who was sanguine that the vessel could be got off safely.—*Sindian*, Sept. 5.

BATTA.—The Secretary of State for India, upon the recommendation of Lord Napier of Magdala, has sanctioned the payment of donation batta for Abyssinia to the officers and men of the 5th and 8th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, which embarked for, but did not land in, Abyssinia.

DEATH AT HYDERABAD IN SINDH.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the sudden death, from disease of the heart, of Captain W. H. Crawhall, 38th Foot, who was in command of the drafts at Hyderabad. The melancholy event occurred at that station on the morning of the 29th August. Captain Nutt, 109th Foot, has left Kurrahee for Hyderabad to take charge of the dépôt there.—*Our Paper (Kurrahee).*

THIRD REGIMENT SINDH HORSE.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed, with effect from July 4:—Major W. Dickinson to officiate as Commandant, v. Major Briggs, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate; Lieutenant R. V. Malden to officiate as 2nd in Command, v. Major Dickinson; Lieutenant A. L. McNair to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Lieutenant Malden. This cancels G.O.C. No. 687, Aug. 7.

POLITICAL.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen as Consuls for the North German Confederation, viz.:—Mr. August Carl Gumpert at Bombay, Mr. Albert E. F. Denso at Kurrahee; Lieutenant-colonel Dennis officiated as Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, from May 10 to June 9, both days inclusive. Lieutenant-colonel Dick officiated as Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, from June 10 to August 2, both days inclusive.

EXAMINATIONS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—Lieutenants Aitken and Barclay, No. 6 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery. The undermentioned gentlemen have passed an examination in Canarese:—Lieutenants Sartorius and Lawrence, Assistant Superintendents, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country; and Mr. Pelly, Supernumerary Assistant ditto.

PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT TO INDIA.—By the last overland mail to Bombay the Government of India received official intimation that the Duke of Edinburgh would visit this country, arriving sometime in January. Nothing further is known, save that his Royal Highness is coming *via* the Cape, and in his own ship, the *Galatea*. It is conjectured he will land at Calcutta, which is likely to be the case, as his Royal Highness's arrangements may take him to places further eastward before making for this country. Sir John Lawrence may have been succeeded by Lord Mayo before the arrival of the Royal Duke.

DISTRESS IN GUZERAT.—The following telegram, dated the 11th September, was received in Bombay regarding the distress in Guzerat:—"From Ahmedabad, from the Collector, to Bombay, to Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq.—No detailed official accounts have as yet been received from the districts. The Relief Committee meet to-morrow to allot charity to other districts. There can be no question that more money will be required to give effectual aid in rebuilding, especially as the committee are alive to the great need for assisting the middle classes as suggested in Mr. Vurjeevundass's letter received from Mr. Premabhai."

THE ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Asiatic Financial Association (Limited) was held on Saturday, 12th September, Mr. R. L. King in the chair, to consider the final account of the liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up of the association had been conducted, and the property of the association disposed of. The report of the liquidators was approved, the books handed over to the custody of Mr. Wilson, and a vote of thanks given to the liquidators—the chairman remarking that when these began their work Bombay was in a very bad state, but that now things were better, and this was the first financial association that had been able finally to close its accounts.

MILITARY FURLONGS OR LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Rules of 1868:—Captain Blew, Bombay Staff Corps, for twenty months. Captain Swinton, 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, for two years. Captain McInroy, Madras Staff Corps. Lieutenant Ketchen, General List, Quartermaster, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry. Major General Tremblere, C.B., Royal Engineers, to Europe on private affairs, to commence from the date of embarkation from Aden. With reference to Government General Orders granting furlough to Europe to the officers hereafter mentioned, it is intimated that the said officers obtained furlough on private affairs under the Regulations of 1868, Rule 15:—Surgeon Hewlett, Surgeon Cook, Medical Establishment; Captain Davidson, Royal Engineers; Captain Newport, Staff Corps; Lieutenant Leo, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Yates, Staff Corps; Lieutenant Hobson, General List; Captain Wilson, Staff Corps. The following officers obtained furlough under the Regulations of 1868:—Assistant Surgeon Banks, Medical Establishment, G.O. No. 444, July 8. Lieutenant Ryves, General List, G.O. No. 540, Aug. 17. Major Vials, 95th Foot, from July 17 to Nov. 17. Lieutenant Adams, 23rd Foot, and Lieutenant Sandwith, 15th Native Infantry, thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, held in the offices of the company, on Friday afternoon, Mr. Forman in the chair, the resolution passed on the 26th August, cancelling the clause in the articles of association which provided that the company when wound up should be wound up under the supervision of the High Court, was confirmed, and it was agreed that the company should be wound up voluntarily. The chairman stated that he had been empowered to offer Rs. 2,40,400, or Rs. 350 per share, for the whole plant of the company. That would include the assets and liabilities of the company; and should the offer be accepted, Rs. 350 a share would be distributed within a month. Of course, he said, it would be for the shareholders to decide whether they would accept this offer, by which they would receive the money within a month, in preference to the lingering process of liquidation. After some conversation as to the best means of disposing of the company's property, it was agreed that tenders should be invited for the company's flotilla stores, and other assets, to be sent in before 4 P.M. on 30th September, such tenders to be opened by the liquidators to be appointed by the meeting to be held on that day in presence of the shareholders.

THE ECLIPSE.—It is gratifying to learn that the main objects aimed at by the Royal Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society, in sending out parties to India to observe the eclipse of the sun which took place on the 18th ultimo, have been attained. Lieutenant Hirschel, R.E., observing at Jumkhundie, and Major Tennant at Guntoor, agree in finding the spectrum of the red protuberances to consist of bright lines, with dark space intervening, indicating first, that the protuberances are self luminous, and second, that they are composed of gaseous, not liquid or solid matter. The latter observer interprets the spectral lines seen as implying the presence in the red flames of hydrogen, sodium, and magnesium. The polarisation observations of the corona made by the former agree with this supposition, that the light of the corona is thus reflected light of the sun, not that of incandescent matter. Six photographs of the totality were obtained at Guntoor, and these with full particulars of the observations, and the deductions therefrom, will in due time be published after the societies for whom the observations were made have in the first place received the reports. We fear our German friends, who went some miles south of Bejapoor, were not very successful in obtaining a good view, the weather having been cloudy. In Bombay the effect of the eclipse on the tides was to increase the height by nineteen inches above the highest tide of the month. The height above De Lisle datum was 89.45 feet.—*Bombay Builder*, Sept. 5.—From Major Tennant's report of the observations taken by him at Guntoor we quote the following:—"I have the satisfaction of reporting, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, that the arrangements made for the observation of the eclipse of this day have had a satisfactory termination. The photographs, I regret to say, were not more than partially successful, owing to the interposition of thin clouds, but we may yet obtain some results from them when critically examined. The observation with the spectroscope and for polarisation have been completely successful. It is now certain that the 'corona,' which surrounds the moon during a total eclipse, is the atmosphere of the sun, and that a sensible distance from the sun's surface, it is very slightly, if at all, self-luminous, but owes its brilliancy mainly to the reflected light of the sun itself. The prominences or protuberances which are seen are on the contrary gaseous matter, so highly heated as to become self-luminous. Hydrogen, which we know as permanent gas, seems to be one element in a protuberance, but it would seem farther to contain magnesium and sodium (known to us only ordinarily as solids) in a state of incandescent vapour. These results are absolutely new to science, and I venture to beg that his Excellency in Council will offer to the Secretary of State for India my respectful congratulations on the result of his patronage."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 7. Str. Cashmere, McCorkindale, Calcutta; Oomer Pasha, Nacoda, Mauritius.—11. Str. Golconda, Dundas, Suez.—12. Str. Emeu, Barlow, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From Southampton.—Major Hay, Mr. Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Mr. Lovell, Miss Reeve, Mr. J. Hunt, Mr. J. Atkinson, Mr. G. Trail, Mrs. Dale, Mr. Barwise, Mr. J. Runney, Mr. W. E. Haswell. From Marseilles.—Mr. W. B. Thornhill, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. R. C. Beynon, Major Reay, Mr. W. B. Manson.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7. Nagasaki, Legros, Calcutta; Ticonderoga, Holland, Calcutta; Atlantic King, Graig, Batavia; Kate Swanton, Nacoda, Singapore; Zuleit, Johnson, Calicut; Orwell, Gimblet, Mauritius; str. Martaban, Sharp, Persian Gulf.—8. Str. The Queen, Grogan, Liverpool; Lina, Opdall, Singapore; Amira, Grose, Moulmein; Jane Rowland, Hughes, Rangoon; str. Sumatra, Baker, Aden and Suez.—9. Lancashire, Summerson, Colombo; Lord Palmerston, Fernie, Liverpool; Kooria Moorria, Pike, Moulmein; Ambrose, Connell, Calcutta.—11. Oliver Cromwell, France, Rangoon; Elizabeth, Bullit, Malabar Coast; Rothley, Richardson, Liverpool.—12. Zelia, Stephens, Rangoon; Hurmah, Yeo, Java; Morning Star, Gruinger, Akyab; Futei Guwad, Nacoda, Calcutta; Bethsman, Duncairn, Tuticorin; Royal Edward, Shaw, Bassein; Caldera, Jordain, Colombo; Deliance, Langlois, Liverpool; Anglo-Indian, Glen, Calicut.—14. Khunjee Othowjee, Crennet, Singapore; Denmark, Valentine, Rangoon.—15. Mail str. Madras, Davis, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Madras.—For Marseilles.—Lieut. and Mrs. Ketchen and two children, Mr. Abbott. For Suez.—Mr. W. B. Jones, Mr. Pearson. For Aden.—Lieut. Tipper.



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CIVIL.

ACLOM, R. E., asst. dist. supt. of police, Central Provs., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Jubbulpore, from Aug. 5, the date on which he assumed charge from Col. Moxon.

ANDERSON, C., exec. engr., Agra Canal, returned on Aug. 17, from leave granted in July. The unexpired portion of the leave is cane. Dated Nynce Tal, Aug. 28.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut., asst. comr., Mozuffergurh, having returned to duty on Aug. 17, the unexpired portion of priv. leave granted him, dated April 2, is cancelled.

BROOKE, Capt. T., appd. to offic. as cantonment mag., Kamptee, assumed charge of his duties, from Sutherland, on Aug. 26.

BROWN, C., is appd. to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, v. Christie, v. Jones, and is posted to Amballa dist. Aug. 26. Aug. 31.

CLARKE, J., dep. mag., &c., Bustee, is transf. to Shahjehanpore *pro tem*.

CRAWLEY, T., extra asst. comr., Central Provs., transf. to Sumbulpore, reported his arrival, and assumed charge of his duties on Aug. 22.

CUMMING, M. A., asst. supt. of 1st grade in Khandeish revenue survey, to be an asst. supt. of 1st grade in the rev. survey of Hyderabad assigned districts. Sept. 4. [Aug. 18, is cane.]

DENNYS.—The priv. leave to Lieut. col. Dennys, dep. comr., Seonee, dated DOUGLAS, Lieut., dep. conservator of forests, Central Provs., rejoined from leave and assumed charge of his duties on Aug. 25.

DOUGLAS, Lieut., dep. conservator of forests, Central Provs., on furl., made over charge of his office to Jacob, dep. conservator, on Sept. 1.

DUCAT, Lieut., asst. comr., appd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Mundla, received charge of the dist. and settlement office, from Ward, offic. dep. comr., on Aug. 24. [gurh. Sept. 3.]

ELLIOTT, C. A., asst. settlement officer, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Futteh-FINK, R. A., offic. dep. acct. gen., Punjab, is appd. to offic. in addition, as acct. gen. in the 1st class of the financial dept., during Mr. Probyn's abs. on leave, and made over charge of his office to Mr. Fink on Aug. 17.

GARSTIN, Capt., asst. engr. 1st grade, transf. from the Peshawur div. to the 1st div., Baree Doab Canal. [posted to N.W.P.]

HARRINGTON, L., has been app. to P.W. dept. as an acct. 4th grade, and IRONSIDE, J. H. B., c.b., offic. judge of Benares, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Agra, during leave of W. S. Paterson. Sept. 2.

LIPPERT, W. E., is reapp. to P.W. dept. as a supervisor of 1st grade, and posted to Mysore. Sept. 2. [Aug. 31.]

LYALL, C. J., asst. coll. of Meerut, is invested with power of a dep. coll.

LYONS, L. H., exec. engr. 4th grade, transf. from 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road, to the Peshawur div. (Leave cane.)

MCDONALD, J., exec. engr. 4th grade, N.W.P., has been perm. to resign his appt. in P.W. dept. Sept. 1.

MILLS, Lieut. col. H., exec. commissariat officer with the camp of the C. in C. of India, is vested with powers of a mag. within the limits of the camp in the Central Provs. Sept. 1.

NEWMARCH, Capt., dep. comr., Central Provs., is tempy. transf. from Bhundara to Nagpore. Sept. 1. [the Umritsur dist. Aug. 26.]

O'CONNOR, F. A., asst. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from the Mooltan to PARKER.—The 2 mo. leave to Mr. G. G. Parker, offic. dist. supt. of police, N.W.P., is cane. Aug. 31.

PLAITS.—The serv. of Mr. J., asst. insp. of schools 2nd circle, dept. of public instruction, N.W.P., are placed at disposal of the Home Dept. for employ. on Central Provs. Sept. 2.

READE, Lieut., jun. asst. comr. of Kumaon, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, subject to the result of next exam. Sept. 3.

ROSS, Lieut. R.E., asst. engr., Eastern Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a dep. mag. and asst. col.

SHELVERTON, G., in charge of a party of the great trigonometrical survey, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class in the Hyderabad assigned districts. Sept. 2.

SUTHERLAND, Capt., will revert to his appt. as dist. supt. of police, Nagpore, from date of giving over charge as cantonment mag., Kamptee, to Brooke. He res. ch. of his duties at Nagpore fr. Fraser. Aug. 28.

SWINEY.—The two mos. leave to Lieut. col. Swiney, dist. supt. of police, Oorai, dated July 18, is cane. Aug. 31.

THOMAS, Lieut.—The appt. of asst. comr., Central Provs., to offic. as dep. comr. during Col. Denny's absence, is cane., from Aug. 18.

THOMPSON.—The usual subsidiary leave to rejoin his appt. is granted to Mr. F. Thompson, judge of Shahjehanpore; arr. at Bombay Aug. 11, from Europe.

THOMPSON, Maj., staff corps, is appd. a surveyor, 2nd grade, in revenue survey dept., from April 1, 1866.

TREVOR, Lieut., offic. asst. comr., Central Provs., reported his return fr. Hyderabad Aug. 28, and is appd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Bhundara, during the absence of Capt. Newmarch.

VICE, G. W., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of 2nd grade, and posted to Punjab.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS (CENTRAL PROVINCES).

Sept. 3.—No. 2,819.—The following appointments are made, with effect from Aug. 1, under the provisions of Govt. of India resolutions Nos. 534 of June 16, 1,490 of July 30, and 1,513 of Aug. 1:—

To officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class.

Capt. H. Fraser, dist. supt. of police, 3rd class.

To officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class.

Maj. C. S. B. Walton, dist. supt., 4th class.

Mr. J. M. Berrill, dist. supt., 4th class.

Capt. T. A. Vandergucht, dist. supt., 4th class.

To officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class.

Lieut. H. A. Hammond, dist. supt., 5th class.

Mr. M. P. Hanken, dist. supt., 5th class.

Capt. D. McNeil, dist. supt., 5th class.

No. 2,850.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the date on which Lieut. col. G. G. Moxon assumed charge of the office of insp. gen. of police.

To be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.

Capt. W. J. Morris, dist. supt., 2nd class.

To be Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class.

Capt. S. S. Sutherland, dist. supt., 3rd class.

MILITARY.

ANDREWS, Major C., Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to lieut. col., from Aug. 27 last.

BARTLEMAN, Capt., adjt. 20th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, consequent on return of Capt. Gordon.

BEDDY, Capt., wing officer 29th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Langmore, proceeded on court martial duty. Confirmed, dated Aug. 27.

CAMPBELL, Major, staff corps, is transf. from Deyrah to Agra for gen. duty.

CHATTERTON, Lieut., adjt. 29th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Beddy, offic. as 2nd in com. dur. Longmore's abs. on duty. Dated Aug. 27.

CLAY, Major, wing officer 1st Goorkha regt., to be 2nd in com., v. Rawlins. Dated Aug. 25. [from July 15 last.]

DARRAH, Capt., staff corps, is attached for duty to 40th N.I., with effect DEANE, Cornet T., to be lieut., v. Cotton, a probationer in staff corps. Dated Aug. 24 last.

ETESON, Capt., 1st batln. 3rd foot, is appd. to offic. as brigade major at Gwalior, dur. abs. on field serv. with his regt. of Capt. Morgan. Sept. 4.

FORBES, Capt. R. O. H., Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' serv., is prom. to major, from Aug. 30.

GORDON, Capt., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 20th N.I., consequent on return of that officer. Dated Aug. 26.

GRAHAM, Capt., gen. list, inf., posted to 38th N.I. for duty.

GRAME.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to confirm the provisional appt. of Capt. Grame, 102nd foot, as A.D.C. to Major gen. Shubrick, comdg. Ceded Districts, Madras.

GRIMES.—G.O., dated Aug. 5, confirmed, attaching Lieut. Grimes, gen. list, inf., to 9th N.I.

HARISON, Lieut., 1st batln. 5th foot, exchanges regts. with Knox, 2nd batln.; to join the depot at Shorncliffe.

HILL, Capt., 1st wing subalt. 1st Goorkha regt., to be wing officer, v. Clay. Dated Aug. 25 last. [Lucknow.]

INGLIS, Capt., staff corps, is transf. for duty from 31st to 34th N.I., at Ives, Lieut., gen. list, inf., is appd. to do duty with 30th N.I., now between Delhi and Umballa, *en route* to Rawul Pindee.

JACOB, Capt., adjt. Erinpore irregular force, having rejoined head qrs. on Feb. 13 last, the unexpired portion of priv. leave granted him, dated Dec. 17, 1867, has been cancelled.

MACKENZIE, Major, comdt. Meywar Bheel corps, and political supt. of Hill Tracts, offic. as political agent at Meywar, in addition to his own duties, from Jan. 23 to May 19 last, inclusive.

MAHONY.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. Mahony, 1st batln. 6th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India. Dated Aug. 22 last.

MERCER, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. 1st Goorkha regt., to be wing subalt., v. Hill. Dated Aug. 25.

MILLER.—Agra brigade order, dated Sept. 7, appg. Capt. Miller, 41st foot, to offic. as brig. major, v. Waring, on leave, is confd.

NAPPER, Maj., of the staff corps, is perm. to do gen. duty at Meerut.

RAWLINS, Major, 2nd in comd. 1st Goorkha regt., to be comdt., v. Prior, who resigns, dated Aug. 25.

ROBINSON, Col. A., Bengal staff corps, to be col. by brevet. Aug. 27.

ROWLAND, Capt., 55th foot, to local rank of major, from Aug. 2 last.

SAWYER, Ens., 82nd foot, to join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Oct. 1.

SHAW, Lieut., 95th foot, whose retirement from the service by the sale of his commission, published in G.O. of May 29 last, is, under the authority of the Horse Guards, cane., dated Aug. 21 last.

SMITH, Lieut. col., staff corps, is directed to do gen. duty at Lucknow.

STUCKLEY, Lieut., 30th foot, to be inst. of musketry, v. Tyrwhitt. Aug. 12.

THOMPSON, Lieut., offic. 3rd squad. officer 13th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Wells, relieved, confirmed, dated March 9.

TURNBULL, Cornet, to be lieut., v. Combe, appd. adjt., dated Aug. 24.

TURNBULL, Ens., 88th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, of 24th N.I., v. Stedman, appd. qmr., dated Aug. 25 last.

VOYLE, Ens., 2nd wing subalt. 29th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Chatterton, offic. as wing officer dur. Col. Langmore's abs. on duty, confd. Aug. 27.

WELDON, Maj., wing subalt. and offic. adjt. 6th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, confd. as wing sub. to 1st inf. Hyderabad Contingent. Aug. 20.

YOUNG, Capt., staff corps, doing duty with 8th N.I., is appd. fort adjt. of Chunar, v. Weld, appd. comdt., dated Aug. 26 last.
YOUNG.—The G.O. is confd. att. Lieut. Young, gen. list, inf., to 9th N.I., with effect from Aug. 22.

MEDICAL.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg., att. to 2nd regt. Central India horse, is appd. to med. charge of Bhopawur political agency and Malwa Bheel corps, v. Potter, resigned.
COLLISON, Supernum. surg. J. B., M.D., of the med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill existing vacancy.
DUKA, Surg. T., is appd. to med. charge of Simla jail and dispensary, with effect from the date on which he took over charge from Dr. Tuson. Date of order Aug. 28.
FARRELL.—The G.O. placing the services of 2nd Class vet. surg. H. Farrell at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for special service, is confd. Dated Sept. 4.
GARDNER.—The services of Asst. surg. Gardner, of the med. dept., are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.
GROSE.—The services of Apoth. F. J. Grose, late in temp. med. charge of the civil station of Mohumdee, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. [existing vacancy. Dated Sept. 4.]
KING, Sup. surg., med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgs., to fill an
LEACH.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Aug. 8, directing Hon. asst. surg. Leach, att. to the garrison hospital, Allahabad, to proceed to Chunar and report himself for duty to the garrison surg.
POTTER, Dr., on med. charge of Malwa Bheel corps, having resigned, his services are replaced at disposal of the military dept.
WALLACE.—Pres. div. order, dated Aug. 3, attaching Lieut. A. J. Wallace, staff corps, to the 14th N.I., is confd.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE ANNUAL INVALIDING BOARDS.

Head Qtrs., Simla, Aug. 26.—Officers commanding divisions and districts will be pleased to assemble Invaliding Boards at stations within their respective commands occupied by European troops to examine all men whom it is proposed to send to England either for change of climate or discharge. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, or Superintending Staff Surgeon Major of the Circle, will invariably sit as President. The usual arrangements are detailed, and the G.O. concludes by stipulating that all subsidiary orders, in furtherance of the foregoing arrangements, are to be given by officers commanding divisions and districts, who are desired to communicate freely with each other in regard to details.

NEW ORDINARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Simla, Sept. 2.—A vacancy existing in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of Governor General, in consequence of the absence on leave of Major Gen. the Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the 24th and 25th Vic., cap. 67, to appoint Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., of her Majesty's Service, to be a temporary Member of the said Council of the Governor General of India, and the said Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat in the said Council under the usual salute.

Consequent on the appointment of Col. H. W. Norman, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to officiate as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, during the absence on leave of Major Gen. the Hon. H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., H.E. the Viceroy is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

Col. A. Broome, Royal Artillery, Controller General of Military Expenditure, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, during the period Col. Norman, C.B., may officiate as a Member of Council, or until further orders.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Malleson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to officiate as Controller General of Military Expenditure, v. Col. Broome.

Surg. J. M. Cunningham, M.D., of the Medical Department, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, v. Lieut. col. G. B. Malleson.

ALTERATIONS IN THE ANNUAL RELIEF.

Head Qtrs., Simla, Sept. 2.—With the sanction of Govt. the following alterations in the annual relief for 1868-69 are ordered:—

- No. 6 baty. 22nd brig. R.A., from Meean Meer to Saugor, on Nov. 2.
- No. 3 baty. 25th brig. R.A., from Fort William to Morar, on relief.
- 2nd bat. 1st foot, from Nusseerabad to Agra, under orders of Bombay Govt.
- 1st bat. 8th foot, from Malta to Fyzabad, on arrival.
- 1st bat. 14th foot, from Malta to Lucknow, on arrival.
- 1st bat. 21st foot, from England to Bombay Presidency, on arrival.
- 39th foot, from England to Bombay Presidency, on arrival.
- 62nd foot, from England to Cawnpore, on arrival.
- 96th foot, from Poona and Neemuch to Fort William, under orders of Bombay Govt.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLAIR, J. H., coll. of sea customs, Madras, resu. ch. of his office from Mr. G. D. Leman, acting coll., on Sept. 1. [Masters. Sept. 1.]
HUTCHINS, A. R., to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of Godavery dist. in succ. to

LEMAN, G. D., to act as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Tellicherry dur. employ of Master on other duty, or till further orders.
McMULLIN, Capt. J., canton. mag. of Poonamallee, in dist. of Madras, is inv. with powers of a mag.
MASTER, J. H., to be civil and sess. judge of zillah of Tellicherry, but to act as civil and sess. judge of Berhampore dur. employ. of Blair on other duty. Sept. 1. [George, dec. Sept. 4.]
NORFOLK, R. E., asst. engr. of 1st grade, to be exec. engr. of 4th grade, v. RHEINUS, Rev. C., to act as chapl. of Bellary dur. abs. of Tanner on leave. Sept. 8.
TROTMAN, Lieut., inf. gen. list, to act as superint. of police in Trichinopoly dur. abs. of Hodges on leave. Sept. 8.
WOODROFFE, F. H., to be senior asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam. Sept. 1.

MILITARY.

BEAGIN, Lieut., S.C., Vizagapatam, passed the elementary test in the Tamil language, dated Aug. 24.
BEAUCHAMP, Capt., 13th N.I., to perform duties of station staff officer, Malabar, during the abs. of brig. major on duty, without detriment to his regtl. appt. Sept. 3. [offictg. as comdt. dur. leave of Col. Batten.
BETT, Major, wing officer 17th N.I., to be offictg. 2nd in comd., v. Day, CUMMINS, Capt., att. 8th N.I., to join and do duty with 15th N.I., until the arrival of his corps at Mercara. Aug. 31.
DAY, Lieut. col., 2nd in comd. 17th N.I., to be offictg. comdt. 17th N.I., with effect from date of departure of Col. Batten on leave.
DUN, Lieut. col., 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt., 22nd N.I., v. Read, relieved, dated Sept. 3. [on m.c. Sept. 3.]
HALEMAN, Lieut. and Qrmr., to offic. as adjt. 34th L.I., v. Capt. Chisholm, HOTHAM, Lieut., gen. list, att. 38th regt., is appd. qrmr. 36th N.I., to join on arrival of the corps at Rangoon. Aug. 31. [Sept. 3.]
JOHNSTON, Lieut., att. 40th N.I., to be offictg. adjt. 10th N.I., to join.
LANE, Capt., removed from 19th N.I., to 37th N.I., to join by the first opportunity on duty. [portunity on duty
LAVIE, Capt., removed from 3rd N.I. to 37th N.I., to join by the first opportunity on duty.
LENNOX, Capt. S. W., to offic. as adj. 23rd L.I., v. Capt. Watson on m.c. Sept. 3.
READ, Major, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 22nd N.I., v. Lieut. col. Dun. Sept. 3. To offic. as comdt. 22nd N.I., v. Col. Hodson, appd. 2nd class brig. gen. Sept. 3.
SHEPPARD, Lieut., rem. from 35th N.I. to 37th N.I., to proc. to join by the first opportunity on duty at the public expense.
STAINFORTH, Lieut., qrmr. 32nd N.I., to be offic. adj. 36th N.I.
STUART, Capt., 1st wing sub. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer 22nd N.I., v. Col. Hodson, appd. 2nd class brig. gen. Sept. 8.

MEDICAL.

FARMER, Staff surg. W. L., British med. serv., Bengal estab., fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave on sick cert. granted that officer in G.O., June 17, 1868, is canc. from the date on which he takes up his appt.
HOWELL, Asst. surg., is posted to 37th N.I., in anticipation of Surg. McDonald's serv. being placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India. To join. Dated Aug. 24.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BROWN, Capt., to be asst. dist. supt. of police in Ahmedabad dist., but to act as ditto at Broach, in Surat dist., when relieved at Kaira. Sept. 7.
BROWN, W. C. L., actg. exec. engr. for irrigation, Khandeish—services placed at disposal of suptg. engr. for irrigation in Sind. Sept. 7.
DANIELL, Lieut., to act as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade. Sept. 7.
DRUMMOND, Lieut., to be asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade. Sept. 7.
FORMAN, W. S., acting 3rd asst. coll. at Rutnagherry, is invested with powers of a sub. mag., 1st class. Sept. 8.
GIERTZEN, G. T., to act as dep. supt. of police, 1st grade, during absence of Shortt. Sept. 7. [Drummond. Sept. 7.]
HAY, Lieut., to act as asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, during leave of HUNTER, R. W., to act as judge and sessions judge of Kon Kun, during leave of Bosanquet. Sept. 7.
JOHNSTONE, Major, to be confd. as dist. supt. of police, 1st grade. Sept. 7.
JONES, F., on special duty in Guzerat, to assume charge of Khandeish exec. div., in addition to his present charge in Guzerat. Sept. 7.
McGILLIVRAY, Capt., to be confd. as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Johnstone. Sept. 7.
McRAE, Lieut., asst. supt., Tannah and Rutnagherry Survey, is transf. to Nassick revision survey. Sept. 4. [dist. Sept. 7.]
PORMAN, Lieut., to be confirmed as asst. dist. supt. of police in Sattara
RICHEY, J. B., to act as coll. of Ahmedabad during absence of Borradale on leave. Sept. 2.
SCOTT, Maj., to be dist. supt. of police 2nd grade, v. Shortt. Sept. 7.
SHORTT, Maj., to be dist. supt. of police 1st grade, v. Hodgson. Sept. 7.
WATTE, W. E., sub. asst. supt., Khandeish survey, has been transf. to Guzerat rev. survey. Sept. 4.

MILITARY.

BLANSHARD, Lieut., 46th foot, admitted to the staff corps on prob. Sept. 7.
DURAND, Lieut., appd. interpreter to 96th foot, from Aug. 6, v. Lambe, dated Aug. 26 (confirmed). [Brown. Sept. 7.]
EDWARDS, Capt., 2nd N.I., to offic. (temp.) as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., v. GRANT, Ens., admitted to the staff corps on probation. Sept. 7.

GILLESPIE, Lieut., 96th foot, to do duty with Bombay detach. of invalids, ordered to embark in H.M.'s Indian troopship sailing from Bombay about Oct. 1. To join depot at Poona. Sept. 7.
 HAND, Capt., 82nd foot, is appl. comdt. Colaba Sanitarium, v. Stuart, who rejoins his regt. Sept. 7.
 HOGG, Lieut., 3rd squad. officer 2nd regt. Sind Horse, to be 2nd ditto, v. Forbes, and continue acting as 2nd in comd. in add. to his other duties.
 KIRKWOOD, Capt., 96th foot, to do duty with Bombay detach. of invalids ordered to embark in H.M.'s Indian troop ship sailing from Bombay about Oct. 1. To join the depot at Poona.
 MCNAIR, Lieut., 3rd squad. officer, 3rd regt., to be 2nd squad. officer 1st regt. Scinde horse, v. Forbes, and will cont. to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties. Sept. 3. [from Aug. 1.
 NICOLSON.—The app. of Lieut. Nicolson as adjt. 27th N.I. is to have effect
 MORSE, Ens., 102nd foot, is app. a probationer in S.C., and will join 10th N.I. as 2nd wing subalt. Dated Sept. 3.
 PORTINGER, Capt., R.A., has qualified as a surveyor. Sept. 7.
 UTTERSON, Capt., att. to 3rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer 7th N.I., v. Wilson, to Europe.

MEDICAL.

HARRIS, Surg. maj., is app. to med. ch. of 23rd regt. N.L.I. Sept. 7.
 OGILVIE, Surg., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay garrison. Sept. 4.
 TRESTRAIL, Surg. maj., on proc. to join 16th N.I. was entitled to travel at the public expense.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLOUGH RULES: BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

The following notification is published:—

Under Section 12 of the rules regarding leave of absence to covenanted civil servants, promulgated by the financial department under notification No. 533, dated June 16, 1868, it has become expedient to issue orders as to the manner of dealing with applications for furlough from officers of the Bombay Civil Service, or officers of the Bengal or Madras Civil Services employed under the Government of Bombay. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to lay down the following regulations for the disposal of such applications:—

1. The Government of Bombay will refuse furlough on private affairs to any officer when the exigencies of the public service require that he should continue at his post.
2. A registry shall be kept at the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the general department, of all grants of furlough on medical certificate or on private affairs, of all extensions of furlough, and of all returns to duty from furlough of any kind.
3. If the officer applying for furlough belongs to the Bengal or Madras Civil Service, the Government of Bombay will, if no objection exists, forward his application for final disposal by the Governments of India or Madras respectively.
4. All applications for furlough, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, should be invariably accompanied by a certificate from the accountant-general, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked.
5. The term of a furlough can only be altered with the permission of Government.
6. Every officer who obtains a furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the local accountant-general to furnish these documents, and no furlough allowances will be payable without their production.
7. A statement of the officers absent on furlough, with the dates of the expiry of their respective furloughs, will be published quarterly in the *Government Gazette*, brought up to March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year.
8. Every officer to whom a furlough on private affairs is granted must take such furlough, or the subsidiary leave given him in anticipation of it, within three months of the date on which the furlough was granted to him. If he do not so avail himself of it, or if he previously apply for its cancellation, the grant of furlough will be held to have lapsed, and the applicant will be liable to forfeit a portion of the furlough due to him, equal to the time between the date on which his furlough was available and on which the grant lapsed or was cancelled.
9. Privilege leave will be granted under the rules now in force.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAMFIELD—At Kussowlie, Sept. 2, wife of Major Bamfield, daughter.
 BJOHN—At Calcutta, Aug. 29, wife of A. S. Bjohn, son.
 BLISS—At Coonoor, Aug. 30, wife of H. W. Bliss, C.S., son.
 CAMPBELL—At Rangoon, Aug. 18, wife of Lieut. Colin C. Campbell, 31st Regt., daughter.
 CARLAND—At Howrah, Sept. 7, wife of J. Carland, jun., daughter.
 CLARKE—At Agra, Sept. 10, wife of Joshua Clarke, son.
 CLOUGH—At Garden Reach, Sept. 9, wife of H. Clough, Commander of steamer *Defiance*, son.
 COMBER—At Debrooghur, Aug. 25, wife of Bryan E. C. Comber, son.
 CONDON—At Nynce Tal, Aug. 30, wife of J. H. Condon, Asst. Surg., son.
 DERINZY—At Cawnpore, Aug. 23, wife of J. Harvard DeRinzy, C.E., Public Works Dept., son.
 DILLON—At Agra, Sept. 5, wife of Luke Dillon, son.
 DUFF—At Rangoon, Aug. 20, wife of Major A. G. Duff, Magistrate of Rangoon, daughter.
 FEARN—At Colaba, Sept. 9, wife of W. Fearn, son.

FIDO—At Upper Colaba, Sept. 7, wife of J. W. Fido, daughter.
 GREGORY—At Calcutta, Aug. 31, wife of C. Gregory, daughter.
 HAMPTON—At Azimghur, Aug. 25, wife of S. C. Hampton, son.
 HARVEY—At Calicut, Aug. 28, wife of J. S. Harvey, daughter.
 HERRING—Sept. 10, wife of Charles Herring, son.
 JONES—At Secunderabad, Sept. 2, wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, daughter.
 LANDALE—At Calcutta, Aug. 31, wife of G. A. Landale, son.
 MACLEOD—At Dalhousie-street, Sept. 1, wife of G. W. Macleod, daughter.
 MAIN—At Burdwan Station, Sept. 2, wife of W. Main, E. I. Railway, son.
 MEUGENS—At Ballygunge, Sept. 4, wife of J. G. Meugens, daughter.
 MORRIS—At Murree, Aug. 30, wife of Lieut. G. Morris, daughter, stillborn.
 O'HEARN—At Bimlipatam, Aug. 21, wife of R. P. O'Hearn, daughter.
 PITTAR—At Elysium-row, Sept. 6, wife of C. F. Pittar, daughter.
 PRATT—At Vingarla, Aug. 30, wife of E. Pratt, son.
 SANDWITH—At Ahmedabad, Sept. 5, wife of W. Sandwith, C.S., son.
 SHAW—At Agra, Sept. 6, relict of T. H. Shaw, daughter.
 SHERMAN—At Madras, Aug. 8, wife of Capt. S. W. B. Sherman, H.M.'s 11th M.N.I., son.
 SPAN—At Mirzapore, Sept. 6, wife of Bartlet Span, son.
 VERTANNES—At Calcutta, Sept. 1, wife of Z. Vertannes, son.
 WAKE—At Simla, Sept. 3, wife of Capt. B. Wake, 21st Hussars, daughter.
 WALLER—At Sawunt Waree, Sept. 3, wife of Lieut. W. Waller, v.c., son.
 WALTON—At Kurrachee, Sept. 6, wife of H. Izaak Walton, daughter.
 WRIGHT—At Cannanore, Sept. 3, wife of Capt. H. C. Wright, Sub-Asst. Commissary General, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BANNERMAN—GODDARD.—At Poona, Sept. 10, Major W. Bannerman to Louisa Constance, daughter of R. Goddard, Monkstown, Ireland.
 CLARK—REID.—At Malabar Hill, Sept. 10, R. Clark to Isabella Reid.
 WILCOX—COULTRUP.—At Madras, Sept. 1, J. Wilcox to Miss Ann Sophia Coultrup.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—At Calcutta, Lawrence Andrews, aged 61.
 BATHURST—Sept. 3, Oscar Stewart Bathurst, aged 19.
 COCKBURN—At Mozufferpore, Aug. 25, Olive, daughter of W. Cockburn.
 DERINZY—At Cawnpore, Sept. 5, J. Harvard, son of J. H. DeRinzy, C.E., Public Works Dept., aged 13 days.
 DOBBS—At Khangaum, West Berar, Sept. 9, Margaret Cathcart, daughter of R. S. Dobbe, Asst. Engr., aged 6 months.
 ETESON—At Roorkee, Aug. 31, wife of A. Eteson, Surgeon, Bengal Army, aged 22.
 GEORGE—At Madras, Sept. 2, John George, C.E.
 KAIL—At Girgaum, Sept. 10, Frederick W., son of C. Kail, aged 2 years.
 MADDEN—At Saugor, Aug. 31, Staff Asst. surg. F. Madden.
 O'BRIEN—At Bangalore, Sept. 7, Emma Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. C. O'Brien.
 PITCHER—At Fyzabad, Oude, Aug. 29, Katherine H., infant daughter of Duncan G. Pitcher, Asst. Commissioner.
 REBSCH—Near Wangtu, beyond Rampore, Sept. 4, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. W. Rebsch, of the C.M.S., Kotgurb, aged 18.
 RICHARDSON—At Mussawud, Khandeish, Sept. 8, G. F. Richardson, P.W. Inspector, G.I.P.R.
 ROONAN—At Love-lane, Bynulla, Sept. 8, Michael F., son of Mr. Roonan.
 ROSS—At Nassick, Sept. 11, Emily Huberta, daughter of J. C. Ross, aged 2 years and 8 months.
 ROZARIO—At Sholapore, Sept. 8, J. D. de Rozario, aged 46.
 SCOTT—At Serampore, Aug. 29, J. Scott, H.M.'s Mint, Calcutta, aged 34.
 SULLIVAN—At Tellicherry, Aug. 31, A. W. Sullivan, Madras C.S., Civil and Session Judge, aged 45.
 SZEZEPANSKI—At Oomrawuttee, Aug. 10, Ethel V., daughter of H. Szezepanski, Offic. Dep. Comr., Ellichpore, aged 2. [11 months.
 THOMSON—Sept. 9, Wm. Thomson, aged 37.
 WELLS—At Bassein, Aug. 19, Henry H., son of Capt. G. F. Wells, aged
 WILLINGTON—At Murree, Sept. 1, Major R. B. Willington, 77th Regt., aged 35.

FEARS OF A DROUGHT IN THE N.W.P.—The total failure of the rains in the North-West Provinces and the immediate prospect of famine deserve serious consideration. While Lower Bengal and Western India have been deluged by unexampled rains and inundations, the North-West has been suffering from intense drought. Up to the 21st August the rainfall had been trifling, except at some of the hill stations. At Nynce Tal 66 inches had been recorded, while in the plains the average rainfall throughout the Saharunpore district was 11.75 inches, and in the Shahjehanpore district 8.9 inches. From Etah, Muttra, and Etawah the returns were such as to warrant grounds for serious apprehensions. It is doubtful whether, at this late period, heavy rains would prove efficacious in saving the crops. Distress could hardly have occurred at a more unfortunate time for the North-West. There is every prospect of high prices ruling throughout Bengal during the cold weather. The Central Provinces narrowly escaped the fate of the North-West, and only a very moderate crop may be expected. The prospects of the Punjab are fair, but with a large army in the field, and more troops pouring into the province, little surplus grain can be looked for. Reports are already abroad that people are being driven to dacoity and theft by the prospect of scarcity, and that the district officials are apprehensive of disturbances. Meanwhile, Government is fully on the alert; no effort will be spared to meet the calamity with effective measures of relief.—*Friend of India*.

Home.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY have removed their offices to No. 11, Pancras-lane, E.C.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on Calcutta and Madras took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Bank of England. The whole amount, viz., £200,000, was allotted to Calcutta. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on both Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 84 per cent. The result shows a rise of about ½ per cent. The improvement is believed to have been mainly occasioned by recent heavy purchases of indigo in Calcutta.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—A circular has been issued announcing the dissolution of the old firm of Smith, Elder, and Co., by the retirement of Mr. George Smith from the home, East Indian, and foreign agency and banking business, and the formation of a new firm for the before-mentioned branches under the style of "Henry S. King and Co." Mr. King, who was a partner in the old house for fifteen years, is now the principal, and intends to carry on the business in the same premises at Cornhill and Pall-mall. Mr. Geo. Smith, however, will retain the publishing business of Smith, Elder, and Co. for himself exclusively.

MILITARY LABOUR.—A fortnight ago we announced the probability of a more extended application of military labour to public works. We have every reason to believe that this subject will ere long receive more attentive consideration from the military authorities in England as well as in India. Upon this subject we may quote the following extract from Las Casas, relative to the views of the great Napoleon:—"He concluded (says Las Casas) that his ideal army could not exist without a revolution in the habits and education of the soldier, perhaps even of the officers. Such an army could never exist side by side with our ovens, magazines, administration, and organised transport. Such an ideal would not be seen until, in imitation of the old Romans, the soldier would receive his corn, would be obliged to have hand-mills, would cook his own bread on his little griddle, &c. Such an army would be impossible until all our frightful system of red-tape ('administration paperassiere') was put to flight. 'I had meditated all these changes, but to dare to put them in practice I would have required a profound peace; an army on a war footing would not have permitted it, it would have revolted.' He added that had he been forced to maintain a large army in time of peace, he would have wished to employ it on public works." Has Sir William Mansfield been studying Las Casas, or are his wise applications of military labour more original?—*Broad Arrow*.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.—Secretary's Office, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, October 2, 1868.—Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of this Hospital have received from the Secretary of State for India the necessary funds for Payment of Prize Money, as under, to officers and men of her Majesty's British Army; and that application for payment may be made by those entitled, either personally at this office, on any day, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, or by letter addressed to the Secretary. 1. Banda and Kirwee Prize Money (Third Distribution).—Amount of an individual or private's share, £12. Corps entitled (as before)—Officers of H.M.'s British Army on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India; No. 6 Company 14th Battalion (now G Battery 14th Brigade) Royal Artillery; Left Wing of 12th Lancers; 43rd Regiment of Light Infantry. 2. Jhansi Prize Money (First Distribution).—Officers and men of 8th Hussars who were present at the recapture of Gwalior from the rebels in the month of June, 1858, now admitted to share in this prize, though not one of the corps considered to be entitled when the distribution was first made. Amount of a private's share, £4. 3. Kotah Prize Money (First Distribution).—Officers and men of the 72nd Highlanders actively engaged with the Rajpootanah Field Force between 30th March and 14th August, 1858, though not present at the actions of Kotah, Sanganeer, and Bunnas, now allowed to share, in addition to the troops present at those actions, whose claims have already been admitted. By order of the Commissioners, GEORGE HUTT, Secretary.

India Office.

Oct. 10, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. Pond, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. F. Graham, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. R. Playfair, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. F. Parsons, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. R. Shelley, 28th N.I.; Surg. W. N. Chipperfield, Med. Estab.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. S. B. Home, Inf., 6 mo.; Ensign J. Lynch, Ordnance Dept., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. L. F. Campbell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. G. Rowlandson, Art., 6 weeks; Major A. C. Phillips, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. Garden, Med. Estab.; Major S. C. D. Ryder, Staff Corps; Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, Cav.; Major G. R. Roberts, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. W. Bird, Inf.; Capt. D. Macintyre, Staff Corps; Capt. F. H. Inglefield, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. R. W. Cockerill, Med. Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. D. H. Hickman, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. Trueman, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

MARRIAGES.

BRIDGMAN—RIBBANS.—Frederick, son of John H. Bridgman, Esq., Newra, Goruckpore, to Arabella, daughter of F. Bolingbroke Ribbans, LL.D., at the Parish Church, Clewer, Oct. 3.

DU PASQUIER—YOUNG.—Francis John Du Pasquier, son of the late Capt. Du Pasquier, 17th Madras N.I., to Annie E. Young, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Oct. 7.

GIRDLESTONE—NURSE.—Francis B. Girdlestone, Esq., late Indian Navy, Topographical Surveyor of India, to Ellen L., daughter of the late Thomas Nurse, Esq., M.D., of Todds, Island of Barbadoes, at Christ Church, Clifton, Oct. 6.

STOW—ROBINSON.—The Rev. Fenwick W. Stow, to Louisa M., daughter of the late Capt. Arthur Robinson, Deputy Assistant-adjutant-general, Madras Army, at Trinity Church, Tunbridge-wells, Oct. 6.

STRONG—JACKSON.—Samuel G. Strong, Esq., to Amy F., daughter of the late E. M. Jackson, Esq., Surgeon-major, Madras Army, Sept. 26.

DEATH.

SETON-KARR—Margaret G., daughter of W. S. Seton-Karr, aged 9 years 8 months, Oct. 7.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6. James Aikin, Rangoon; Cestrian, Rangoon (with damage); Monmouth-shire, Bombay; Cleopatra, Rangoon; Launceston, Tuticorin; Ocean Home, Akyab; Alice Graham, Colombo; Lauretta, Calcut; Caroline Hutchins, Mangalore; Beecherdass Amberdass, Bombay.—7. Castiglione, Bombay; Echo, Bombay; Bolingbroke, Bombay; Derbyshire, Bombay; Thurso, Tuticorin; Kaleva, Akyab; Barbadian, Rangoon.—9. Connemara, Bombay; Seaforth, Bombay; West Indian, Bombay; Hippolyta, Rangoon; Star of the Mersey, Colombo.—10. Nimrod, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6. Baroda, Calcutta.—7. Prince Leopold, Bombay.—9. Ribblton, Singapore; Armanda, Calcutta; Oncaia, Bombay; John Bellamy, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Tanjore, Oct. 10.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. D. J. and Mrs. Buist, Capt. P. B. Roe, two Misses Trapp, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Mainwaring and two children, Mr. Cooke, Capt. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Scovell and two children, Miss Hurtle, Mr. Schneider, Mr. G. F. Pinn, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Kyah and infant, Mr. McCombie, Capt. W. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. Anderson, Mr. G. Baumbach, Mrs. Blake.

From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. W. Nembhard, Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mr. F. C. Latham, Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs. F. C. Chapman, Miss Muir, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Drnutt, Mr. Cahill, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. Buist, Miss Carpenter, Miss Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Hume, Mr. Passmore, Mr. C. Smith, Capt. Lucas, Major J. R. R. Shortt, Capt. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. A. C. Moore, Miss Foord, Mr. J. N. Bullen, Mrs. Collett, Mr. E. Rose, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. F. A. Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Plowden, Lieut. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. H. Bass, Mr. Segner, Mr. J. Findlay, Lieut. col. F. J. Goldsmid, Mr. Henley, Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile.

NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—The Resolution, from Catania, arrived in the river, reports that on Sept. 25 she was run into by the British Consul, bound to Bombay, and had mizenmast, bulwarks, house on deck, and binnacle carried away, and received other considerable damage. Oct. 7.—The Magdala, for Rangoon, has put back leaky. The Mangalore, hence for Calcutta, was on fire in the Channel; but, as the fire was extinguished without doing much damage, she proceeded.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.—The India, arrived here, reports that on July 26, in lat. 39 S., long. 10 E., she picked up a boat's crew from the Hollandstrou, Shields to Batavia, which vessel was lying a few miles off on fire; these men were transferred on August 12, when in sight of Reunion, to a French schooner, which had just left that Island for Mauritius. The master, his sister, and the remainder of the crew (eight persons), were drowned in leaving the vessel.

COLOMBO, Sept. 7.—A native barque, which arrived at Galle lately from the Maldives, reported that it was ramoured there just as she was leaving port that another European vessel was wrecked on one of the islands, making the fifth within the last two months, the four others being two English and American.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 6.—The Delftshaven arrived here yesterday; she had on board the crew of the Mersey, which was towed in here direct. She took them from the Isabella, from London, for the Persian Gulf, on Sept. 29, in lat. 49 N., long. 9 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Collinson, Major and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Budden, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Lewes, Miss H. F. Robertson, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Miss Short, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. W. Dixon, Mr. Coates, Miss M. Brougham, Lieut. W. G. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. McGrath, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgett and child, Miss Taylor, Major T. Taylor, Mr. Jones, Mrs. A. R. Jones and child, Mrs. O'Reilly and infant, Capt. Lewis, Miss Nicol, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Buist, Mr. Barron, Miss Buchanan, Mr. Bateman, Mrs. Scott, Miss Miller, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mr. Christie, and Mr. Burkinyoung.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Grant, Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. F. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. H. Cowie, Mr. W. J. M. Gregor, Mr. Charles Macrae, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. Connew, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mrs. James, Captain and Mrs. Inglefield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maynard, Mr. E. B. Baker and friend, Mrs. M. Rae, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. G. Argenti, Mr. R. R. Mackay, Colonel and Mrs. Verner, Misses Verner (two), Mr. Winter, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Trefts, Miss Plowden, Capt. H. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, and Miss Hart.

SEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters, Lieut. Woodhouse, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. A. Garrett.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Miss Allan, Miss Holland, Miss Hervey, Major and

Mrs. Bassevi, Col. and Mrs. McGrigor and child, Miss McGregor, Mrs. Warner and infant, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. E. G. Davis, Miss Allen, Miss Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett and two children, Miss Goodwin, Miss Weld, Mr. Monckton, Mrs. Burnell and infant, Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Lambert, and Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.

MARSHALLS TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. T. Rutherford, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. L. Moncrieff, Mr. W. D'Oyley, Col. Price, Miss Price, Mr. W. McFarlin, Mr. M. Dickenson, Mr. Hoessack, and Lieut. H. Bulkeley.

SEAS TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Jno. Watson and two children, Mr. Vlasto, Mr. Sevastopulo, Mr. Syriotti, Mr. W. J. Bramly, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Roberts, Dr. Sylvester, and Mr. Cator.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. E. Shaw, Miss Atkinson, Capt. E. Cave, Mrs. W. B. Leggett and three children, Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Caldwell and two children, Mr. Bradshaw, Mrs. J. Lindsay, Miss Elliott, Miss Dixon, Mr. Wild, and Mr. Mackenzie.

MARSHALLS TO MADRAS.—Miss Scott, Mr. M'iver, Mr. L. M'iver, Miss Doherty, Dr. H. S. Shaw, Capt. H. S. Rogers, Dr. Duff, Surgeon-major and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Grove, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Wynch, and Mr. Grose.

SEAS TO MADRAS.—Mr. Sutherland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Rev. Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Pickwood and two daughters.

MARSHALLS TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Higson, and Mr. Watson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Miss Campbell.

MARSHALLS TO HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Marsh.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. White, and Mr. Cressay.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. M'Lean, and Mr. Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hood and two children, and Dr. R. Hay.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Winter, Major and Mrs. Smith and two children, Lady Merewether, and Capt. J. C. Babot.

MARSHALLS TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. S. Barnes, Mrs. T. W. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hewett and two children, Mrs. Bunnie, Mrs. Reynell Taylor, Major and Mrs. E. A. Green, Mr. A. A. Wace, Mr. J. Hammick, Mrs. G. H. Ogbourne, Mr. Ollivant, Lieut. A. W. Bird, Mr. Jefferson, Miss Caunter, Mr. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Scobell, Mrs. Tomkyns, Miss Vansittart, Mr. G. C. Bird, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Blay, Mr. Graham, Mr. Newton, Mrs. Trestrail and infant, Mr. A. W. C. Beevey, Mr. Bous, Mr. Green, Mr. Lachlan, Mr. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Preston and infant, Mr. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Vinay, Miss Philip, Major and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Collingridge, Mr. Schuen, and Lieut. Col. Mercer.

SEAS TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Fallon, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Steel, and Capt. H. C. Brown.

SEAS TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Aitken.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Carver and infant, and Mrs. Bell.

MARSHALLS TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Forster, Mrs. Neville, and Mr. and Mrs. Levick and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Colonel Hamilton and six children and governess, Dr. P. Smith and family, Gen. and Mrs. Newton and three children, and Capt. and Mrs. Deane.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Misses Crutchley (two) and governess, Mrs. B. Calcott, and Mrs. C. Daniell and child.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Curtoys and child, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunter and two children, Mr. T. Smith, Surg. major J. K. Webb, Mr. W. Tod, Major G. W. and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. H. St. G. Tucker, Miss Macallum, Mrs. Alone and two daughters, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. H. R. Bradford and infant, Rev. Mr. Hime, Major F. E. Laing, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Hobhouse's two children, Mr. Page, Mr. Studd, Mr. Fielden, Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Cook, Miss Carnac, Lieut. Col. Ross, and Mr. Seymour.

MARSHALLS TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Russell, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Sir Jno. Wemyss, Bart., Mr. A. M'Millan, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. J. Cunningham, Mr. Whittemay, Mr. White, Mrs. Fraser and three daughters, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Miculachi, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and infant, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and Mr. A. Lawrie.

SEAS TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Solback, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Margarite.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Lieut. J. D. S. Bennett, Miss Thornhill, Mrs. Borthwick and two children, Mr. H. T. Knox, Mrs. Hogg and infant, and Miss Shaw.

MARSHALLS TO MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Cornish, Surg. major and Mrs. Brett, Mr. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Cox, Mr. J. H. Campbell, Capt. Russell, and Capt. and Mrs. Giddeas.

SEAS TO MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Paxton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. R. P. Colvin, Miss H. Cooke, Mr. R. Bigg, Mrs. Maryat and infant, Mrs. Anderson and infant, and Miss Johnson.

MARSHALLS TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Christian, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leathes, Mr. H. Baring Lawford, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. R. D. Alexander, Rev. R. and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Little, Rev. R. Montgomery, Capt. and Mrs. Dick, Major Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chapman, Capt. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Leathes, Miss Coswell, Mrs. A. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Malden, and Mr. Paliologus.

SEAS TO BOMBAY.—Colonel and Mrs. Briggs, Capt. D. M'Intyre, Miss Wood, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieut. Col. Dillon, and Lieut. Scott.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Lady Ouseley and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and child.

MARSHALLS TO CEYLON.—Mr. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls.

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MARSHALLS TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Nonucran, and Mr. Yaman.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Stewart.

MARSHALLS TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. G. Anstey.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Lady Keppel and two children.

MARSHALLS TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Young.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. S. R. Wallace and Mr. E. Higgins.

MARSHALLS TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Boyle.

SEAS TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Wilson.

MARSHALLS TO PENANG.—Mrs. Henderson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. H. C. Hunt, and Mr. Loing.

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4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
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Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			
			Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.	
			Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.	
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India 4 per cent.	103½
India 4 per cent., 1868	103½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	92
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	105½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	110
India Stock Debentures, 1868	105½
" " " " 1869	100
" " " " 1863	104
" " " " 1864	105
" " " " 1864 or 1866	104½
India Debentures, 1873	20s. pm.
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	25s. pm.
India 5 per cent. for account	
India 5 per cent., 1870	
India 4 per cent., 1868	
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1861	
India Bonds (£1,000)	
Do. (under £1,000)	
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Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	106½ to 107½
East Indian	...	100	109 to 110
20	...	10	1½ to 2 pm.
20	...	100	109 to 110
20	...	10	1½ to 2 pm.
20	...	4	1½ to 1½
20	...	100	106½ to 107½
20	...	100	95 to 97
20	...	100	106 to 107
20	...	100	89 to 101
20	...	all	195 to 106
20	...	2½	par to 1½ pm.
20	...	100	103½ to 104½
20	...	100	87 to 89
20	...	100	103½ to 104½
20	...	2	½ to 1 pm.
20	...	100	102½ to 103½
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Agra (Limited) B	...	10	6 to 7
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Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	...	all	29½ to 30½
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 26; Agra, September 22; Calcutta, September 21; Madras, September 19.

The accounts from the North-West are as peaceful and as puzzling as ever. The forward move, which, as the telegrams told us, began in October, had been delayed, it seems, for so many previous weeks by the backwardness of the reserves, and the Viceroy's express injunctions against moving without an ample supply of hill-carriage. It is generally supposed that the expedition will not cross the Indus, will have little if any annoyance from any of the hill tribes, and will have to confine itself to the old familiar business of destroying the enemy's crops and burning down their villages; a very mouse of outcome from so mountainous a travail. According to some writers however the enemy have no desire to shirk our challenge, and have given us a foretaste of their warlike intentions in the shape of one or two small raids against friendly villages. The Hussunzaies were also said to be fortifying a pass at the head of the Agroah Valley, and some hundreds of them might be seen clustering together seven or eight miles from the British camp. Our own belief is that they are dreadfully frightened, and would gladly humble themselves to any extent, if so they might escape the impending punishment.

AUTHORITIES differ also as to the intentions of the Akhoond of Swat. Some will have it that a late attack on a police post in Kohat was got up at his suggestion, while others of a less imaginative turn acquit him of all such foolish waste of effort against a Power whose goodwill he has every reason to cultivate. Would it not best serve his purpose to extend his sway over his immediate neighbours instead of plotting evil against the English? According to the *Times of India*, he has no wish to foment a quarrel between the hill tribes and the Indian Government, which would interfere with his own plans of self-aggrandisement. At any rate, whichever way his own feelings go, it is

pretty certain that the people of Swat and Bonair have sent deputations into the British camp to clear them from all complicity in the Hussanzai inroad. And the Akhoond himself has done us an apparent service by driving the Wahabee fanatics out of his dominions. If the Akhoond should succeed in proving himself a smaller Runjit Singh among the hill-men on our borders, it might become worth our while to accept him as a useful ally.

ON board the steamer which brought the last mail homewards from Bombay embarked also Sir Alexander Grant, Director of Public Instruction in that Presidency. He has left India for good, after nearly ten years' invaluable service, to take up his appointment as Principal of Edinburgh University. He was already a ripe scholar—known to Englishmen by his edition of Aristotle, when he went out to Bombay as professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College. In 1862 he became Principal of the College, in succession to Dr. Harkness. Three years later he was chosen to replace Mr. E. I. Howard as Director of Public Instruction. He had also for some years been Vice-Chancellor of the University, and was not long ago appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In the farewell address presented to him by the Educational department at Poonah, and at the public meeting afterwards held in his honour at Bombay, his signal services in the cause of education were gracefully acknowledged, and a hearty tribute was paid to his administrative success. In the first two years of his directorship he increased the middle-class pupils from 18,310 to 26,310, and the lower-class pupils from 45,310 to 86,321. To the high schools, which he found for the most part in a very bad way, he gave a fresh start, and has left them in sound working condition. Of female education he soon became a zealous and successful promoter. Finally he was the first to introduce and develop the system of grants in aid which had been sketched out in the despatch of 1854.

CERTAIN changes are said to be impending over the Bombay army. It has been discovered that Bombay has proportionally more brigade commands than Bengal. There are four divisions and eight brigades in the smaller presidency against seven divisions and twelve brigades in the larger. Accordingly it has been decreed that Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Ahmednuggur shall lose their second-class brigadiers and be commanded henceforth by the senior officer in each station. It is further reported that two good military stations are to be transferred from the Bombay army to Bengal and Madras, the former regaining Mhow in exchange for Kamptee, and the latter taking over Belgaum. The reason of this arrangement, as the *Bombay Gazette* remarks, is not very clear. Both Ajmere and Nusseerabad are at once strategically and geographically nearer to Bengal than Mhow can be. The last-named belongs to the line of the Nerbudda, and is nearer Khundwa and Baroda than it is to any of the Bengal stations. Still less reason can be found for the probable transfer of Belgaum to Madras.

It is said that Sir John Lawrence will not leave India till the middle of January next. Under any circumstances however he will have left before the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh; an arrangement which we agree with the *Times of India* in regretting. No fitter host could have been found for the princely visitor than he who, apart from his long Indian training, did more than anyone else to carry our Indian Empire through the crisis of 1867. According to the *Bombay Gazette*,

Sir John will embark from Calcutta, a proceeding to which that journal demurs in the interests of Bombay. It may be matter of regret that such a viceroy has never cared to visit the Western Presidency. We for our part should like to see every viceroy bound to pass some time both in Madras and Bombay. But we cannot see what advantage Bombay would derive from a mere flying visit of a governor-general on his way home. It might gain something perhaps from the presence of Sir John's successor on his way to Calcutta. •

MR. MAINE has brought in a Bill to legalise marriages between "certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion." This step has been taken, not too soon, at the instance of Baboo Keshab Chunder Sen, leader of the growing sect of Brahmoe, the Unitarians of Hinduism. At present a Brahma marriage, being performed neither after the orthodox Hindu nor the Christian ritual, is virtually unrecognised by law. Mr. Maine therefore pleads that the Brahmoe may in this matter be raised to a position no worse than that of the Khonds and Santals. He thinks however that the sect "lacks stability," and that the movement which produced it will produce others also, more or less distinct. His measure of relief therefore has an eye to further possibilities. He would legalise all marriages between natives of India "not professing the Christian, and objecting to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindu, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Parsee, or Jewish religion," on these conditions:—The marriage must be solemnised in the presence of an official Registrar-general of Native Marriages; the parties must be unmarried; the husband must be more than eighteen, the wife more than fourteen years of age; and they must not come within the degrees of affinity prohibited by a certain schedule annexed to the Bill. The Registrar, who will probably be also registrar for insurances, must certify to the marriage, and enter it in a register kept open for public inspection. A clause in the Bill legalises former marriages of the nature contemplated by the Bill itself, if they have taken place before three witnesses, between persons otherwise legally marriageable. Mr. Maine's Act further makes bigamy punishable on the part of those who marry under its provisions. It is in fact a measure for legalising civil marriages throughout India, among all who accept the principle of monogamy and can find no legal footing in any of the existing semi-religious codes. Further in this direction we can hardly go, so long as the bulk of Indian society insists on the right to marry more wives than one.

THE weather reports from most parts of India are this time more encouraging. Both in Bengal Proper and generally throughout Upper India heavy showers have fallen, and if the rain continues a little longer in the Upper Provinces the threatened scarcity will be reduced to harmless proportions. In Rajpootana and the Central Provinces the prospect is still very gloomy. At Joudpore a quart of brackish water was selling for two annas. Ajnere and Nusseerabad have large lakes to depend upon, but Marwar is almost drained dry. Thousands of villagers are making their way towards Guzerat or Central India. Those that remain must look to Government for some mode of saving them from a lingering death. In the North-West Provinces the price of grain had not yet begun to fall, but large quantities were coming in from Oudh; and the recent rainfall will tell for the better in due time. Correspondents from Jubbulpore write more hopefully, though even at the best no more than a six-anna crop could be expected there. Measures of relief were being steadily forwarded in all parts of the threatened districts. For a sure sign of the impending scarcity, we are told to look at the state of the piece-goods market in Calcutta. Not a bale of the favourite *markeen* has been sold there, it seems, for weeks; all the money being kept back to buy food. As usual, there is an absurd outcry against the greed of the bunniah, who are really doing a great public service by studying their own advantage in the matter of prices. Nothing seems so hard to impress on the popular mind as the self-adjusting processes of supply and demand.

LAST year the health of the native army of Bengal was nearly as good as in 1864, the death-rate in the former being 16·77 per 1,000, as compared with 15 per 1,000 in the latter. Bengal Proper kills off proportionally the greatest number; the figure there rising to 28·50 per 1,000, and the number of deaths from cholera being nearly double what it was in the Upper Provinces. In the jails the death-rate was as much as 38·32 per

1,000. There too Bengal maintains a bad pre-eminence, with a death-rate of 56·65, while the jails of Agra, Meerut, Rohilkund, and the Punjab show a death-rate of only 24 in the thousand.

THE native petition for the immediate instalment of the young Rajah of Mysore has been referred home by the Viceroy for the consideration of the India Office. Sir John for his part opines that, until the young prince has reached years of discretion, proved his fitness for the post, and agreed to certain conditions that may seem good to the Indian Government, he ought not to be formally installed. Is that another phrase for an indefinite adjournment of the whole question?

THE statement of a Calcutta paper touching the compensation granted from the India Office to Mr. Norton, of the Bombay Civil Service, must have been the baseless fabric of a vision. No such compensation has yet, to the best of our information, been granted.

OUR military readers will note that the question of bonus compensation is again being stirred, with a very good prospect of a happier issue than that to which Lord Cranborne's letter has hitherto led. The claims of the aggrieved are to be vigorously taken up in the next Parliament. Officers should therefore lose no further time in making out their memorials.

IN looking over the printed proceedings of the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science, held at Norwich in August, we observe that a considerable number of *savants* connected with British India were office bearers of different sections, and took part in the discussions. Among these were Sir Wm. Denison, Sir A. Phayre, Sir Walter Elliot, Sir A. Waugh, Mr. Edgeworth, General F. C. Cotton; and Dr. Thomas Thomson, formerly Superintendent Botanical Garden, Calcutta, was elected to the important office of Joint Secretary, in room of Mr. Francis Galton, who retired in bad health. From the numerous papers read we subjoin a list of those bearing specially on India and our other Eastern Dependencies:—

- Sir Walter Elliot—Sepulchral Remains in Southern India.
- Dr. W. Cleghorn—On the Distribution of the Principal Timber Trees in India, and the Progress of Forest Conservancy.
- Dr. Cobbold, F.R.S.—Flukes from the Indian Elephant, with remarks on their Affinities.
- Colonel Strange—On the Necessity for State Intervention to Secure the Progress of Physical Science.
- T. Logan, F.R.S.E.—On the Abrading and Transporting Power of Water.
- Professor A. Vamberg—On the Uigurs.
- F. A. Abel, F.R.S.—On the Chemical Composition of the great Cannon of Mohammed II., recently presented by the Sultan Aziz Khan to the British Government.
- Granville Sharp—Description of Hong Kong.
- C. R. Markham—Geography of the Abyssinian Expedition.
- Dr. H. Blanc—Native Races of Abyssinia.
- Dr. R. J. Mann—The Gold Fields of South Africa.
- Dr. R. J. Mann—Notes on the Character of the Coal Field in Natal.
- Dr. Mann—On the Resemblance and Contrasts of the Climates of Mauritius and Natal.
- Dr. Mann—Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
- Professor C. Meldrum—Synoptic Weather Charts of the Indian Ocean.
- Professor C. Meldrum—Storm-warnings in Mauritius.
- H. M. Jenkins—On the Tertiary Deposits of Victoria.
- T. Baines—Victoria and Albert Rivers, North Australia.

At the previous meeting in Dundee, the *resume* by Dr. Oldham of the progress of the Geological Survey of India attracted much attention, and on this occasion the summary of the Advancement of Forest Conservancy, submitted by Dr. Cleghorn, was received with much interest. An abstract of this paper will be found in another column.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Col. C. F. Campbell, of the 46th Regt., at Simla. Surg. Major A. L. S. Campbell, of the 7th Regt. N.I., at Futehpore. Major Dawson, of the 10th Regt. N.I., at Simla. Surg. H. D. Jones, of the 17th N.I., at Barrackpore. Lieut. Alexander, R.A., at Allahabad. Rev. C. A. L. Whyte, Chaplain of Landour, at Landour. Sept. 9. Staff Asst. Surg. F. Madden, at Saugor, Aug. 31. Ensign R. B. U. Hughes, 107th Regt., at Allahabad, Sept. 9.

MADRAS.—Lieut. H. Russell, Staff Corps, at Ootacamund.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Sir C. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Bourdillon, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Good, Major Innes, Mr. Melvill, Mr. Chantrell, Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. W. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and child, Capt. Griffith, Major Millett, Mr. Warier, Mr. Cordery. From Calcutta.—Mrs. McDonald and two infants, Col. Kempson, Dr. Maer, Mrs. Young and two infants. From Madras.—Mr. H. D. Cook, Capt. Baynes, Lieut. and Mrs. Melver, Mr. B. Wright. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Greig, Mr. Gleimins, Mr. G. Smith.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Poonah, Oct. 23.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Blunt and infant, Mrs. Carsa, Mrs. Round and two children, Lieut. Flint, Mr. W. Holt, Mr. L. B. Fraser. From Calcutta.—Mrs. McLeod and four children, Mrs. O'Donnell and infant, Mrs. Bowser and three children, Mrs. McGregor and infant, Mrs. Chambers and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Major Palmer, Lieut. Jones, Dr. Mayer, Capt. Cooke, Mr. E. Ashdown. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Major and Mrs. Hawkes and infant, Col. Broome. From Hong Kong.—Mrs. Jackson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, October 21, 1868.

FAIRPLAY FOR THE NATIVE SOLDIER.

IF it be true, as we are told by an Indian journal, that even the 6th Foot have gone to the front in Hazara, furnished with only forty rounds of Snider cartridges a man, we can only hope that the war on the North-west frontier will by this time have resolved itself into a military parade. There is another likelihood of which we are not quite so hopeful, namely, that having so little ammunition to spare, the men will not be in a hurry to use it all up. Quick firing in nervous or unskilful hands almost necessarily tends to wild firing. Still the noise of swift-recurring volleys, or of a well-sustained, however harmless, file-fire, does go far to frighten an inexperienced or fitfully brave enemy; for which reason any lack of ammunition in the present instance may well be regretted, if such lack there be. Unless we are fully prepared to teach these hill tribes a convincing lesson once for all, we had done better to wait for a fairer opportunity of testing the range and accuracy of the new rifle.

But it may be said that the Snider is a luxury which troops engaged in Indian warfare can afford to go without, although it was found useful against a much less formidable foe in Abyssinia. And therefore we suppose it is all right to send native regiments once more into action, armed with nothing better than old Brown Bess. Is not that the weapon with which all our Indian victories have been won? And a very good weapon it is too for quick firing, with some few possibilities of doing mischief at very short ranges. Besides, it is well-known that since the Mutiny native troops are never to be trusted with any weapon good enough to bear turning against their white comrades.

Have we not heard enough however by this time of that policy of general suspicion which the events of 1857 were supposed to make inevitable? It may sound very wise in theory to arm native troops with inferior weapons. Such an arrangement might seem tolerable, if the reign of universal peace had already begun, and our native army were merely doing the work of a military police. It might even answer if natives alone were employed in any field of Indian warfare; whatever the enemy might think of the advantage thus kindly furnished them in the probable possession of a weapon superior to our own. Matchlocks, as we know, have a trick of carrying further and to better purpose than the old British musket. But is it not rather unfair to send out side by side on the same service two bodies of troops unequally armed, merely because the one have white faces and the other dark? If both are called upon to encounter the same foe in the same kind of conflict, why

should not both have equal chances, so far as weapons can make them equal, of gaining a victory profitable to both alike? The strength of an army lies in its weakest point, and nothing can be more foolish than deliberately to weaken two-thirds or so of a British-Indian force at a critical moment, for fear of a contingency which may never happen, and would not happen a bit the sooner for a more generous line of conduct on our part. If you bring native troops into line with English, let them in common fairness be armed like their white comrades. They can fight as bravely under proper leading. If they lack somewhat of our dogged energy and cool hardihood, so much the more reason for giving them the best weapon they are capable of handling. If the Snider musket be good for our countrymen, will it not prove equally good for those brave fellows who at Delhi and in Abyssinia bore their full share of the common hardship, and achieved their full share of the common triumph?

What is there to fear in the event of our making so simple a concession to justice? That the improved musket might some day be turned against ourselves? Well; we cannot see how that fact alone would increase our danger. Of what use would the Snider be without ammunition, and whence could an insurgent army obtain the needful supply of the latter? We have wisely transferred to British keeping the arsenals and strong places of Hindustan. Ever since the Mutiny our batteries have been worked by European gunners alone. Native troops deprived of their English officers and armed with breech-loaders of cunning make, would thus find themselves infinitely weaker for mischief than they were a dozen years back, when Delhi was garrisoned by sepoys and smooth-bore muskets were slowly giving place to Enfield rifles. The better the weapon supplied to our native army, the less dangerous would it be likely to prove to ourselves in the event of another outbreak. Any sort of cartridge might serve at a pinch for Brown Bess; but native artisans would find it no easy task to furnish makeshift ammunition for the more delicate Snider.

We have said nothing yet as to the effect which our mistrustful policy must produce on the temper of our native troops. It is certain that they will not love us the better nor respect us the more for so plain a symptom of conscious weakness on our part. To treat your friend as if he might some day become your enemy, may be a principle as wise in practice as it is selfish in appearance; but do not show him that you mistrust his friendship unless you are bent on turning him into a foe. That sort of policy had more to do with the Mutiny than most of us care to own. Let us rather resign ourselves to the obverse process of treating our enemy as if he might some day become our friend. Let us try to think of him as a reasonable being, who will find his interest in rendering good service in return for sufficient pay, kind treatment, and a fair prospect of rising in the world. There is no need to overdo the kindness, to grant him too many indulgences all at once. But we can never hope to gather grapes from thorns, or to reap otherwise than we have sown. Give the native soldier a fair trial, a decent start, with some likelihood of becoming an officer before all his teeth have dropped out of his head, and the chances are that he will serve us quite as loyally as he did in earlier days. Fairplay, tempered by ordinary prudence, will be found in the long run a much safer and cheaper policy than one of general mistrust and negligent repression.

THE OLD COMPANY'S EUROPEANS.

IN a few months more the 101st Royal Fusiliers will be landing for the first time on English ground. One of the youngest regiments in her Majesty's service, it may yet claim to rank among the oldest in respect of the military renown earned by a century of gallant deeds. Few regiments in the British army have done more to merit the gratitude of a proud nation than that which Anglo-Indians best remember as the old Company's First Bengal Fusiliers. From Plassey to Lucknow and Sitana, it has toiled and bled in half-a-hundred memorable campaigns. To every call made upon its courage, discipline, or powers of

endurance, it has answered with a ready boldness and a conquering persistency beyond all praise. Its colours have struggled on to victory through some of the stormiest scenes in the first march to Kabul, in the fights of Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon, in the world-famous siege of Delhi, and the last and most successful advance upon Lucknow. Its powers of endurance stood the most trying tests in the campaigns of Burmah, of Upper India, and Sitana. With one trifling exception, for which noble amends was promptly made, no tale of shame or disaster hangs about the war-stained records of the First Bengal Fusiliers. Even in the so-called European mutiny of 1859, provoked by Lord Canning's ill-timed obstinacy, this regiment at least never allowed the irritation born of official injustice to break through the restraints of outward discipline. The men did their duty without a murmur, waiting for the concession which failed to hinder nine or ten thousand angry soldiers from taking their discharge.

In thus dwelling on the services of one particular regiment, we do but cite an average sample of the stuff that went to the making of the whole Company's European army. What we have said of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers may be applied with mere differences of detail to every other regiment and arm of a service which, all things considered, remained to the last day of its being unequalled for real efficiency. It was always ready "to go anywhere and do anything." Its discipline as a body stood proof against the sorest temptations. Martinets from the Horse Guards might sometimes sneer at superficial defects of pipeclay routine; but true soldiers like Gough and Napier had a truer insight into the practical worth of the men they repeatedly owned themselves proud to command. The privates of one of these regiments might die off at such a pace that in ten years or so the regiment was virtually renewed. But always the old spirit lived to add fresh lustre to the old renown. Whatever question there might be as to the smartness of the Company's Europeans on parade, and even there they could show themselves, under due conditions, at least a match for their comrades in the Royal Army,—it is certain that in all requisites of true soldiership they had nothing to learn from, if not indeed something to teach the latter. At Ferozeshuhur and Chilianwalla no body of Company's Europeans fell short of its duty under circumstances never so trying. After Goojrat it was a weak Company's regiment that took up the pursuit of Shere Singh's beaten army, in place of a Queen's regiment declared unfit to go on. The same thing happened, we believe, to another regiment after the fall of Delhi, when the 1st Fusiliers had the honour of marching onwards in its stead to Lucknow. General Balfour, among others, has borne witness to the superior elasticity of Company's over Queen's troops during a long and arduous campaign. Nothing seemed able to exhaust the pluck and energy of the former, so long as any work remained to do. Their "go" was proverbial. The 2nd Bengal Fusiliers on their march to Attok and Peshawar in 1848, and the Madras Fusiliers, struggling painfully forward in 1857 from Allahabad to Lucknow, are but two of many instances that might be quoted in point.

As for the old Indian Artillery, the mere names of battles and sieges in which it has earned the very highest distinction would fill nearly a column of this paper. "*Quæ caret ora cruce nostro?*"—the comrades of Pollock, Wilson, Eyre, Tombs, and Whish might ask with literal truth, so far as Southern Asia is concerned. It would need a goodly volume to set forth, however briefly, the more memorable feats performed by that noblest arm of a peerless service. Wherever guns could possibly be taken or worked with good effect, those of the old Company's regiments were worked and taken. No matter how rough the ground, how great the distance, how formidable the odds against them, they were sure to occupy the post of danger and offence under the fearless lead of soldiers like Tombs, Dawes, Fordyce, and Horsford. We have no wish to exalt one service at the expense of another, but if constant practice in the field be worth anything, the old Company's Artillery must have been without a rival, and it is certain that during the Mutinies the first batteries that came out from England had to

take some lessons in the art of handling guns from their more experienced comrades on the spot.

A word too must be said for the superior discipline of the old European corps, as compared at any rate with the Queen's Regiments serving in India. Nothing could have been better in its own way than the spirit which prevailed between men and officers in the former. On the one side there was none of that harsh overbearing manner, that tendency to treat the soldier as a mere machine for the carrying out of needful orders, which so often provokes a sullen, insubordinate temper on the other. The mutual goodwill and respect that come of frequent contact under favourable conditions held them together in the bonds of an easy discipline, never needlessly tightened, nor yet unduly relaxed. In these regiments that continual exchange of officers from one corps to another, which weakens the efficiency of the Royal Army, was wholly impossible; and comparatively few of their officers were drained away into the staff. The bulk of them made their regiments their home, and not a few of them preferred staying with their own countrymen, whom they knew and trusted, to seeking for better paid employment elsewhere. The men on their part were proud of their officers and ready to follow them anywhither. In the days of Lord Gough's command, when soldier after soldier in her Majesty's forces was tried, and more than one finally shot for downright insubordination, not one instance of the crime, so far as we remember, was recorded against any private in the Company's Europeans. We should be sorry indeed to see the old character pass away under new conditions from the younger representatives of a service which has played so proud a part in the history of our Indian Empire.

Correspondence.

A QUERY ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read "P. B.'s" letter in your issue of October 14, and will venture to reply to it.

I should like to know whether your correspondent has been out to India, and whether he has ever travelled by railway to the North-West Provinces; if he has not, he had better obtain my address from you, and put himself in communication with me, and I will give him full particulars, as I have travelled—I may almost say—all over India, and know what the O.K. thing to do is.

If "P. B." intends taking his wife and family with him I would strongly recommend him not to travel *via* Nagpore for more reasons than one, but principally on account of the great inconvenience and hardship to be endured for want of many necessities of life, and the difficulties of travelling over that part of the country unconnected with the line of rail. Where is "P. B." bound to? North-West Provinces, the Punjab, or Oudh? When is he likely to arrive in India and begin his journey? A good deal depends on this, as the weather, the engagements of dak garries, and the rush of passengers by train at particular periods of the year, have to be taken into consideration. To an experienced traveller discomfort of the nature "P. B." wishes to avoid might be guarded against; but an inexperienced one might, even with proper caution and forethought, experience discomfort. However, if your correspondent thinks it worth his while to obtain from you my name and address (which I enclose), and writes to me, I shall gladly give him every assistance.—Yours faithfully,

A ROLLING STONE WITH MOSS.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read with much satisfaction the letter of "A Struggler for Redress" in your last number. I, for one, shall lose no time in making out my petition and forwarding it to the gentleman who writes under that signature, but who is, I believe, also known personally to me. I have been hitherto astonished to find so much apathy prevail amongst my brother officers upon this subject of "bonus compensations," for there can be no doubt that if any body of public servants ever were hardly and unjustly used, it is ourselves upon this question; nor

do I believe a parallel case, involving so real a grievance and so much hardship, can be found in the records of the last century. Were the officers of the home army to find their commissions suddenly unsaleable, from no fault of their own, what an outcry there would be, and how Parliament would be inundated with petitions! Were the owners of advowsons of livings to be informed that the sale of them was virtually prohibited for the future, what dissatisfaction would be thereby created, and what remonstrances would arise! Such measures, indeed, could not be carried through a constitutional House of Commons, nor receive the sanction of the English people. And yet, in what, I should like to know, does our case differ from these two? The values of *our* commissions were as real as those of our brethren of the home service, or as the advowsons of the livings of the clerical profession. All three are *existing interests*, which are, usually, I may say always, supposed to be respected, when, for imperial purposes, a change is effected in the laws, or in the constitution, or in the services of the country. Apart therefore from the pecuniary view of the matter, which however I do not deny is to me of considerable personal importance, I do hope, on public grounds, that members of the profession thus wronged will not be backward at this crisis in showing, by combined action, that they feel that an injustice has been committed to their class, which can be easily repaired at this, the eleventh hour, and will be so, I conscientiously believe, as soon as Government can be persuaded, from our earnest but respectful attitude, to go into the merits of the case.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

PERSEVERANCE.

London, Oct. 14, 1868.

Theatrical.

A NEW INDIAN MELO-DRAMA.

It is remarkable that with all its rich dramatic materials India has never been a favourite field for the explorations of the dramatist, and little indeed has been made of its grand historical and military records or its legendary lore. Surely an histrionic part might have been made out of so stirring a military character as "Lally Tolendal," or good romantic plays constructed out of the "Kahla and Dimna," or "Rama and Luxman." Very recently a powerful Indian historical and romantic novel, entitled "Tara," appeared from the pen of Mr. Taylor Meadows, which we think well deserved adaptation to the stage.

The new Indian drama, entitled "Pindee Singh," produced at the Royal Alfred Theatre, Marylebone, under the auspices of Prince Alfred (who has given his name to the new theatre, and inaugurated its opening with his presence), is, we understand, a translation and adaptation from the French. "Pindee Singh" consists of a series of tableaux of Oriental life and manners contrasted with the more artificial existence of Europeans in India. The double action is carried on amid the beautiful scenery of Oude, and the period is that of the mutiny. We are introduced to the penetralia of a Rajah's Court, and our attention alternates between the pomp and circumstance of the Rajah's Palace and the society of the Anglo-Indian community resident at a military station. The plot of "Pindee Singh" is consistent, the story clear, and the language, always brisk and vigorous, occasionally rises to the poetical. There are several good sensational situations, and the spectacular effects are on a scale of magnitude and splendour seldom to be seen at a minor theatre. The festival and nautch in the first act is a bright and animated scene of an Oriental character, and we can testify that the management has made good use of authorities in the representation. The Hindoo deity Siva is represented in the Festival Scene according to the best approved model of the idol. The fable of "Pindee Singh" has the right Oriental ring; but the name is inappropriate, as the term "Singh" cannot be employed in the feminine gender. The human interest of the play in the first instance is made to turn upon the conflict of the heathen and Christian creeds. While the Hindoo *dramatis personæ* obey Siva's behests, the Europeans are actuated by the principles of Christianity alone. The social or domestic interest arises out of the fortunes and vicissitudes of *Pindee Singh*, through her apostacy from heathenism, and her acceptance of the Christian creed. *Pindee* (who is in reality of English blood and only the adopted daughter of the

Rajah) has clandestinely become the wife of a British officer; thus her affections are partly alienated from her supposed father, Khan Merab Khan, Rajah of Oudh. The rising against British rule in Oudh is about to take place, and *Pindee* becomes the instrument by which the English residents at the military station are made acquainted with the intended massacre. The *dénouement* is the defeat of the mutineers, and the flight of the Rajah. *Pindee* having performed deeds of valour and heroism in leading the English to victory, is rewarded by being placed on the abdicated throne of the fugitive Rajah; receiving the fealty of her subjects under the protection of the British. It is in the character of the *Princess Pindee* that the chief histrionic interest of the play centres. Miss Amy Sedgwick, the directress of the Prince Alfred Theatre, has created a fine part of the melodramatic heroine type in her impersonation of the heroic maid of Oudh.

We cannot conclude without referring to the tasteful decorations of the Royal Alfred Theatre, and to the elegant new act drop which represents Prince Alfred's ship, the *Galatea*, at anchor. This marine picture has been exceedingly well painted by the artist, Mr. F. Matthews.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

LORD MAYO.

The *Madras Times* thinks that if India is wise she will make the very best of her new Viceroy, and though reading attentively the unusually severe and almost unanimous criticisms of the home press, she will not permit herself to meet Lord Mayo with a scowl on her brow and prejudice at her heart. Many will regret that a man who has achieved a greater reputation, and attained the rank of a first-class statesman, has not been selected; but it is not altogether unprofitable to reflect that Lord Mayo has made no great blunders. He is, so far as his fellow-workers have yet seen, a man of ability, and he has not let slip opportunities for gaining fair credit. At any rate he should have a clear stage here, as India cannot veto the appointment. "What can't be cured had best be endured," and as Lord Mayo, with national self-confidence, does not distrust his own qualifications for the office he has accepted, it would be well for India to take a hint from him, and to be hopeful that he will prove himself a good ruler, until at least she has satisfied herself that he is a bad one. With the prospect of the Conservatives soon giving place to the Whigs Lord Mayo will commence his labours here with the utmost circumspection, for it will depend perhaps on his earliest proceedings whether or no the Liberal Ministry will keep him in India. He is thought so little of as yet that he may be sure he will not disappoint high expectation of him, since high expectation there is none; and on the other hand, should he succeed in ruling India with ability and tact, he will achieve a great reputation indeed.

THE GREAT LAND QUESTION.

The *Friend of India* holds that Bengal was utterly unfit for a permanent settlement at the time that Lord Cornwallis declared it. The frightful misrule of the Mussulmans in their last days had been followed by the famine and by the "public auctions" of Warren Hastings. A third of the land was waste, a third of the people were gone, and it was under such circumstances that Lord Cornwallis, in an evil moment, made his ten years' settlement and declared it perpetual. We do not blame him. All India had at that time to be conquered from Bengal. The company consisted of traders, and the number of officials was lamentably few. Not only so, but the Governor-General, always occupied with distant wars and provinces, has never exacted the wise and benevolent conditions on which the zemindar holds his tenure. The zemindars have been allowed to ignore every duty except the district post, till now they have the audacity to declare that they received their splendid estates without conditions and free from all duties. The results we need not describe. The last is sufficient—the spectacle presented by the zemindars in council the other day against the educational and road cess. But admitting and lamenting all this, the fixed assessment school still assert that even the Bengal settlement has been politically and financially a success. From that province we have conquered Upper India, and it would yield us a rich surplus were we confined within the Kurumnassa to-morrow. Only let the local and central Governments see that the zemindars discharge their portion of a contract which has enriched without humanising them, and, bad as the Bengal settlement was, the principle of permanency on which it was based will be found to triumph. But if a permanent settlement be given to millions of peasant proprietors, instead of to "hereditary zemindars," as in Bengal, and be given only in districts which are fully assessed and have received all the development that may be looked for from railways and canals, for some time at least, the question assumes another aspect. The State will, in such cases, surrender

nothing except its right to interfere as prices rise and the value of the precious metals vary. And in return for surrendering so little it will secure what?—not only the well-being of the people and the development of society in a healthy way without interference; not only passive contentment and the growth of intelligence; not only the creation of capital, increase of trade, and consequent extension of the area of indirect taxation, but what is of primary importance to us as rulers of alien millions—active loyalty created by a tenure which no other Power would respect for a moment. The “aristocracy” and sepoys of India tried their best against us in 1857, and were defeated because the people were passive. The lesson is plain that we should not interfere with rights, as we did in Oude, nor tolerate indiscipline. If an attempt to break the easy yoke of our civilisation be again made it will not be more successful unless it be made by the mass of the people. Give that people a tenure which they will identify with the English, and education to use it for their own growth in wealth, and they will yet present the, at present impossible, spectacle of their rallying to our side should our power be ever again contested, even by their own natural leaders. We are not called on, with the leasehold school, to oust big landlords, as was done in Oude, any more than with the advocates of large holdings to trample on the people, as is done in Bengal. Wherever the right to the soil exists there let us, under fair conditions, confer a permanent assessment, assured that society will grow better in its own way for the people and for ourselves if we abstain from such vivisection of it as marks every new settlement.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Times of India* can hardly conceive it possible that Bokhara was invaded by a handful of Russians with the fixed determination of keeping possession of the country. And it cannot conceive that the Russians, if their object is that of opening up the khanate for the reception of their own crude manufactures, can be so short-sighted as to adopt an efficient method of ruining the country, when it is their interest in such a case rather to promote the prosperity of its population as a purchasing community. At the very outbreak of the war with Bokhara after the capture of Tashkend, the Amcer was said to have reduced his people to poverty, or at least to have then exhausted all his means in order to equip an army. Prices of everything ran exorbitantly high, and the goods lying in store at the bazaars could find no sale, because there was neither money nor cattle nor commodities to give in exchange. It was, and is to a great extent, the same to this day in Tashkend, a condition of affairs which is greatly deplored by the local Government, whose pecuniary interests are thereby very materially effected. The balance-sheets of the Turkistan treasury have shown an excess of revenue over expenditure, but they were only prospective estimates, and we are given to understand that there are deficiencies in each year's revenue, which, as the Home Government cannot afford to contribute to the maintenance of the forces and administration, can be covered by no other way than out of the indemnity which it has cost so much greater experience to extract from Bokhara. Here, then, we have perhaps the secret of the invasion of Bokhara. The province of Turkistan is a costly encumbrance, which cannot be held and governed without extraneous supplies of money. The £4,500 will serve to pay up a portion of the arrears owing for military and civil services, and if the balance of the contribution due from Bokhara is obtained, well and good for Turkistan and Bokhara, until the one rights herself and the other can pay; but as Russia is not versed in the ways of commerce, and generally fails to turn her acquisition to her own real advantage, Bokhara will, at the cost of all future profitable relations with the Russia empire, be reduced to poverty, until she will fall an easy though barren conquest to the increase of Russia's present difficulty in Central Asia.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut.-Colonel Bivar, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, in charge of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, and Lieut. Morrison, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 3rd Goorkha (The Kumaon) Regiment; date of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 1 last.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe:—Major King, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 13th (the Shekhawattce) Regiment N.I., for two years; Major Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps, *Mooltan*, August 31; Mr. C. Horne, C.S., ditto; Major Maitland, 79th Foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from March 15 to November 30, 1869, in extension; Brevet Major Dance, Royal Artillery, overland, from date of embarkation; Major Græme, 104th Foot, overland, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation; Captain McCausland, to Calcutta, for one month from date of leaving regiment, and to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Captain Kempson, 26th Foot, to England, for four months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Lieut. Young, No. 5 Battery 24th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Napier, aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, for twenty months, from May 31 (the date of his departure from Zoulla); Captain Wood, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Bengal.

HAZARA.

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 22.—Nothing of importance has occurred in the Agror Valley during the past few days. The independent Swattees are stated to be sending deputations, and to have sued for terms. The Trans-Indus Hindustanes are said to be in flight before the Akhoond's levies, and are not attempting to cross the river. The camp is very healthy.

The *Bombay Gazette's* correspondent writes thus from Hazara, Sept. 15:—Government has after all sanctioned the advance of our troops to inflict a heavy punishment on the Huzzunzaies. Operations were only delayed till the sanction of the Government should be obtained, and no further delay can now occur in the advance of the force. The Black Mountain to the east of the Indus, whose height is calculated to be 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and which, considering its relative position among a cluster of other hills, is rather difficult of access, will be the scene of the present campaign. The number of troops that are to penetrate into the interior has not yet been definitely fixed. A force comprising not less than 7,000 troops will for the present operate, while reserves will be maintained at both the Hazara garrison and the Rawul Pindee station to take the field when ordered. The assertion in the *Friend of India* that 20,000 troops had been sanctioned for this hill campaign—of no less political importance than that of Abyssinia—cannot in the least be doubted, for there is the fullest necessity for this force. Taking it for granted that the tribes on the other side of the Indus—Mudda Khylo and others—are not to join the Hussun Khyles of the Black Mountain, still the various tribes inhabiting the eastern side of the stream, if gathered under one banner, could not number less than 40,000 fighting men. True, they are a savage, a barbarous nation, ignorant of the discipline and order of a well organised force; yet, inured to war and fatigue, accustomed to undergo all the severities of the climate, and familiar to their hill fastnesses and ambuscades, they are naturally warlike, and are expected to offer strong resistance to the invading army. The enemy make demonstrations occasionally, a number of from three to four hundred of them have been seen at a distance of seven or eight miles from the British camp, but they do not dare to come nearer, and so keep aloof. They are, however, not inactive. Breast-works, &c., are being erected by them, and other arrangements made to meet the proposed attack. As for arms, they have matchlocks, spears, swords, and the like weapons. The Akhoond of Swat has apparently nothing to do with the present frontier affairs—having his hands full of other business, besides being at a good distance from the scene. You are aware that the Akhoond directed a force under his son, or the Khalifa, from Swat to punish the section of the Boonair tribes who had sided with the Wahabee Moulvis, Zaidoolah Khan, Ishak Khan, and others. These last had on some occasion received presents from the British Government—a proceeding which was greatly disliked by the Akhoond, who has been always jealous of our influence on the tribes adjoining our border. The Akhoond's son succeeded in punishing the Wahabee Moulvis, who have either been killed or driven from the Akhoond's territory. Ishak Khan was now the only person at the head of a body of fighting men. He, too, with forty of his comrades—the Moollahs—has now been seized and put to death by the Akhoond's orders. The Akhoond is now above a hundred years of age. It is reported that he is going to resign in favour of his son, but that may be doubted. The other day a police station on the Ushat border was attacked. The attacking party was, however, driven off most successfully by the police. I will continue to inform you of what is new in frontier affairs.

The *Delhi Gazette* understands that the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the 20th Hussars, the 77th Foot, and a troop of artillery from the Peshawar Brigade, have been warned for active service. The Beezoottees are still unquiet among themselves, and news has reached us that one or two of our policemen have been killed, either by accident or intentionally, by the tribe in question.

There is no foundation (says the *Indian Daily News* of Sept. 12th) for the statement which has appeared that the Commander-in-Chief will proceed to Hazara to superintend the military operations on that frontier. All intended to be done hardly justifies the employment of a major-general, much less necessitates the presence in Hazara of the head of the Indian Army. The expedition—and as we write it has probably marched—will be little more than an ordinary Punjab frontier one. If the operations were through any at present inconceivable cause to be delayed until, say, after November, when the chief generally takes a cold weather tour of inspection, his Excellency might probably consider it would be as well for him to be in the Punjab as in any other part of the Empire. On the other hand, it will be almost necessary for his Excellency to be in Calcutta in January, when the Duke of Edinburgh is expected to land here.

A letter to the *Mofussilite* from Camp Agror, September 10th, mentions that the services of Colonel H. C. Johnstone, of the Punjab Survey, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and under the orders of General Wilde, for

the purpose of surveying the country our troops may pass through during "the campaign in Hazara." Colonel Johnstone will also have charge of the "Intelligence Department of the Army." The same correspondent adds that "the enemy have not ventured into the plains since they received their les-on on the 12th of last month, but there are numbers watching on the spurs of the Black Mountain."

A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Oghee on the 13th, says:—"The telegraph line has not reached Oghee yet, but no doubt it will have done so before you receive this letter. We are not likely to advance before another week, and until we do the enemy are not likely to molest us in any way. Colonel Johnstone's survey party are employed in making sketches of the country from their own personal knowledge, as well as from native information. Since I last wrote the 2nd Goorkhas and De Bude's battery have come in; the 24th Punjab Infantry hold the Soosul Gully, a pass about eight miles in our rear; H.M.'s 19th Foot are at Pukli, about six miles further, with Rennie's battery of Armstrongs; the 6th Royals and the 20th and 23rd Punjab Infantry are at Abbotabad; the 4th Goorkhas are at Hurreepore; and three of the Maharajah of Cashmere's regiments are at Gurhi, near the Jhelum. These are the troops at present in Hazara, with the addition of those at Oghee, mentioned in a previous letter. Everything else remains *statu quo*. The enemy take much pleasure apparently in showing us their flags, and inflicting on our ears the music of their drums occasionally, but nothing more. They have nearly all gone back to their villages, but it would not take them long to return and show fight, were they so inclined. The intended movements of the force are kept with the strictest secrecy, that is, if any definite plan of operations has yet been decided on. Of course the proposed plan has been submitted for the consideration of Government and the Commander-in-Chief, and nothing will be known until the sanction of these authorities has been received. Meanwhile stores are being pushed to the front, information collected, and maps prepared to be ready for General Wilde's inspection on his return to Oghee."

Indian Public Opinion of the 18th September contains the following telegrams regarding a frontier raid, which, as will be seen, must have been of the pettiest description:—"All quiet in Agror Valley. The enemy actively employed in fortifying the Pass into the Tikree Valley at the head of the Agror Valley and the spurs of the Black Mountain. The 1st Goorkhas are at Hurreepore, and the 4th Goorkhas are here. The Amazai tribe, Trans-Indus, on the 15th attacked an Umb village, but were driven back by the Tunnawallees. The health of the camp remains excellent. Preparations for an advance steadily progressing. A party of Mudda Kheyls and Amazaies had attacked a Tanawul Village, Trans-Indus, close to Umb. Tanawullies lost five men in repulsing the enemy, but inflicted considerable loss. Commissioner is in Agror Valley. 9th Bengal Cavalry and 31st Native Infantry, are to form part of General Wilde's force; the latter reached Pindee this day, so that there will be further delay."

The following items come from the same paper:—"On Friday last, 11th instant, about 150 of the Ootman Kheyls and Bezotees made a raid on Meerai, a village about twenty-four miles from Kohat. They killed one and wounded two policemen, and burnt two houses, but were beaten off with a loss of six men. It was done in revenge, as the Meerai people had captured two of the Ootman Kheyls and one Bezotee, who had broken the blockade and come into our territory, and are now learning to make paper in the Kohat Gaol. This is in truth civilising the wild tribes beyond the border with a vengeance."

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 16.—The advance of the troops is expected to take place shortly. The 6th Royals leave this on the 18th instant, and the 20th Punjab Native Infantry on the 19th. The 4th Goorkhas and 3rd Sikhs are here, and, it is supposed, will soon receive their route. The mortar and rocket batteries are expected daily. The 1st Goorkhas are at Hurreepore, but will march up as soon as they are relieved by the next regiment from the rear. It is rumoured that a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of the 9th Bengal Lancers will be stationed at Durbund, to which place Captain Wace, Assistant Commissioner, will go as political officer.

According to the *Pioneer*, Captain Buller, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, and Lieutenant W. S. Lockhart, 14th Bengal Lancers, who has just returned to India from Abyssinia, have been made Deputy-Assistant Quarter-masters-General to the Hazara Field Force.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.—Three weeks or a month ago any one reading the Indian journals would have been led to the conclusion that an arduous, extensive, and costly frontier war, with at least all the tribes from British Hazara to the Khyber, was ready at hand for us. And yet what has the reality proved to be? Simply that one, or at most a few Cis-Indus clans have raided into our territory, stormed a miserable police post, and are now about to receive the punishment they have thus so richly earned. The whole affair is likely, as far as actual operations are concerned, to prove the least noteworthy of the many frontier expeditions we have had to send forth for the chastisement of the tribes since annexation. And yet the wonder really is that out of this miserable affair there has not already arisen a war with all Eusufzye and Swat, entailing the expenditure of crores, and likely to last months, if not more than one season. It

is beyond question that a month ago all the tribes north of Peshawar were apprehensive of being attacked by the British, and were making preparations of one kind or another for resistance. It is not wonderful that such apprehension should have been entertained by them. There was hardly an English journal at this side of India that was not giving forth that, instigated by Russia, all the tribes of the frontier, in concert with Afghanistan, were on the point of invading the Punjab, and that it behoved the Indian Government at once to send into the field such a military force or forces as would not only suffice to crush the Hussunzaies, but to annex Bonair and Eusufzye, and reduce Swat and Afghanistan to the condition of dependencies of British India! The Government of India should feel thankful that it has not now such a task before it; it has narrowly escaped the labour. Indeed the Akhoond of Swat and the councils of the several tribes have on this occasion shown more cool-headedness and power of judging the true import of political seemings than have many publicists of repute and pretension on this side of the border.

Sept. 18.—There is as yet no news of any forward movement in Hazara. In all probability no move of the kind will take place for days yet. It is necessary that all the troops of the Reserve should be well to the front before General Wilde crosses the border, and you will have seen that some of those corps had not yet got beyond Lahore by the first week of this month. Another cause of delay is the necessity which is felt and which has been enjoined upon General Wilde, of not moving forward without the amplest supply of hill carriage; for to have the column or columns brought to a check in a hilly country for want of a carriage would be simply an invitation to disaster. The strategic arrangements are entirely between Sir William Mansfield and General Wilde, but on the point of carriage Government has considered it necessary to impress a caution on the military authorities. None better understands than the present Government of India the main practical requirements of a hill frontier scour. There is, as you have already been informed, to be no annexation; nor is it intended that the expeditionary force shall cross the Indus. The scope of the operations is understood to be the punishment of the offending Hussunzaies. This will amount to thrashing them wherever they can be got to make a stand, burning their villages, destroying their stores of grain, burning down their crops, and, in short, doing the very utmost to inflict on them the bitter pangs of want for at least one season—the only effective way, experience has shown, of effectually punishing a Punjab frontier tribe. The tribes beyond the Indus, and the people of Swat and Yusufzye in general, bear us, it is well known, no great love, and would probably to a man joyfully respond to any call to arms that seemed to offer a certain prospect of dealing us a very heavy blow. But these tribesmen are, in a way, wise in their generation, and know that their greatest strength is inadequate to such a purpose. Possibly, were the whole Punjab up in arms against us, these people—like the Afghans in 1848-49—would throw in their weight against us, under the joint influence of love of plunder and hate of the infidel. But until some such not very probable contingency has arisen there is very little room to apprehend from those tribes anything more serious than an occasional petty raid, and from such occasional outbursts no power on earth could wholly restrain them. They will indulge in such freaks from time to time, and each time they have so offended must be treated to punishment of the same description as is now about to be served out to the Hussunzaies. In the present case, however, it is not apprehended that the Trans-Indus tribes will attempt to interfere in behalf of their Cis-Indus relatives. All the tribes are more or less under the influence of, and held in hand by, the Akhoond of Swat, who is not considered to be at all desirous of seeing them in collision with the British. The Akhoond possibly aims at establishing a compact power of his own in Yusufzye and Swat, and dislikes any of the border tribes negotiating with the British except through himself; and possibly were he to succeed in establishing for himself a quasi State or kingdom, strong and well ordered, our Government would for the sake of the peace of the frontier gladly recognise him as its ruler.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.—Colonel Campbell, commandant of the Kussowlie depot, died here a day or two ago, and was buried yesterday morning in the cemetery. An abscess in the liver was the immediate cause of death, though the unfortunate gentleman had been troubled with an insidious affection of the part for the last two or three years. The Viceroy and all the great of the station followed his remains to the grave, thus rendering the last sad respect to the memory of one who will be universally regretted. The 46th, Colonel Campbell's regiment, goes home in a couple of months, and the ill-starred gentleman was but waiting for their departure to bid adieu to the shores of India for ever. This is the third death of the season from liver complaint. First came Colonel Couper, then Major Dawson, lastly Colonel Campbell. The usual visit of the Punjab Chiefs is expected in October, when a sort of darbar on a small scale will be given to receive them. I have heard of none other than the usual three Rajahs who are coming, however, Puttiala, Nubba, and Jheend. The prospects of another Darbar during the *regime* of the present Viceroy seem quite knocked on the head. The petition of the Punjab chiefs, praying for a State darbar in which to bid farewell to their whilom Lieutenant-Governor, will be answered in a small way, as they will be allowed to pre-

sent themselves at the railway opening at Umballah, though with a much curtailed retinue. The experiences of Hurdwar are still too fresh in the memory of Government officials to permit the Viceroy to sanction any large gathering of the multitudinous tag-rag and bob-tail which forms the following of a native chief. Even the sanitary arrangements of the Agra Durbar, than which nothing could be better, did not prevent a slight outbreak of cholera, and the tamasha was over just in time to do away with the possibility of further mischief. Visitors to Simla who remain rather later than other people are congratulating themselves that the new railway will do away with their dak gharry travelling from Umballa to Delhi. It is an open question, however, even after the opening by Sir John Lawrence, whether the railway will be available for traffic before the end of the year.

JHANSIE, Sept. 18.—A meeting of the chief civil and military officers of the station was held at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner, on the morning of the 16th, to concert measures for providing relief to the starving natives during the prevailing scarcity. After the usual preliminaries, and after the members for a committee of management were chosen, the following measures were resolved upon: to raise funds by public subscription, eating or relief houses to be established according to the funds in hand, or as the exigencies of the case may require; that the Rajahs of Gwalior and of the adjacent petty States be invited to subscribe to the funds; that Government be solicited to aid the funds, and that the able-bodied portion of those seeking relief should be employed on some work to be decided upon by the Government. A difficulty arose as to how they were to be employed in the meantime. Some one suggested that they be made over to the executive engineer, but that gentleman would not have them at any price; another proposed that they should build up the new post-office, but that work had already been put into hands; then some one else wanted some building pulled down and built up again; no one proposed the roads being put into such order as becomes a station inhabited by civilised beings. It was finally agreed that they should be employed in improving the water course which runs through the station, and which might at a small outlay be made one of the chief ornaments of the station. One poor-house has already been opened in the station, and on the first day no less than *four hundred* souls presented themselves for food. Though there has been a good deal of rain in this district since the 16th, I fear there will still be a necessity for keeping up the relief fund to some extent, and for a short period, and this only if the rain continues, otherwise we shall find ourselves in a terrible plight. Since the day before yesterday gram has fallen half a seer, and wheat and other grain in proportion, while the price of children has risen slightly, the market value of a healthy boy or girl being Rs. 7 or 8. Hitherto this trade has been confined to the city and native States.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

DEATH AT ALLAHABAD.—We regret to announce the death, from cholera, on Thursday evening last, of Mr. W. Greenway, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 14.

DISTRESS IN CASHMERE.—The distress in Cashmere from high prices and the absence of rain is very great indeed. It is feared that the harvest there will be even worse than that in Upper India.

OLD PAPERS REPUBLISHED.—The Record Commission has resolved to publish with the minutes of Warren Hastings, a selection from the papers drawn up by that statesman during his career in Bengal, prior to his accession to the Governor-Generalship. Mr. Long has carried through the press the records illustrating the social condition of Bengal from 1747 to the period of the Black Hole.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The *Englishman* says:—In a recent debate in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, it was finally decided that the seat of Government is not to be removed from Calcutta. At the same time, final sanction was given to an expenditure of eight lacs annually on the improvements of the capital and the erection of suitable Government offices.

MILITARY.—The following alterations in the annual relief for 1868-69 have been ordered:—6-22nd R.A., from Mean Meer to Sangor, on 2nd November; 3-25th R.A., from Fort William to Morar, on being relieved; 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from Nussacerabad to Agra, under orders of the Bombay Government; 1-8th Foot, from Malta to Fyzabad; 1-14th Foot, from Malta to Lucknow; 1-21st Foot, from England to the Bombay presidency; 39th Foot, from England to the Bombay presidency; 62nd Foot, from England to Cawnpore; 96th Foot, from Poona and Neemuch to Fort William.

DEATH OF SURGEON H. D. JONES.—We regret to announce the death, at Barrackpore, of fatty degeneration of the heart, of Surgeon H. D. Jones, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, formerly for some years in medical charge of the Governor-general's Body Guard. Dr. Jones returned from sick leave in England but a few months ago, and was posted to Colonel Robart's Regiment of Cavalry, on the 10th March, 1868. On his return to this country it was evident to his friends that his health was not re-established, and he has never been altogether well since. He became seriously worse two days ago, and died yesterday (Wednesday) morning.—*Englishman*, Sept. 17.

POSTINGS.—Official notification has been received of the under-mentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—Lieutenant Andrews, 11th Foot; Captain Phillips, 12th Foot.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH RATES.—(OFFICIAL TELEGRAM) SIMLA, Sept. 22.—Notify to the press, and bring into operation on October 1st, the following new telegraphic tariff for messages transmitted between any two telegraphic stations in India or British Burmah:—For every ten words of ordinary English language one rupee; for every ten words in foreign language, or words of concealed meaning, or in cipher, two rupees; for repeating a message by order of sender twice the value of a single charge. Railways and other private lines will charge precisely the same rates, and divide in equal shares the cost of messages passing over more than one line; no booking fee. This does not affect Indo-European messages.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence:—Major Fraser, Commandant 25th N.I., to remain at Murree and adjacent hills, from August 13 to October 15, on m.c. in extension of privilege leave; Brevet-major Ramsay, 10th Madras N.I., to remain at Darjeeling, from June 7 to November 30, in extension; Major Bunbury, doing duty at Berhampore, from the 9th to the 15th July, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to re-join; Major Palmer, 90th Foot, to Calcutta, for one month, from Aug. 31, in extension; Captain Haydock, 41st Foot, to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, from September 9 to October 15, in extension; 2nd Captain Robinson, Adjutant 22nd Brigade, to Calcutta, from Aug. 15 to September 15; Assistant-surgeon Anderson, C Battery, 19th Brigade R.A., to Mussoorie and the hills north of Dehra, from Aug. 4 to October 15.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.—It is ordered that the extra or command allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem, hitherto sanctioned to non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department, when employed at a distance from their stations, shall be granted to every such non-commissioned officer, under the following circumstances:—1st.—While on the march in charge of the actual arrangement of a regiment or detachment. 2nd.—While in charge of a depot of cholera, or other camp situated five miles and more distant from his proper station, or when in charge of two or more cholera camps irrespective of their distance. 3rd.—While on field or foreign service. The allowance is not admissible to non-commissioned officers of regiments or detachments acting as Commissariat Sergeants with their own regiments or detachments during the march. Such non-commissioned officers will be restricted to the full staff salary of the Commissariat Department, in addition to the full military pay of the grade of the incumbent.

FEROZE SHAH.—The Government have received information which proves that Feroze Shah is not so quiet, nor so harmless, as the rumours circulated about him would seem to imply. He has written, and circulated largely amongst the Swatees and the border tribes, an "Istahar," or narrative in Persian, in which he gives an account of himself. Bundles of this "Istahar" have been, it is said, despatched to various parts of the Bengal Presidency for circulation amongst the Mahomedans. The narrative contains a detailed account of his many wanderings after the break-up of the last relics of the revolt under Tantia Topee, in Arabia, Persia, and Turkistan, and then passes on to relate how a saint, named Khoja Khajee, appeared to him in a dream, and bade him wait a few years before attempting to recover his inheritance, as the term of the rule of the English was not yet completed. The paper winds up with a diatribe against the English for the gross injustice with which they have treated Mahomedans in general. This "Istahar" is doubtless the reply of Feroze Shah to the many reports of his being an impostor, which have of late been circulated.—*Englishman*.

THE "BLACK HOLE."—A site of some interest in Anglo-Indian history is said to have been lately discovered by Dr. Norman Chevers, a well-known writer on sanitary matters. Hitherto no one has been able to ascertain precisely where the famous Black Hole of Calcutta stood, although its whereabouts has often been suspected. "Orme calls it a dungeon," writes Mr. Marshman, "but the room immediately adjoining it was used as the settlement church for twenty-eight years after the recovery of the town." The place, whatever it may have been, was less than twenty feet square, and within it on the night of June 21-22, 1756, 146 of our fellow-countrymen were confined. Only twenty-three came out alive on the following morning. It now appears that the southern curtain of the old Chevers has come upon a room or space "which is the exact counterpart to the Black Hole." It is not improbable that some traces of the tragedy may still be found, although the natives took no notice of it at the time, and the English were too busy in dealing with Serajah Dowlah to mark it in any way.

PANIC IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT, CALCUTTA.—About 1 P.M. on Tuesday last there was quite a stampede out of the Small Cause Court premises—plaintiffs, defendants, bailiffs, and pleaders rushing unceremoniously away from the presence of the law. It was neither the holidays after which they were flying, nor was it a retreat because Mr. Pagan's feathers were ruffled, or a full bench had split up into angry factions—but a huge block of the inner cornice in an upper room had fallen in unpleasant proximity to the learned cranium of

the first judge. The building is not noted for its stability, it has not been substantially repaired since the cyclone, which shook it considerably, and only a few days previously it was considered advisable to make a close inspection of the beams. In the course of this inspection the mortar had been probed too deeply, detaching the large mass that subsequently fell and frightened every man out of the first judge's court except the judge and two pleaders, and sent others flying from every apartment in the building into the surrounding compound. In a few minutes the alarm subsided, and the learned judges, quenching any secret desire for adjournment for the day, calmly resumed their functions.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 17.

CAPTAIN SLADEN'S RETURN.—Regarding Captain Sladen, it was reported not long since, on this side of the Bay, that he had returned to Mandalay, and that the expedition, owing to failure of funds and the disturbed state of the country to be traversed, had practically failed. This appeared more unsatisfactory, as no restrictions had been imposed on Captain Sladen as to money, and he held the Royal word from Mandalay—whatever that was worth—of further supplies, when needed, and of a safe guard to the limits of Burman territory, and through tributary States. The division in the camp was likewise unpromising, and disappointment was said to have been expressed in high places. It is with greater pleasure therefore we hear that Captain Sladen—according to a Burmese letter received in Mandalay—hoped to be in Bhamo on the 1st inst.—and that the three routes over the Khakyen hills had all been thoroughly surveyed by Mr. Gordon, and the old Bhamo route to China virtually re-opened. The Burmese traders in Mandalay and Bhamo are said to be pleased beyond measure with the success of the expedition, and their admiration of Captain Sladen seems to know no bounds. At Momien news reached the gallant captain that when the French party from Saigon was in that neighbourhood last year, it was attacked by some of the hill tribes; several were killed, and three or four guns are now in possession of people in the district.—*Indian Daily News*.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. Morgan, Asst. Engineer, 2nd grade, Delhi Division, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindostanee prescribed for P.W. Department, Punjab, Sept. 12; Mr. Cooke, Asst. Engineer, 1st grade, Rajpootana, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in P.W. Standing Order No. 22 of 1867, on the 12th Aug.; Lieut. Freeth, Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey, Coorg, has passed the examination in Canarese language according to the test prescribed in G.O. Sept. 9, 1864. The undermentioned officers in the Punjab have passed a further examination in the Vernacular:—Lieut. Bartholomew, Asst. Commissioner, Punjab; Mr. Tucker, ditto, Punjab. The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the half-yearly committees held on the 10th July last, have been declared by the Board of Examiners, at Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindostanee, agreeably to Clauses 5 and 6 of G.G.O. No. 734, of 1864:—Lieut. Bennett, 7th Hussars; Cornet Hogge, 20th Hussars; Lieuts. Pitcher, 21st Hussars, and Stratford, 1st Battalion 6th Foot; Capt. (Local Major) Harbord, 1st Battalion 7th Foot; Capt. Plummer, 1st Battalion 7th Foot, Morris, 36th Foot, and Ensign Cowell, 36th Foot; Corporal Lloyd, 37th Foot; Capt. Bellamy, 55th Foot; Asst. Surgeon Brebner, M.B., 55th Foot; Lieut. Bailey, 88th Foot; Schoolmaster Goodwin, 90th Foot; Captains Macnamara, 93rd Foot, and Boswell, 104th Foot; Lieuts. Churchill, 106th Foot, and Beresford, 107th Foot; Capt. Pasley, Staff Corps; Lieut. Senior, Staff Corps; Lieut. Teed (2nd Squadron Subaltern 15th Bengal Cavalry), Probationer Staff Corps; Ensign Kelly (2nd Wing Subaltern 25th N.I.), Probationer, Staff Corps; Sub-Conductor Boyd, Ordnance Department; Mr. Brownfield, Civil Asst. Revenue Surveyor, 4th grade, attached to the 1st Division, Lower Provinces, passed in the 1st or lower standard in Hindustani on the 13th ult.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10. Calcutta, Shillaher, Liverpool.—11. Kentuckian, Fremantle, Boston; Berhampore, Peterson, Liverpool; Mirzapore, Masson, Liverpool; Dundee, Owen, Sunderland; City of Nankin, Watson, Bombay; Carlsburn, Young, Bombay.—12. Ann, Hugon, Bombay.—13. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab; Lady Palmerston, Dunn, Mauritius.—14. Strs. Koma, Colliver, Bombay; and Simla, Hector, Suez; Bussorah Merchant, Cassem Amohoy, Bombay; Pierre, Bannard, Bourbon; Pehlwan, Sum, Bombay.—15. Pamplermousses, Durand, South Shields; Jason, Bennet, Liverpool; str. Onifortian, Watson, Bombay.—16. Str. Mahratta, Scott, Moulmein; Norah Graham, Taylor, Liverpool; Jaun Allum, Nacoda, Jeddah; Kurramany, Jennings, Bombay.—17. Indomitable, Rice, Bombay; Knight Commander, Miller, London; Feronia, Welch, Liverpool.—18. Lady Rawlinson, Coombe, Arracan.—19. Lord Clyde, Walker, Colombo; Sydney Dacres, Silles, Bombay.—20. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle; Peter Jonsson, Watson, Liverpool; Shelomithi, Nacoda, Judda; Riversdale, Santee. —; Fathe Shah Allum, Fukeera Dahud, Bombay; Battlesuake, Nacoda, Mouldive.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Simla.—From Southampton.—Mrs. and four Misses Kilgour, Dr. Carroll, Mr. W. H. Lathbury, Mr. C. Paul, Lieut. Perreau, Mr. Store, Mr. Calmon, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. S. Handcock. From Marseilles.—Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. C. Innes, Mr. C. Chapman, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Porch, Mr. and Mrs. Keay, Major Quin, Mr. E. Mark, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Kiel, Mr. McKenzie. From Suez.—Rev. H. Ausorge, Mr. Hahn, Mr. W. Voss, Mr. Hartmann, Mrs. and Miss Zenker. From Galle.—Mr. Wallis and infant. From Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Edouin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edouin, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Gill, Mr. Tunnett, Mr. Touzell, Mr. John Wright. From Singapore.—Mr. Cummins. From Madras.—Mr. H. C. West, Mr. E. H. Bolton, Mr. Chalmers. Per str. Mahratta.—Mr. T. R. Mellor, Mr. Brooke, Mr. L. A. Decroyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hill, Mrs. Reul.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10. Hyderabad, Enterpe, Ulcoots, Michael Scott.—12. Str. Orissa; Star of Albion, Trafalgar, John Elliott, Varuna, Forfarshire, Robert McKenzie.—13. Str. Madras.—14. Str. Nubia, Lady Combermere.—15. Florence Nightingale, Timour, Leaping Water, Lake Lemon, Cholula, Ganges, Waterloo, James Russell, Aldershot.—17. Str. Reavor, Latona, Howrah, Fathool Carrim, Thetis.—18. Str. Himalaya; Saint Mungo.—19. Strs. Glengyle, Moulmein, Beshire; Oliver de Clisson, Jules Dufaire.—20. City of Delhi, Wennington, Western Belle, China, Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Madras.—Mr. P. Nebrick, Mr. J. Posner, Capt. and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. J. Sime, Mr. J. H. Robertson, Mr. G. McEvoy, Mr. W. McEvoy, Mr. G. Jackson, Mr. J. Conway, Dr. White. Per str. Himalaya.—Rev. J. Long, Mrs. Harcourt and five children, Mr. N. Panioty, Mr. A. M. Shaw, Mr. M. A. Robertson, Rev. Father V. D. Elock, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lovkin and child. Per str. Bushoor.—Mr. F. J. Brooks, Mr. Brancato, Mr. J. F. Ogilvey, Mr. J. Macintosh, Mr. W. Pine, Capt. Watts, Mr. P. Jones, Mr. E. Elliot, Mr. T. C. Dunsell, Mr. J. D. Dawson, Mr. Souttar, Mr. J. Horn, Mr. W. E. Creaton, Mr. H. H. Remfry, Mr. G. J. Scott. Per str. Moulmein.—Mr. R. Mackinnill, Lieut. W. E. Chambers, Mr. Thomas Oldham, Mr. W. E. Harwood, Mrs. Harwood, Mr. William Oldham. Per str. Nubia.—For Madras.—Mr. J. Paul, Mr. J. C. Saxton, Mr. J. W. B. Money, Mr. Jas. A. Burnes, Mr. B. Crosswell. For Suez.—Capt. E. Kempson. For Marseilles.—Mr. Macdonald and two infants, Master Crommelins. For Southampton.—Mrs. McLeod and family, Mrs. O. Donel, Mrs. Bowser, Mrs. Van Gaper and family, Mrs. MacGregor, Mrs. Chamber, Mrs. Hamilton.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 19, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 91 8 to 9½
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	...
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	95: to 95
5 per Cent., P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	106 4 to 106
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	111 8 to 114
5 per Cent., 56-57	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	109 8 to 109

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 9-16
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 11-16	to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited)	100	102 to 105
Assam Tea Company	200	150 to 109
Bank of Bengal	1000	17½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	7½ to 9 pm. ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	575 to 580
Cachar Tea Company	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	600 to 610
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	197½ to —
E. B. Indigo Company	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	240 to 242
East India Tea Company	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£2.0 or 218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company	250	190 to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	117½ to 120
Howrah Docking Company	500	320 to 325
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	430 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	134 to 134½
New Port Gloster Company	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	11	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India	100	38 to 40
Port Canning Land Company	1300	270 to 2 6
Punjab Bank	100	90 to 95 exdiv.
Screwing Company (Limited)	200	150 to —
Simla Bank	500	500 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200	115 to 120
Union Steam Tug Company	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	410	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 12 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	0 16 3 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	£0 17 6 to 1 0 0
Seeds	2 1 3 to 2 1 6	1 18 9 to 2 0 0
Jute	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

STATION TALK.

SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN, Sept. 16.—An epidemic of a serious character has broken out among the cavalry and artillery horses in this station. About 180 horses of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry have been attacked, and are, I believe, now on the sick list. In the 18th Hussars, the disorder commenced a few days after the outbreak in the Light Cavalry, and there are this moment about eighty horses under treatment. The Artillery have also suffered, but their horses are, as a rule, younger, and for that reason, perhaps, better able to contend with the disease. The disease is of a low febrile character. The horses suddenly refuse their food, and fever sets in. The fatal cases are for some time hard to distinguish from the rest. The animals seem to grow worse all of a sudden, and die sometimes in six or seven hours. *Post mortem* examination shows that all the vital organs are in a highly morbid state. The lungs are fearfully

congested, the intestines almost rotten with inflammation, the liver and brain more or less affected. In the 4th Light Cavalry there have been as yet few deaths, and it is believed that the extreme virulence of the attack is abating. Milder cases are being reported, and the sick are showing signs of pulling through. In the 18th Hussars matters are already at their worst, we hope, and the next bulletin may be more satisfactory. Officers' horses are beginning to fall victims to the plague, and, you may imagine, there is considerable anxiety in most stables in the cantonment. The attentions of the veterinary surgeon of the 4th Light Cavalry, upon whom the sudden pressure of duty has devolved, are most unremitting, and he certainly has his hands full. It would be idle for me to speculate as to the specific cause of the epidemic. I have heard some say that it is the effect of the sun, which is now peculiarly trying. The atmosphere is damp, and there is an unwholesome wind blowing. Although the cavalry horses here are, in my opinion, too well insured to the rays of the sun to allow us at once to attribute the disorder to such a cause, it may very probably be due to some atmospheric influence. This is an unhealthy time here both for man and beast.

Miscellaneous.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL McCLEVERTY.—The Commander-in-Chief and Staff were to leave Ootacamund on the 21st Sept., on a tour to Quilon and Cannanore, and be absent about ten days. Head Quarters will return to Madras at the end of October.

OFFICERS RETURNED FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Captain G. W. M. Strickland, Staff Corps, attached to Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant C. Curtois, Infantry General List, attached to 35th Regiment Native Infantry—arrived at Madras on Sept. 10 last. Assistant Surgeon W. A. Smith, Medical Department—arrived at Madras Aug. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Captain Markham, Superintendent Mounted Police, Madras, for one month, from 14th September; Conductor Bateman, Sub-Engineer of the 1st grade, one month; Mr. McWatters, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Madura, one month; Mr. Hall, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, three months' privilege leave; Captain Clementson, Cantonment Magistrate, Saint Thomas's Mount, one month.

FURLONGS.—The following officers, civil and military, obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under new rules, in September:—Major Hawkes, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, for two years, to embark from Madras; Lieutenant Melver, Quartermaster 6th Regiment N.I., for two years, to embark from Madras; Mr. Burnell, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, two years, from the 14th October next; Captain (Brevet-Major) Saukey, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Chief Engineer, Mysore, for two years, to embark from Madras.

DEATH AT OOTACAMUND.—The *Madras Times* regrets to announce the death, at Ootacamund, of Lieut. Henry Russell, Staff Corps Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Kurnool District. The deceased gentleman was on a short extension of leave, on medical certificate, and proceeded to Ootacamund for the benefit of his health. On Wednesday, Sept. 16, he rode out to consult his medical adviser, and while returning home he fell from his horse. When he was lifted up life was extinct. On examination it was found that the deceased had died from disease of the heart. Lieutenant Russell entered the Madras Army on the 4th September, 1858. He was appointed to his present grade in the Mofussil Police in May, 1867. The deceased is the son of Colonel G. W. Russell, Paymaster of Bangalore.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. James Fraser, Collector of the Godavery, who has just returned from six months' leave to Europe, on private affairs, narrowly missed causing a vacancy yesterday in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. While stepping from the ladder of the *Simla* into the Masoolah boat that was waiting for him, the swell of the sea being rather great, his foot slipped, and he fell into the water. Happily he was at once rescued, and brought into the boat in a damp but sound condition of body. This Presidency could ill afford to lose the services of this gentleman, and the best thanks of the public are due to the boatmen and others by whose instrumentality Mr. Fraser's life appears to have been saved.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 11.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE LATE ECLIPSE.—We learn that the final reduction of the eclipse observations will be a work of several weeks, and will not probably be begun this year; but a preliminary general account of what was done will be submitted to Government very soon. The Government Astronomer, it seems, has to await the reports of his colleagues at Masulipatam, and of his assistant at Vunpurthy, before he can send in his own. They succeeded far beyond Mr. Pogson's most sanguine expectations; but probably after all the mere descriptions of unprofessional gazers possess far more real interest in the eyes of the public, than the brief, dry, and to the mass unintelligible, numerical results of actual observation. The latter are, however, what the scientific would seek, and what

Governments pay for; and, relatively to other more costly expeditions, the Madras Government party hope and believe that they will have more to tell than most who saw the eclipse.

GALLANT RESCUE.—On the morning of the 16th September, while the Rev. Dr. Sayers, Acting Garrison Chaplain, was taking his usual walk on the rampart facing the sea, and adjoining the sea-gate of the fort, he observed, while yet at a considerable distance, a soldier deliberately coming up to the edge of the rampart, and immediately afterwards throw himself into the ditch below, a height of some fifteen feet or more. Dr. Sayers ran rapidly to the spot whence the man had disappeared. Apparently the man was fast sinking, for, in a moment after his arrival, Dr. Sayers himself was seen to disappear, dressed as he was, over the rampart. Some officers who happened to observe this from their own residence immediately ran up the rampart, whence they saw Dr. Sayers holding up the soldier by the hair of his head, and himself treading water. By this time several soldiers and others descended the steps leading to the ditch, and helped both the doctor and soldier to land, on reaching which Dr. Sayers was warmly grasped by the hand by his friends who were on the spot, and congratulated on his gallant and noble conduct, while a murmur of approbation ran through the crowd. Beyond a thorough wetting, Dr. Sayers sustained no injury whatever. It is supposed that the soldier attempted to commit suicide. The case will be investigated in due course.—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8. Bengale, Nogo, Pondicherry.—10. Str. Californian, Watson, Bombay; str. Simla, Hector, Suez; Chalmers, Helps, Coconada.—11. Str. Tyne-mouth, Kennedy, Colombo.—13. Str. Sattara, Beyts, Southern Ports; Cannata, Bradden, Bombay.—14. Anna, —, Vizagapatam.—15. Star of India, Holloway, Bimlipatam; Ripsema Anna Maria, Scott, Penta-coita.—16. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle; Aldomrie, Menzies, Coconada; Chaudernagore, Lynes, in sight.—18. Str. Nubia, Woolcott, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Californian.—Mr. J. Baines.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and three Misses Kilgour and child, Mr. D. Carroll, Mr. W. H. Lathbury, Mr. F. C. Paul, Lieut. Peraan, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. J. Anderson, S. Hancock, J. Stove, J. Calmon, Randall. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. C. Innes, Mr. C. Chapman, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Porch, Mr. and Mrs. Keay, Major Quin, Mr. E. Mark, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. N. Anderson, Mr. K. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Kiel. From SUEZ.—Rev. H. Audorye, Mr. Hahn, Mr. W. Voss, Mrs. and Miss Zenker, Miss Hartmann. From GALLE.—Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Wallis and child. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Edouin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edouin, Mr. Gill, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Tunnett, Mr. Tonzell, Mr. J. Wright. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Cummins. From SUEZ &c.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Capt. and Mrs. Strickland and two children, Lieut. Curtois, Mrs. Spender, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowen.
Per str. Sattara.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Dillars, Lieut. Daniels.
Per Star of India.—Mrs. Holloway.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Mr. T. Beaufort. For SUEZ.—Capt. E. Kempson. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Master Commelin, Mr. S. Chunter, Mrs. Young and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. McLeod and four children, Mrs. O'Donnell and child, Mrs. Bowser and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Perie and child, Mrs. Van Gerper and three children, Mrs. McGregor and child, Mrs. Chamber and two children, Mrs. Hamilton, Major Palmer, Lieut. A. Jones, Mr. D. Mauger, Capt. Coote, Mr. E. Ashdown. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Paul, Mr. J. Saxton, Mr. J. Money, Mr. J. Burnes, Mr. S. Creswell, Mr. J. Martin, Mrs. Kellner, Miss Kellner, Mrs. Hutton and child, Lieut. Price, Miss Money, Mr. A. Struther, Mr. D. Williams.
Per str. Labourdonnais.—From GALLE &c.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Haden and two children, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. W. D. Faucheur, Mr. F. J. Harrington, Mr. Gamlin, Mr. Connell, Mr. P. Descreum, Mr. Templar and son, Mr. Sice, Mr. Lussy.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8. Riversdale, —, Calcutta; Antelope, —, Gopaulpore.—9. Str. Koima, —, Calcutta.—10. Str. Simla, Hector, Calcutta.—11. Str. Californian, —, Calcutta.—13. River Dee, —, Rangoon; Mars, —, Pondicherry; Bleng, —, Northern Ports.—15. Cornwallis, Vaile, Singapore; Victory, Quance, Bangkok; str. Sattara, Beyts, Calcutta.—16. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sattara.—For Gopaulpore.—Dr. Howell, Mr. T. Parsons, Mr. R. J. Griffiths, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Lavin, Lieut. Sheppard, Apothecary J. E. Rose. For COCONADA.—Mr. W. S. Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. J. T. Fowler. For Bimlipatam.—Capt. Burgess.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. H. Bolton, Mr. H. C. West.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. and Mrs. Davidson and two children, Col. Broome, Major and Mrs. Hawkes and child. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. D. Cook, Capt. C. D. Baynes. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. T. G. Clarke.
Per str. Labourdonnais.—For CALCUTTA.—From MADRAS.—Mr. Stanford.

Bombay.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS IN THE DECCAN TO SIR ALEXANDER GRANT.

On the evening of Monday, the 21st September, a number of gentlemen, amongst whom was his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Hon. Colonel Marriott, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the members of the Educational Department present in Poona, including Mr. Wordsworth, Principal of the Deccan College, Mr. Oxenham, Professor Deccan College, Dr. Kielhorn, Professor of Sanscrit Studies, Major Candy, Mr. Draper, Educational Inspector, Professor Keru Luxmon, Professor Krishna Shastree, Principal of the Poona Training School, &c., &c., and a large number of the personal friends, natives and Europeans, of Sir Alexander Grant, met in the hall of the Deccan College, on the banks of the Mootapoola, near Poona, on the invitation of the Principal and Pro-

fessors of the Deccan College, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a farewell address from the educational officers to Sir Alexander Grant, on his resignation of the office of Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency. The fine hall of the College was very neatly arranged for the occasion, and a raised dais occupied the centre of the northern side, on which sat his Excellency the Governor, supported by Sir Alexander Grant, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Ellis. The students of the Deccan College were seated at the eastern and western ends of the hall, and the intervening space was occupied by the friends invited to meet together to do honour to the interesting occasion.

The address was read by the Principal of the Deccan College, W. Wordsworth, Esq., B.A. At the conclusion of the reading, which was warmly applauded, Sir Alexander Grant rose and replied to it in a speech of considerable length, in which he spoke very eloquently in praise of the good feeling and unity which had always existed amongst the officers of the department towards himself, and the valuable services they had rendered him as Principal of the Elphinstone College, and more recently as Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency. He spoke very favourably of the intelligence of the people, and rapidly sketched all that had been done since the establishment of the University of Bombay, and bore eloquent testimony to the ability and worth of his late lamented and distinguished predecessor, Mr. E. I. Howard. He made particular reference to the valuable services, and heartily acknowledged the aid he had always received from Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Oxenham, Dr. Kielhorn, Mr. Keru Luximou, M. Krishna Shastree Chiploonker, Narain Bhai, Dajee Nilkunt, Major Waddington, Major Candy, Mr. Bocarro, and others, whose names he mentioned; and after bearing testimony to the present state of efficiency of the department, and to the great progress that has of late years been made in extending the benefits of education throughout this Presidency, he stated that his only regret was that he had not been able to affect so much good as he could have wished during the period of his administration of the office of Director of Public Instruction. The limits of his success would appear, from what fell from him during the early part of his reply to the address, to have been caused by what he sarcastically termed the "adverse gales in the East, which generally came from Simla and Calcutta," and which had prevented him from doing many things that it would have been very desirable to do. He rendered his acknowledgments to the local Government, which he said had on all occasions given to his recommendations their hearty and warmest support and co-operation; and in concluding his reply, he spoke very feelingly of the happy years he had spent in the Deccan, which he loved for its people, its scenery, its air, its good old Brahmins and Pundits, amongst whom he had many friends; for all the associations by which his sojourn in this part of the country was surrounded, and for its "black bucks." He finally concluded by expressing his grateful thanks to the officers of the Educational Department in the Deccan for their affectionate address, and intimated his acceptance, with pleasure, of the testimonial offered to him. He should always think of those years passed at Poona as the happiest of his life, and in bidding his former colleagues affectionate adieu, he stated that the able and judicious remarks in the address showed that there is plenty of ability in the department to carry on the work before it. —*Times of India.*

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVALS FROM ABYSSINIA.—Intimation has been received that the undermentioned officers arrived at Suez, en route to join their regiment in Abyssinia on the 24th March, 1868:—Captain Hooke and Ensign Skinner, 45th Foot.

FREE PASSAGES TO SOLDIERS' SONS.—The Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction the extension of the limit of age within which soldiers' sons are entitled to free passage home, from fourteen to sixteen years.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Lieut. Dunlop, Ensign Hamilton, Lance Corporal Walker, Private Charles Clancey, and Private Thomas Storey, 96th Foot; Ensign W. A. Wetherall, No. 849, Color Sergeant W. E. Taylor, and No. 857, Lance Corporal J. Hughes, 49th Foot; No. 1,717, Gunner P. Crawley, R.A., E Battery 14th Brigade R.A.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—It will be remembered that when the old Bank of Bombay went into liquidation Government consented to wait for Rs. 25,00,000 until all other claims were satisfied; or rather Rs. 25,00,000 was advanced by the new to the old bank on a Government guarantee, to enable the latter to meet promptly all its current and other deposits. The *Times of India* is glad to state that the whole of this Rs. 25,00,000, with interest, has long since been repaid, and that the liquidation is now being carried on solely for the benefit of the shareholders. This will no doubt be disappointment for the *Friend of India*, and for the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, who are never tired of alluding to this Rs. 25,00,000 as an actual loss to Government, in addition to its loss as a shareholder.

PROMOTIONS FOR SERVICE IN ABYSSINIA.—No. 594.—Sub. Conductor C. Tyler, Unattached List, is promoted to Conductor for his services in Abyssinia. No. 595.—Conductor Moon, of the Commissariat Department, is promoted to Deputy Assistant Commissary for his services in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition.

MR. NORTON'S CASE.—We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that the case of Mr. Norton, a retired officer of the Bombay Civil Service, now in England, who was a shareholder of the old Bombay Bank, and lost the sum of £15,000 deposited in the Bank, has been favourably decided by the Secretary of State, whom he memorialised on the subject. Sir Stafford Northcote, while taking into consideration the case of certain widows and orphans, who sustained similar losses, considered the above case to be almost as equally hard. The Right Honourable Secretary decided that the amount should be refunded to Mr. Norton by such instalments as the Government of India should deem fit, and the Governor General has accordingly ordered that the sum of £15,000 be refunded by monthly instalments of Rs. 10,000, so that in fifteen months the whole amount will be paid off.—[The *I. D. N.* is all wrong however.—Ed. A. I. M.]

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed (16th September):—Mr. Lawson, mate of the tug *Rustom*, was appointed to the command of that vessel from the 1st April, 1868, vice Mr. Hillman, late master in charge, discharged on the 31st March, 1868; Mr. Hayward, 1st officer of her Majesty's steam vessel *Sir John Lawrence* (relieved from duty), was transferred to her Majesty's hulk *Semiramis*, as supernumerary, from the 31st July, 1868, pending the arrival of the *Dulhouse* from Suez; Mr. Hall, 3rd officer of the *Coromandel*, was transferred to the *Sir John Lawrence* as supernumerary, from the 31st July, 1868.

THE BENGAL BANK AGENCY.—The secretary and board of the new Bank of Bombay have, we understand, strenuously exerted themselves towards inducing the authorities to carry out the order of the Secretary of State respecting the early closing of the Bengal Bank's agency in this city. These efforts have, we believe, been fairly supported by H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, than whom none would be more likely to see and to expose the absurdity of the course taken by the Government of India in referring the subject to their law officers, after receiving the express directions of the Home Government to close the Bengal agency here. We often hear loud complaints, because of the Viceroy being overborne by orders from the authorities at home; but it seems when Bengal interests are concerned the Supreme Executive can afford to snap its fingers in the face of the Indian Secretary, as it is doing as yet in the matter of the intruding agency.—*Times of India.*

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has granted leave of absence as follows:—Captain Mostyn, 96th Foot, twelve months, from date of embarkation, to England, on urgent private affairs; Lieutenant Adams, 23rd Foot, to England by the overland route, for m.c.—this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-general, Horse Guards. The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have obtained leave of absence:—Assist.-surgeon Robinson, 19th Brigade R.A., from September 9, 1868, to October 9, 1868, to proceed to Ghizree, on m.c.; Ensign Gyll, 1st Foot, from September 16, 1868, to October 15, 1868, to Calcutta, on m.c.; Captain Galwey, 96th Foot, thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c.; Capt. Bourdillon, Invalid Establishment, thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c. The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of joining the regimental depot:—Captain Crowther, and Lieutenants Scott and Paterson, 1st Foot. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Captain Stewart, 1st Foot, from October 10, 1868, to December 31, 1868, on urgent private affairs; Lieutenant Greatorex, 2nd Dragon Guards, from Aug. 4, 1868, to Feb. 3, 1869, in extension, to remain in England, on private affairs; Captain Griffith, Royal Bombay Engineers, Executive Engineers, Kaira, for two years; Captain Malcomson, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, P. W. Department, Kulladhee, for two years.

REDUCTION OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH RATES.—The following official intimation of the reduction in charge on Indo-European telegrams was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—To the Secretary to Government, Bombay. From the 1st of January next the maximum rate of a message of twenty words from London to Calcutta, and *vice versa*, will be £2. 17s. 0d. This tariff will apply to eight routes as follows:—Five "Indo Ottoman," entering (or leaving) the cable at Fao. 1. By Holland, Austro-Germanic Union, Turkey; 2. By Belgium, Austro-Germanic Union, Turkey; 3. By France, Austro-Germanic Union, Turkey; 4. By France, Switzerland, Austria, Servia, Turkey; 5. By France, Italy, Turkey. Three "Russo Persian," entering (or leaving) the cable at Bushire. 6. By Northern Germany, Russia, Persia; 7. By Holland, Germanic Union, Russia, Persia; 8. By Belgium, Northern Germany, Russia, Persia. The fourth of the above routes will be especially utilised for Indian correspondence, by a convention between the States concerned, of which a copy has been submitted to the India Office; and the sixth is the promised line of Messrs. Siemens Brothers. Under these circumstances I do not think that the popular objection, that telegraphic communication with India will

be in the hands of one or two European Powers, can be considered valid. On the subject of cipher telegrams, I have addressed Colonel Robinson fully by the present mail for his information and that of the commercial public.—I have, &c., T. J. GOLDSMID, Lieut.-col., Director in Chief Indo-European Telegraph, London, 7th of August.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.—The following extract from a private letter received by last mail from England has kindly been placed at our disposal, and will, we doubt not, possess interest for many of our readers:—"You may not have heard that Government have appointed Captain Holland and Lieutenant Hozier to write an official history of the campaign in Abyssinia, and that the services of these officers have been placed at the disposal of the War Office for that purpose. It is expected that this will keep them occupied for twelve months at least. The idea originated in the War Office, and a suggestion was made that the India Office should appoint an officer to co-operate with Lieutenant Hozier. The choice was left to Lord Napier, and he immediately named Captain Holland, than whom one more qualified could not be found. Instructions have been sent to the various Governments of India to render every assistance that may be required in the compilation of the work. The numerous photographs taken by the Royal Engineers will, I believe, be lithographed, and placed at the disposal of Captain Holland and his associate, to select therefrom such as they may consider valuable. This will greatly enhance the value of their history." It is probable that several—more than half-a-dozen, and less than half a score—C.S.I.'s will be distributed amongst Bombay officials and departmental officers, for their services in connection with the Abyssinian expedition. We trust these stars will fall thickly amongst the more active officers of the Commissariat and Bombay Marine, whose arduous labours, though undergone in the temperate climate of this favoured isle, were very similar to those performed at Zoula, for which Brevets and C.B.'s have been granted. Although it would be a mistake to fritter away the special significance the Star of India was intended to bear, by bestowing it for meritorious service wherever rendered, we do not think the statute of the Order will be unduly strained in granting it liberally in the present instance. It is not, however, to be expected that decorations can be conferred on every hard-working and useful officer; recourse must also be had to promotion in the military branch, and for the officers of the Bombay Marine suitable and desirable posts will, we trust, be secured in the reorganised Indian navy. The old Indian navy had an admirable representative at Zoula in Lieutenant Dawes, and the severe and long-continued strain its officers endured in Bombay proves, if proof were needed, that it had excellent officers at its head-quarters.—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15. Haddington, —, London; str. Malta, Hyde, Cardiff.—16. Str. Governor Higginson, Osborne, Persian Gulf; Beatrice, Cowlough, Zanzibar; Avon, Owens, Glasgow; Fairburn, Allen, Liverpool.—18. Carnatic, Perrins, Suez.—17. Rutlandshire, Chivers, Liverpool.—18. Greyhound, Jackson, Cardiff.—20. Str. Mula, Cairns, Cochín; Frandsen, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Melbourne, Symington, Liverpool.—21. Prince of Wales, Nacoda, Zanzibar.—22. Joyce Phillips, Munford, Shields; Paulus, Yangerlie, Shields.—23. Cimmar, Roberts, London; California, Wyn, Shields.—24. Jessie Jamieson, Bell, Liverpool; Louisa, Lever, Rangoon; Christbrook, Cooper, Shields; British Sceptre, Kendall, Liverpool; Barracanta, Goddard, Liverpool.—25. Baroda, Haselwood, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Rainbow, Miss S. Taylor, Miss J. Carpenter, Mr. D. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Baker, Mr. J. Ladmoro, Mr. W. Davies, Mr. A. Gerdes, Mrs. Brett, Mr. W. T. Furlong, Mr. and Mrs. Elmore, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. C. F. Wilkinson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Glen and infant, Miss Wright, Mrs. Morris and infant, Major and Mrs. Keyes, Mr. A. McPherson, Mr. J. T. Coleman, Mr. J. Main, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. F. A. Smith, Mr. Watson, Mr. Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Gray, Major and Mrs. Macaulay, Capt. Knatchbull, Mr. Chambers, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. J. F. Hoar, Mr. Isaac Alcock, Mr. C. A. Wusberg, Mr. R. Showell, Capt. A. Coleman.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15. Str. Madras, Davis, Suez; str. India, Templeton, Calcutta; Oliver Cromwell, France, Rangoon.—16. Vanda, Laing, Bassein.—18. Malacca, Macnamara, Hong Kong; Annie Sharp, Evans, Colombo; The Foundling, Varian, Liverpool; Ceylon, Leach, Galle; Impulse, Doughty, Moultmain; Minnehaha, Calder, Moultmain; T. E. Lemou, Rainey, Calcutta.—19. Nancy, Rousseau, Pondicherry; New Orleans, Parman, Batavia; Alice Vennard, Humphrey, Callao; Equator, Horkert, Batavia; Deu Behandege, Schmitt, Aden; Moderation, Phillips, Cochín and China; Glendevon, Wardrop, Callao; Queen Victoria, Hughes, Liverpool.—20. Str. Gunga, Bonfellow, Aden and Suez; str. Shaitesbury, Atkins, Hong Kong.—21. Str. Comorin, Turner, Persian Gulf; Deu Behandege, Schmitt, Aden; Royal Saxon, Mathias, Callao; City of Berlin, Taylor, Singapore.—22. Humbert, Bell, Batavia; Albion, Glasgow, Singapore; Sierra Nevada, Panno, Galle.—23. Judoel Barco, Nacoda, Tellicherry.—24. Str. Yung Hai Au, Morrison, Hong Kong.—26. Mail str. Malta, Hyde, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Gunga.—Capt. Chubley, M.S.C., Dr. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and four children, Mr. Schwarz, Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Stern, Mr. Isaac Messiah, Mr. Hayen Woolfe, Mrs. Duggan and infant.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Sanderson, Sir C. Jackson, Major Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and child, Capt. and Mrs. Bourdillon, Mr. R. L. Ormiston, Mr. Good, Capt. Griffith, Mr. W. A. Forbes, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. W. R. Round and two children, Mrs. Curss, Mrs. Blunt and child, Mrs. Knox, Major Millett, Mr. R. Penderville, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sulter and two children, Lieut. Flint, For GIBRALTAR.—Col. d'Oliviera, Dr. and Mrs. Macarro Cardozo and child, Mr. Joaquim S. Pereira. For SUEZ.—Sir A. and Lady Grant, Mr. Chauntrell, Mr. Melville, Mr. G. M. Stewart, Mr. J. R. Arthur, Mr. J. G. Cordery, For ADEN.—Mons. H. Zablonki.



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CIVIL.

BAKER, W., to be a member of the municipal committee at Murree, v. Holman, resigned. Sept. 5.
BEADON, H. S., to office as vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the suburbs of Calcutta. Sept. 1.
BERKELEY, V., sub. judge of Agra, is placed temp. in charge of the office of civil and sess. judge at that station, from Aug. 19.
BRADSHAW, J., temp. overseer, 2nd grade, attached to Mahanuddy div., is permanently apptd. to the upper subord. estab. in that grade.
BROOKE, Capt., asst. comr., Nagpore, to office as cantonment mag., Kamptee, v. Sutherland, who reverts to his appt. as dist. supt. of police, Nagpore.
BRUCE, W. D., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to 2nd presy. div. Sept. 9.
CLEMENTSON, W. K., to be sub registrar of assurances of sub dist. of Silchar, having his head qrs. at the sudder station of dist. of Cachar.
COWLEY, F. W. R., to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Chittagong. Sept. 9.
CONE, Lieut. col., having returned from the leave of abs. granted to him on July 21 last, is re-apptd. to office as comr. of Lahore div., with effect from Sept. 4.
CRAVEN, J. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, is vested with powers to enable him to take up railway cases at Jamalpore. Sept. 8.
DE RINZI, J. H., asst. engr., N.W.P., joined the 2nd Allahabad div., P.W., on Aug. 29.
DONOVAN, T. A., to have charge of sub div. of Jamalpore, and to exercise the powers of a mag. in Mymensing. Sept. 9.
DOVETON, Lieut., dep. conservator of forests, Puchmuree div., received charge of office of conservator of forests, Central Provs., from Major Pearson, on Sept. 1.
EDWARDS, F. L., asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, is prom. from 3rd grade of 2nd class to 3rd grade of 1st class, drawing Rs. 300 per mensem. Mr. Edwards' name will stand on the list between those of Messrs. Ward and Stone. To office as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, 1st class, v. Morris.
EWING, R. C., sub asst., 4th grade, transf. from 1st to 6th div., Lower Provinces, revenue survey.
FINK, R. A., offic. dep. accountant gen., Punjab, to office in 3rd class of financial dept., Bengal, from Aug. 15.
FRASER, Capt. H., dist. supt. of police, assumed charge of the Nimar police, from Lieut. Bradshaw, on Aug. 13.
GARNAULT, Capt., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Damoodah irrigation div., to office as exec. engr. of Damoodah div., in add. to his other duties.
GRANT, F., extra asst. comr., has been placed in charge of Mynagore Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.
HEINIG, J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, N.W.P., joined the Cawnpore div., P.W., and relieved Capt. Cole, of the Memorial Church Works, on Aug. 31.
HILLS, Capt., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Schillong div., to office as asst. to chief engr., and asst. sec., during abs. of Dundas. Capt. Hill assu. charge of his office on Aug. 25. [on Aug. 19.
HYDE, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, assu. exec. charge of the Julpigoree div.
JACOB, W., dep. conserv. of forests, is transf. from Eastern to Northern div., but will continue to conduct the work of the Eastern div. till completion of the Aherce survey, when he will be relieved by Mr. Brereton. Sept.
JENKINS, Maj. C. V., offic. dep. comr. of Bunnoo, is invested with powers.
JONES, W. B., dep. comr., made over charge of the Jubbulpore dist., to Mr. Tawney, asst. comr., on Sept. 1.
LA TOUCHE, J. J. D., asst. mag., Meerut, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class. Sept. 8.
LANDLE, B. R., asst. controller, 1st grade, Ben., joined his appt. in the Central office of accounts, Bengal, on Aug. 6.
LUGARD, Capt. H. I., asst. comr., Saugor, to office as dep. comr. of Baitool (temp.), making over charge of the office of cantonment mag. to Lieut. Hogg, pending arrival of Lieut. col. Bartlett.
LYONS.—The 2 mo. priv. leave granted to Mr. J. H. Lyons, exec. engr., 4th grade, 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawar Road, in the Punjab Gazette order No. 61c, dated June 22, is cancelled.
MCCLERY, W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, whose servs. are no longer required by the municipal comrs. of the town of Canning, posted to Assam circle. Sept. 9.
MCDONNELL, J. C., asst. conservator, fuel plantation, Punjab P.W., to office as supt. wood and grass preserves in Punjab, with effect from July 10, during abs. of Browne.
MANOOK, Dr., med. officer and sub. asst. comr. of Singhbloom, to office temp. as dep. comr. of that dist., in add. to his own duties. Sept. 9.
MAITLAND, Lieut., asst. engr., assumed charge of Meerut div. from Capt. Thackery, on leave, on Aug. 19.

MAXWELL, Major, addl. comr., to offic. as comr. of Jullundhur div., during abs. of Forsyth, on leave, with effect from the date on which the latter officer availed himself of the leave. Sept. 5. [Howrah. Sept. 9.]

MORISON, N., to be registrar of hackney carriages and palankeens in NEWMARCH, Capt., dep. comr., received charge of the Nagpore dist. from Playfair on Sept. 7.

NEWVILLE, J. P., asst. engr. 1st grade, is transf. from Lower Assam to Upper Assam dist. Sept. 9. [to the Sikhim div.]

OAKLEY, W. H., is appd. to be an asst. conservator of forests and posted O'CONNOR, P. A., asst. dist. supt. of police, Goorgaon, held charge of the dist. from July 25 to Aug. 12 last. [hanuddy div. on Aug. 15.]

ODLING, C. W., asst. engr. 1st grade, assumed exec. charge of the Ma-Ogilvie, G. M., asst. comr. in Punjab, to offic. as dep. comr. of Dera Ghazi Khan, during abs. of Sandeman.

PASKE, Lieut. col., asst. comr., Jhelum (offic. dep. comr. of Jhung) was permitted to return from leave to Jullundhur, and reported himself accordingly, on Aug. 11 last.

PERKINS, Major, exec. engr. 1st grade, Darjeeling div., resumed exec. charge of that div. on July 30.

PLATTS, J., to offic. as an inspector of schools in the Central Provs., and posted to the northern circle; dated Nagpore, Sept. 1.

PORTER, J. S., to be asst. settlement officer in revenue dept., N.W.P., on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem, with effect from date of joining at Etah. Sept. 9.

POWELL, B., offic. dep. comr. of Lahore, is invested with powers.

PRIESTLY, H., asst. comr. in charge of sub div. of Mianwali, in Bunnoo dist., is empowered to hear appeals from decisions of sub. mags. in the said sub div. Sept. 7. [dist. Sept. 9.]

PROBY, G., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Nimar, is transf. to Nagpore

QUINN, C. C., to be a municipal comr. and vice chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Jessore. Sept. 3.

REID, Lieut., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Kirwee, has resigned his appt. in the police, and his servs. are placed at disposal of the mil. dept.

ROBERTS, H. V. H., asst. supt. of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transf. to Purneah. Sept. 9.

ROBERTSON, J. C., offic. mag. of Allahabad, is temp. placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the comr., Allahabad div., with effect from date of receiving charge. Dated Sept. 9.

ROE, C. A., asst. settlement officer in Punjab, to offic. as dep. comr. of Montgomery during abs. of Blyth. Sept. 7.

SHORTT, T. H. H., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Midnapore, to have charge of duties of offices of civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, in add. to his own duties, during leave of Lance. Sept.

STAPLES, E. W. H., appd. an overseer of 1st grade, on prob., in the local upper sub. estab., and posted to the Berhampore div. Sept. 8.

TAYLOR, Col., supg. engr., 1st circle, Punjab, made over charge of his office, on Sept. 7, to Lieut. col. Rose.

THOMAS, W. C., to offic. as asst. inspector gen. of police in that portion of the East Indian Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, during leave of Dalmahoy. Sept.

THOMPSON, Major, revenue surveyor, to do duty in the Surveyor gen.'s office from July 22, date of return from furl.

TREVOR, Lieut., offic. asst. comr., assumed charge of Bhundara dist. from Newmarch. Aug. 3. [div. Aug. 14.]

TUCKER, Capt., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, res. charge of first Presy.

URMSTON, Major, is appd. an addl. comr. in Peshawur div., Punjab, from date of assuming charge. Sept. 12.

WHITLEY, Rev. J. C., appd. to clerical duties of Karnaul, from April 1.

WINDLE, J. A., exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of the Balasore division Aug. 10.

WOODBURN, J., asst. comr. in Oude, not having availed himself of the privilege leave granted him April 17, 1866, the same is hereby cane.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC WORKS, N.W.P.
Nyneee Tal, Sept. 6.—No. 71a.—The following promotions are made in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments of public works dept., N.W.P., for the half-year ending Aug. 31, 1868:—

From Executive Engineer, 2nd to 1st Grade.

Capt. J. T. Tovey, S.C., exec. engr., Cawnpore div.

Capt. C. S. Thomason, R.E., exec. engr., Terai Contour Survey.

From Executive Engineer, 3rd to 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. Hockley, superint., Ganges river works.

Major Ross, S.C., exec. engr., Chukrata road div.

Mr. J. Hair, exec. engr., northern div., Ganges Canal.

From Executive Engineer, 4th to 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. F. White, exec. engr., Moradabad div.

Lieut. F. J. Home, R.E., exec. engr., Bundelcund canals.

Lieut. B. J. Parsons, S.C., exec. engr., Allypore div., Ganges Canal.

Lieut. C. J. Harrison, R.E., offic. exec. engr., Eastern Jumna Canal.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, offic. exec. engr., 2nd Allahabad div.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieut. G. F. Maitland, S.C., Mr. C. Blair, Lieut. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., and Mr. W. E. Parry.

From Assistant Engineers, 2nd to 1st Grade.

Lieuts. G. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., T. Gracey, R.E., J. G. Hall, R.E., W. G. Ross, R.E., H. Cole, R.E., Mr. W. F. Heath, and Mr. A. Dubus.

From Assistant Engineers, 3rd to 2nd Grade.

Messrs. N. A. R. Chambers, J. S. Beresford, and A. Grant (subject to confirmation by Govt. of India).

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

No. 5,143.—Promotions in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments public works dept. from Sept. 1:—

Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Major A. R. Bayly, exec. engr., 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

Capt. C. M. Browne, exec. engr., Jullundhur div.

Capt. E. L. Earle, asst. sec. to Govt., Punjab, public works dept.

Capt. R. Home, superint., Sutlej Canal div.

Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.

Mr. L. B. Bean, exec. engr., 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

Lieut. W. B. Holmes, exec. engr., Hazara div.

Lieut. P. Lambert, exec. engr., Peshawur div.

Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. G. Elwes, exec. engr., Sutlej Canal div.

Mr. P. W. Knowles, exec. engr., Derajat div.

Lieut. P. C. Manderson, exec. engr., Lower Sirhind div.

Lieut. J. Browne, exec. engr., Kangra Valley Roads div.

Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.

Lieut. W. Broadfoot, asst. to chief engr. irrigation works.

Mr. A. Fenner, asst. engr., Rawalpindi div.

Lieut. J. C. Rowcroft, offic. exec. engr. 1st div. Baree Doab Canal.

Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Delhi div., Western Jumna Canals.

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, 7th div., Grand Trunk road.

Lieut. E. J. Gillis, Upper Sirhind div.

Mr. G. P. Milne, Hansi div., Western Jumna Canals.

Supervisors, 1st Grade, to be Sub-Engineers, 1st Grade.

Sub-Conductor J. Mole, Delhi div.

Mr. J. Wheeler, Upper Sirhind div.

Overseers, 1st Grade, to be Supervisors, 2nd Grade.

Sergt. P. Burke, Peshawur div.

Sergt. R. Burleigh, 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

Sergt. W. H. Mills, Ferozepore div.

Sub-Conductor P. Moloney, Derajat div.

Sergt. J. Ryan, Multan div.

Mr. A. Stephons, Delhi div.

Sergt. R. B. Teeling, Dalhousie div.

PROMOTIONS IN THE COMMISSION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

No. 1,528.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Commission of the Central Provinces, with effect from July 1 last, to fill existing temporary vacancies:—

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, First Class.

Lieut. col. W. H. Crichton, C.B., deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

Lieut. col. J. B. Dennys, deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, Second Class.

Capt. C. B. L. Smith, deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

Major E. M. Playfair, deputy commissioner.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, Third Class.

Capt. W. B. Thomson, deputy commissioner, 4th class.

Capt. H. F. Newmarch, deputy commissioner, 4th class.

Major J. Ashburner, deputy commissioner, 4th class.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, Fourth Class.

Capt. E. R. H. Twyford, officiating deputy commissioner.

Mr. H. Reid, officiating deputy commissioner.

Capt. J. L. Loch, officiating deputy commissioner.

Capt. H. C. E. Ward, officiating deputy commissioner.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, First Class.

Lieut. M. H. Bowie, assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

Mr. J. H. McGeorge, assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

Captain T. H. B. Brooke, assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, Second Class.

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

Lieut. J. W. Macdougall, assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

Lieut. W. Vertue, assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

MILITARY.

BAILEY—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 5, confd. appng. Lieut. H. Bailey to act as interpreter to 106th foot, as a temp. measure, no qualified officer being available, in room of Gleig, with effect from the 3rd idem.

BISCOE—Regtl. order confd. dated Aug. 10, appng. Lieut. and Adj. W. W. Biscoe to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 19th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from July 8 last, pending return of Capt. Upperton from priv. leave, in the room of Major Melvil, on court martial duty.

BROWNE, Ens. W. H., 58th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., 2nd N.I., on prob., v. Lovekin, who rejoins the 46th regt. Dated Sept. 4.

BURTON, Lieut., 2nd wing sub., 21st N.I., to be offic. qrmr., v. Carruthers, offic. as adjt. Dated Sept. 1. (This cancels the appt. of Lieut. Warburton to this post.)

BUTLER—The services of Lieut. J., 19th foot, candidate for the staff corps, are placed at disposal of foreign dept. Sept. 8.

CAMPBELL—The Sirhind div. order is confd. dated Aug. 12, directing Col. Campbell, comng. at Kussowlie, to assume com. of Sirhind div., with effect from July 1, in room of Major gen. Becher, C.B., on leave.

CAVENAGH—Lahore div. order, dated Aug. 15, confd., making the following arrangement, consequent on the departure of the 1st and 4th Goorkha regts. for field serv.:—Major G. Cavenagh, staff corps, att. to the 1st Goorkhas, to com. the depot of that corps.

CHAPMAN—Gwalior dis. order is confd. dated Aug. 25, directing Capt. Chapman, adjt. 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as major of brig. as a temp. measure, in the room of Capt. A. B. Morgan, proc. on field serv.

COMBE, Lieut., 21st hussars, to be adjt., v. Twyford. Dated Aug. 24.

DE LA VOYE, regtl. order, dated Aug. 10, appg. Ens. De la Voyer to offic. as interpreter, with effect from 1st idem, no qualified officer being available.

COTTON, Cornet, 21st Hussars, to be lieutenant, v. Twyford, ret. Dated Aug. 21.

EVANS, Hazara Field Force order, dated Aug. 17, apptg. Capt. E. W. Evans, 1st bat. 19th foot, to act as brig. major to the right brig. of the Hazara Field Force, is confirmed.

FISHER, Benares brig. order, dated Aug. 5, confd. directing all reports of the brig. to be made to Col. Fisher, 5th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Brig. gen. Goodyn, C.B.

GRAHAM, Capt., gen. list, inf., is directed to do duty with 16th N.I., at Fyzabad, until arrival at that station of 38th N.I., to which he has been attached. Sept.

GRANT, the services of Lieut. Grant, R.A., officg. 3rd class comy. of ord., are placed temp. at disposal of the foreign dept.

GREGSON, regtl. order, confd., dated Aug. 7, apptg. Capt. L. A. Gregson, 26th foot, to be interpreter, with effect from 1st idem, in room of Brunker.

HARRISON, regtl. order, confd., dated Aug. 17, directing Capt. Harrison, acting adjt., to offic. as qmtr. in add. to his other duties, with effect from July 23, in room of Baldwin. [med. superintendence. Sept. 4.]

HASTINGS, officg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, is posted to Lahore circle of HAWTHORNE, Umballa brig. order, dated Aug. 13, confd., directing Col. Hawthorne, Bengal cav., to assume comd. of station as a temp. measure, with effect from July 1, and pending the arrival of Major gen. P. Harris. [at Thomason College, Roorkee, on Oct. 1.]

KEIGHLEY, Ens., 1st bat. 11th foot, is perm. to join officers' survey. class.

LACKERSTEEN, Sirhind div. order, dated Aug. 24, directing Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteens, M.D., examr. of potable waters at Jullundur, on leave, to proc. forthwith to Abbottabad and report himself to dep. gen. of hospitals there.

LOCH, regtl. order confd. dated Aug. 10, directing Lieut. W. Loch, 1st squad. subal., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 19th Bengal cav., from June 12 preceding, dur. leave of Welchman.

NORRIS.—Rohilkund order, dated Aug. 24, directing Staff surg. N. Norris, doing duty 2nd batln. 25th foot, at Shahjehanpore, to proceed to Peshawur for duty with the Hazara field force, is confirmed.

PRIOR, Col., Bengal inf., having resigned his appt. as comdt. of the 1st Goorkha regt., to remain on leave at Dhurmsalla till his prom. to the rank of major gen. shall have appeared in the *Gazette of India*. Dated Sept. 4.

RANOE.—Peshawur div. order, dated April 2 last, confirmed, directing Capt. F. Ranoe, 36th foot, to do duty at Clifden barracks.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. W. S., 88th foot, to do duty at Clifden barracks. Peshawur div. order, dated April 2 last.

RUSSELL.—Nowgong station order, dated Aug. 10, confirmed, directing Capt. Russell, late 3rd European L.C., returned from Abyssinia, to be attached to 7th Bengal cav.

RYALL.—Meerut div. order, dated Aug. 14, confirmed, apptg. Maj. Ryall, staff corps, attached to 14th Bengal cav., to offic. as brigade major, temp., v. Morland, transf.

STUBBS, Col., officd. as comr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from July 24 to Aug. 9, 1867, inclusive. Col. Stubbs assu. charge of the offic. appt. of comr., East Berar, on Sept. 7.

STUCLEY.—Kurrachee depot order, dated July 31 last, confirmed, apptg. Lieut. L. G. O. Stucley, 36th foot, to offic. as adjt., temp., v. Van Horn-righ, resigned.

TEED, Lieut., 2nd drag. guards, 2nd squad. subal. 15th Bengal cav., is allowed to revert to regtl. duty. Sept. 4.

THORP.—The services of Lieut. Thorp, 19th foot, candidate for the staff corps, as a special case, placed at disposal of foreign dept. Sept. 8.

WAY.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—Confirming the regtl. order issued to the 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, dated Aug. 22, directing Capt. T. H. Way, officg. squad. subal. to offic. in addition as adjt.

WHEELER, Capt., 1st squad. subal., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 18th Bengal cav., in add. to his other du., in room of Barlow. Dated Aug. 19.

WILLIAMS, Major, Bengal staff corps, to act as asst. adjt. gen. of the Oude div., during absence, on field service, of Maj. Jerome.

WILLIAMS.—Local rank is assigned to the undermen:—Capt. E. C. S. Williams, R.E., to be major, from June 9.

WROUGHTON, Capt., late 54th N.I., to proceed to Bukloh, Lahore, and assume com. of the depot 4th Goorkhas, consequent on departure of the regt. on field service. Lahore, Aug. 15.

MEDICAL.

ALLEN.—Rawul Pindoe brig. order, dated Aug. 5, confd., appt. Surg. F. F. Allen, in med. ch. 2nd Goorkha regt., to assume med. charge of the Lock Hospital at that station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 1.

BEATSON.—Umballa div. order confd., dated Aug. 14, directing Surg. maj. J. F. Beatson, M.D., med. storekeeper, to assume med. charge of Lock Hospital, in addition to his other duties, in room of Homan, 31st N.I.

BOGLE.—Dinapore brig. order, dated Aug. 6, confd., directing Surg. maj. A. L. Bogle, M.D., 11th N.I., to assume med. charge of station staff and Lock Hospital, in room of Gardiner.

CAMERON.—Gwalior dist. order, dated Aug. 11, confd., directing Asst. surg. Cameron, in med. ch. of 1st B.C., to assume med. ch. of 33rd N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from July 10 last, during leave of Smith.

DEVLIN.—Presidency div. order, dated July 21 last, confd., directing Staff asst. surg. H. W. Devlin, attached to Chinsurah depot, to proceed to Futehgurh, and assume med. charge of wing of 101st Foot stationed there, relieving Asst. surg. Mackinnon, C baty. 8th brig. R.A.

GRIFFITH.—Agra station order, dated Aug. 12, confd., directing Asst. surg. G. Griffith to do duty with 41st N.I., with effect from 10th idem.

GRYLLES, Dr. W., in civil med. ch. Chindwara, rejoined from priv. leave and assumed ch. of his duties Aug. 31.

HICKSON.—Lucknow brig. order, dated Aug. 20, confd., directing Staff asst. surg. Hickson, doing duty 55th foot, to proceed to Rawul Pindoe, for duty with Hazara field force.

KENDALL.—Oude div. order, dated Aug. 26, confd., directing Surg. B. Kendall, 39th N.I., to assume med. ch. of 34th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Amesbury.

KNOX, Asst. surg. J., att. to the Dera Ismael Khan garrison, is placed at the disposal of major gen. comdg. Peshawur div., for employ at Rawul-pindi, to join.

MCLEAN.—Nagode station order, dated Nov. 29, 1837, confd., directing Asst. surg. McLean, M.D., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to assu. med. charge of detach. 7th Ben. cav. and 38th N.I., in room of Parsons, 38th N.I., on m.c.

MARKEY.—Shahjehanpore station order, dated Aug. 10, confd., directing Asst. surg. E. C. Markey, 2nd batt. 25th ft., to proc. to Berhampore and join the right wing of his regt., where his servs. are urgently required.

MORGAN.—Rohilkund gen. order, dated Aug. 15, directing Staff asst. surg. R. Morgan, M.D., doing duty left wing 3rd batt. rifle brig., to proceed to Meeran Meer for duty, confirmed. [of a mag. Sept. 9.]

NASH, J. P., civil surg. of Merkara, in Coorg, is invested with the powers

POTTER.—The servs. of Asst. surg. H. Potter, of the med. dept., are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

RICHMOND.—Agra station order, dated Aug. 20, confd., directing Asst. surg. A. F. Richmond to proc. to Abbottabad, and report himself to the principal med. officer for duty with the Hazara field force.

TUSON, Surg., 11th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of the jail and civil station of Umballa, in room of Beatson, med. storekeeper, Umballa.

WHITE.—Presy. div. order, dated Aug. 17, confd., directing Asst. surg. J. H. White to assume med. charge of 9th N.I. (temp.), with effect from 17th idem, in the room of Dale, on leave.

YOUNG.—Rohilkund dist. order confd., dated July 10 last, directing Surg. D. Young, 4th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of 27th N.I., in add. to his other duties, in room of Surg. major Tucker, proceeded on leave.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

Simla, Sept. 9.—No. 863.—With reference to Government General Order No. 773 of Aug. 12, H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th regt. N.I., and Lieut. J. E. Buller, of the 91st Foot, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Commander in Chief, to be deputy assistant quartermasters general with the two brigades of the Hazara Field Force.

STAFF CORPS.

Simla, Sept. 9.—No. 858.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major (brevet lieut. col.) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Sept. 2, 1868.

No. 859.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of captain from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. Charles Richard Cock, Sept. 4, 1868.

19TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

The regimental order is confirmed dated Aug. 20, making the following officiating appointments, in the room of Major Melvill, 2nd in command, and Lieut. Welchman, 3rd squadron officer, the former on court martial duty and the latter on leave, and consequent on the return from leave of Capt. Upperton, 2nd squadron officer, and Lieut. Willis, 2nd squadron subaltern, with effect from the 19th idem:—

Capt. Upperton, 2nd squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in command and squadron officer.

Lieut. Loch, 1st squadron subaltern, to officiate as 2nd squadron officer.

Lieut. Willis, 2nd squadron subaltern, to officiate as 3rd squadron officer.

Lieut. Abbott, doing duty, to officiate as 3rd squadron subaltern.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BROCKMAN, H. J., Govt. solicitor and officg. Govt. pleader, availed himself, on Sept. 12, of the priv. leave granted to him on 4th idem.

CADELL, W. M., acting civil and sess. judge of Trichinopoly, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. R. Davidson. Sept. 12.

CRICKSHANK, A., acting sen. asst. coll. of Vizagapatam, to institute prosecutions under Professions and Trades Act in that dist. Sept. 10.

DENISON, Col., President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, delivered over charge of the office to his asst., Mr. Cordoza, on Sept. 11.

FRASER, J., coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., reported his return to the Pres. on the Sept. 10, per steamer *Simla*.

GIbson, F. E., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot. Sept. 10.

HOBGSON, W., acting civil and sess. judge of Cuddalore, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. W. M. Cadell, on Sept. 10.

HORSBURGH, B., asst. coll. in temp. charge of the treasury in the dist. of Cuddapah, to act as registrar of assurances of that dist. Sept. 10.

JOHNSON, E. C., asst. to coll. and mag. of the dist. of Vizagapatam, is invested with the powers of a mag. Sept. 15.

KIDD, Rev. J. T. D., to act as joint chaplain of Bangalore, during employ. of Rev. C. Rhenius on other duty. Sept. 15.

MCCARTHY, S. T., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot. Sept. 15.

MACLEAN, C. D., to act as can. mag., St. Thomas' Mount, dur. abs. of Capt. Clementson on leave. Sept. 15.

RAWLINS, Capt. A. M., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Wellington, v. Lieut. col. Ewart. Sept. 12.
 READE, C. W. coll. and mag. of South Arcot, delivered over charge of the dis. to Mr. Arbuthnot, the acting coll. Sept. 7.
 TAGG, A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore. Sept. 10.
 TROTMAN, Lieut. C. H., acting superin. of police in the Trichinopoly dis., to institute prosecutions under sec. 8 of Act XIII of 1864 for offences committed in that dist. Sept. 10.
 WILKINSON, F. H., head asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot, restd. his return to the Presidency on Sept. 10, per steamer *Simla*.

MILITARY.

BANCE, Lieut. L. B., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. in staff corps, from Sept. 10 last.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. D., H.M.'s 2nd battn. 21st fus., 2nd squad. subalt. 4th regt. L.C., is admitted to Madras staff corps, from March 26 last, and prom. to rank of lieut. from same date.

MEDICAL.

MCGANN, Asst. surg. T. J., to act as civil surg. and supt. of jail, Cuddalore, dur. employment of Asst. surg. Bilderbeck on other duty.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The following movements in the Royal Artillery are ordered:—
 No. 4 battery, 5th brigade, from Hyderabad, Bombay Presidency, to the Mount. [Rangoon.
 No. 5 battery, 5th brigade, from Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, to No. 6 battery, 5th brigade, from Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, to Fort St. George.
 No. 1 battery, 20th brigade, from Fort St. George to Bellary.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

AHLERS, R., resumed the appt. of consul at Bombay for H.M. the K of the Netherlands on Sept. 10.
 BATTISCOMBE, Capt., R.A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, servs. placed at disp. of provincial C. in C. Sept. 9.
 BEATTY, J., now engr. for canals, Kurrachee, to be superint. of works, Western Indus, and Capt. LeMessurier to be superint. of works, Eastern Indus. Sept. 9.
 BOSANQUET—HUNTER.—Messrs. A. Bosanquet and R. W. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and session judge of the Konkan, Sept. 12.
 CAMERON, H., is app. to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Gonsalves, dec. Sept. 16.
 CROWE, W. H., supernum. 3rd asst. coll. of Poona, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class, and with power to commit cases to sessions in Poona dist. Sept. 14.
 DALLAS.—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has granted ext. of leave to R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., attorney for paupers, for 3 mos., from Nov. 9 next, on m.c., and has app. G. S. Lynch, Esq., to cont. to act as attorney for paupers during such extended period of absence.
 DANIELL, N. M. W., to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, for detached station of Sholapoor dur. abs. of Hunter, or till fur. orders.
 DUNLOP, W. H. G., dep. comr. of water police, resu. ch. of his office on Sept. 19, on expiration of priv. leave for 3 mos. granted him on June 15.
 HUME, Lieut. C. W., rifle brig., was appd. military sec. to the commander of the forces from Dec. 22 last, pending further arrangements. Lieut. Hume continues to perform the duties of aide-de-camp in addition to his other duties.
 PAYNE, W., to act as 4th class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium.
 PARR, Major, actg. 1st political asst. in Kattywar, has been allowed priv. leave of absence for 3 mo., from Oct. 1.
 SPRING, G. B., is confirmed in the appt. of 4th class asst. commr. of customs, salt and opium. [Aug. 5.
 WALKER, F. B., assumed charge of the office of the exec. engr., Kolapoor, WATT, A. C., to act as asst. judge and session judge at Poona, during absence of Mr. Daniell.

MILITARY.

BLOWERS, Major, will act as pension paymaster, Poona Circle, on Capt. Bourdillon leaving the office. Sept. 23.
 BROWN, Capt., S.C., will rejoin the 22nd regt. N.I. as attached.
 BUTLER, Lieut. C. C. Y., 76th foot, a probationer for the Bombay S.C., to be 2nd wing subalt. 8th N.I. May 11.
 GAYER, Capt., S.C., to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. 13th regt. N.I.
 HEATHCOTE, Major, S.C., is placed on general duty, Bombay garrison, with effect from date of being relieved of his duties in ord. dept. Sept. 21.
 HOBSON, Capt., acting asst. qmrm. gen., Belgaum brig. to Mhow div. army.
 LING, Lieut., gen. list, is confirmed in the appt. of qmrm. 13th regt. N.I.
 MAILLAND, Lieut., 4th hussars, proceeded on duty from Deolallee to Meerut, in advance of his regt., on Dec. 10 last.
 MORAY, Capt., to perform the duties of adjt. to 28th regt. N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Singleton, to Bombay on m.c. Sept. 2.
 NICOLSON, Lieut., to offic. as wing officer 27th N.I., or 1st Belooch regt., in add. to his other duties, v. Beville, procg. on other duty.
 SEXTON, Capt., actg. asst. qmrm. gen., Bombay, is transf. to Belgaum brig.
 YATES, Lieut., gen. list, attached to 23rd regt. N.L.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 3rd N.I. Sept. 15.
 YOUNG, Major, will take charge temp. of office of presidency paymr. from Major Annesley, who will resume charge of his office of presidency pension paymr.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 13.

3rd *Drag. Guards*.—O. G. Bothitho, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. C. H. Collette, who retires; Oct. 14.
 21st *Hussars*.—Cornet J. M. Cotton to be lieut., without purch., v. C. R. Chase, who retires; Cornet T. Deane to be lieut., without purch., v. Cotton, admitted a probationer for the staff corps in India; Oct. 14.
Royal Regt. of Artillery.—2nd Capt. R. W. Phipps to be adj., v. C. G. Johnson, prom.; Oct. 14.
Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut. F. J. Smith (late Bombay), to be 2nd capt., v. F. C. Mytton, who retires on h.p.; Oct. 14.
 5th *Foot*.—Lieut. H. F. Huntley has been perm. to retire by the sale of his commission, having been app. a deputy asst. comy. gen.; Paymr. J. J. Bowness, from 75th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. H. Manning, who exch.; Oct. 14.
 7th *Foot*.—Capt. G. F. Herbert, to be major, by purch., v. P. J. J. Grant, who retires; Lieut. H. A. Little to be capt., by purch., v. Herbert; Ensign W. W. Rynd to be lieut., by purch., v. Little; F. Worthington, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Rynd; Oct. 14.
 21st *Foot*.—Ensign J. G. Proudfoot to be lieut., without purch., v. A. Clark-Kennedy, a probationer for the staff corps in India; Ensign W. A. Law to be lieut., without purch., v. J. G. Proudfoot, a probationer for the staff corps in India; July 1. Ensign C. A. M. Morris, from 66th foot, to be ensign, v. Law; Capt. D. A. Patterson, from paymr. 27th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. T. J. Atkinson, who exch.; Staff Asst. surg. W. H. Garde to be asst. surg., v. J. H. C. Whipple, m.d., app. to the coldstream guards; Oct. 14.
 24th *Foot*.—Lieut. W. A. Doorly, from 4th West India regt., to be lieut., v. Hayland, who exch.; Oct. 14.
 55th *Foot*.—Lieut. H. W. D. Riley to be capt., without purch., v. C. Nedham, admitted a probationer for the staff corps in India; Jan. 14. Lieut. A. H. Kay to be capt., by purch., v. Riley, whose prom., by purch., on June 13 has been cancelled; Oct. 14. Ensign A. Jobling to be lieut., without purch., v. Riley; Jan. 4. Ensign C. J. G. Inglis to be lieut., by purch., v. Jobling, whose prom. by purch. on June 13 has been cancelled; Oct. 14.
 58th *Foot*.—Ensign C. B. R. Troup, from 20th foot, to be ensign, v. Gordon, prom.; Oct. 15.
 93rd *Foot*.—Lieut. F. R. Macnamara to be capt., by purch., v. C. W. Losack, who retires; Ensign R. J. C. Campbell to be lieut., by purch., v. Macnamara; Ensign E. W. D. Croker, from 28th foot, to be ensign, v. Campbell; Oct. 14.
 104th *Foot*.—Lieut. V. C. E. Parker to be adj., v. Lieut. Showers, admitted a probationer for the staff corps in India; May 11.
Rifle Brigade.—Ensign A. D. S. Marryatt to be lieut., without purch., v. C. W. Robinson, seconded on app. to Royal Military College as instructor in military history; L. H. Bathurst, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Marryatt; Oct. 14.

UNATTACHED.

Ensign R. Macmininie, unattached list, Bengal estab., to be lieut.; Oct. 14.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., c.b., h.p., late 18th foot; June 17.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. R. B. Prettejohn, 18th hussars; July 3.
 Lieut. col. G. Shaw, R.A.; Sept. 20.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—At Ootacamund, Sept. 15, wife of W. R. Arbuthnot, son.
 BENSLEY—At Bombay, Sept. 12, wife of J. B. Bensley, B.P.S., daughter.
 BONNAUD—At Calcutta, Sept. 14, wife of G. A. Bonnaud, prematurely, of a son, who survived a few minutes.
 BRAKE—At Nagpore, C.P., wife of Surg. J. Brake, son.
 BRAYSON—At Kurrachee, Sept. 9, wife of G. C. Brayson, twin daughters.
 BRIDE—At Bangalore, Sept. 14, wife of A. B. Bride, son.
 CARR—At Bombay, Sept. 15, wife of W. Carr, daughter.
 CARDOZO—At Vepery, Sept. 15, wife of J. B. Cardozo, daughter.
 CHAMBERS—At Calcutta, Sept. 10, wife of E. W. Chambers, son.
 CHAMBERS—At Calcutta, Sept. 16, wife of E. C. Chambers, daughter.
 DE SILVER—Sept. 4, wife of J. G. De Silver, son.
 DORTON—At Agra, Sept. 19, wife of W. Dorton, son.
 EYRE—At Chupra, Sarun, Sept. 2, wife of J. E. A. Eyre, daughter.
 FIELD—At Bankipore, Patna, Sept. 7, wife of G. Field, daughter.
 FLOWER—At Tardeo, Sept. 19, wife of E. W. Flower, daughter.
 FORD—At Meerut, Aug. 31, wife of W. H. Ford, Delhi Railway, son.
 HOCKING—At Dhurmsala, Sept. 10, wife of Rev. J. H. Hocking, Chaplain of the Kangra District, son.
 HOLDEN—At Poona, Sept. 13, wife of D. Holden, son.
 HOWARD—At Kirkee, Sept. 19, wife of W. S. Howard, daughter.
 JOHNSON—At Vellore, Sept. 12, wife of Capt. Johnson, M.S.C., daughter.
 JONES—At Middle Colaba, Sept. 18, wife of C. Jones, son.
 KETTLEWELL—Aug. 27, wife of G. Kettlewell, Bengal Army, son.
 LARPERT—At Lahore, Sept. 11, wife of F. De H. Larpert, daughter.
 LINDSAY—At Morar, Gwalior, Sept. 5, wife of Capt. A. Lindsay, 1st Bengal Cavalry, daughter.

MACAULAY.—At Murree, Sept. 4, wife of C. E. Macaulay, A.C., daughter.
 MACFARLANE.—At Breach Candy, Sept. 21, wife of J. Macfarlane, son.
 MATHEW.—At Prospect, Cumballa Hill, Sept. 21, wife of F. Mathew, son.
 MIDDLETON.—At Camp, Kurrachee, Sept. 15, wife of Rev. W. Middleton, M.A., Minister of St. Andrew's Church, son.
 MOODY.—At Calcutta, Sept. 10, wife of Joseph Moody, son. [ceers, son.
 MORRIS.—At Meerut, Sept. 12, wife of Capt. R. Morris, 14th Bengal Lan-
 OLDFIELD.—At Belgaum, Sept. 13, wife of Lieut. col. Oldfield, daughter.
 PHILLIPS.—At Ahmedabad, Sept. 20, wife of Capt. M. Phillips, asst. polit.
 agent, Mahoe Kanta, daughter.
 ROZARIO.—At Calicut, Sept. 7, wife of V. P. do Rozario, dist. Munsif, son.
 SEALY.—At Bangalore, Sept. 10, wife of A. F. Sealy, head master of the
 Rajah School, Cochin, son.
 SOMERVILLE.—At 9, Hornby-row, Sept. 20, wife of John Somerville, M.D.,
 STIRLING.—At Landour, Sept. 13, wife of W. Stirling, Dehra Doon Tea
 Company, daughter.
 TANNER.—At Madras, Sept. 14, wife of Rev. J. Tanner, chaplain, daughter.
 TOKE.—At Barrackpore, Sept. 14, wife of Lieut. Toke, 9th regt. N.I.,
 daughter.
 TUDBALL.—At Malabar-hill, Sept. 21, wife of C. Tudball, daughter.
 WALKER.—At Oonao, Sept. 11, wife of A. G. Walker, C.S., daughter.
 WINE.—At Calcutta, Sept. 9, wife of John Wine, son.
 WISE.—At Murree, Sept. 8, wife of Capt. D. W. Wise, 18th Bengal cav., son.
 WRIGHT.—At Mynpoorie, Sept. 9, wife of F. N. Wright, C.S., son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—WILLIAMS.—At Kidderpore, Sept. 9, J. A. Atkinson, of the
 B. I. S. N. Co.'s service, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of J. Williams, of
 26, Garden Reach. [Constance Bradbury.
 D'ELBOUX—BRADBURY.—At Calcutta, Sept. 10, F. J. D'Elboux, to Lucy
 EASTMENT—GUILLERON.—At Calcutta, J. Eastment, to Lavinia Ignatia
 Guilleron, daughter of the late J. F. Guilleron.
 EYEARS—PARKHOUSE.—At Calcutta, Sept. 10, J. Eyears, of Hounslow, to
 Eliza Parkhouse, of Pinner, Middlesex. [Emma Webber.
 GROVE—WEBBER.—At Vepery, Sept. 16, A. F. A. Grove, to Miss Caroline
 HOBHOUSE—SAWERS.—At Calcutta, Sept. 14, Hon. C. P. Hobhouse, B.C.S.,
 to Anna Maria, daughter of the late A. Sawers, of Calcutta.
 KENNEDY—ATKINSON.—At Calcutta, Sept. 16, A. A. Kennedy, to Helen,
 daughter of E. S. Atkinson.
 LEMESURIER—MOYLE.—At Kurrachee, Sept. 10, Capt. John Le Mesurier,
 R.E., to Georgina Agnes Amelia, daughter of the late Capt. J. G. Moyle,
 10th regt. Bombay N.I. [Mary, daughter of the R. Howard, of Cuttack
 MANLEY—HOWARD.—At Fort William, Sept. 5, C. J. Manley, to Annie
 PRICE—SMITH.—At Calcutta, Sept. 7, C. E. Price, to Caroline Hunter,
 daughter of the late H. Smith.
 SMITH—GARDNER.—At Benares, Sept. 15, Sarah Maria, daughter of Rev.
 W. Smith, C.M.S., to D. M. Gardner, Bengal C.S. [Carpenter.
 STRETCH—CARPENTER.—At Byculla, Sept. 19, F. Stretch, of Callian, to Jane
 THOMSON—GOSLIN.—At Poona, Sept. 22, G. B. Thomson, to Blanche
 Ellen, daughter of Lieut. W. W. Goslin, comist. dept.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER.—At Allahabad, Sept. 13, Lieut. W. Stuart, aged 32.
 BICKERS.—At Agra, Sept. 14, Margaret M., child of J. Bickers, aged 18 mos.
 BIDDLE.—At Delhi, Sept. 11, Mary F., wife of J. Biddle, aged 35.
 BROOKE.—At Cochin, Sept. 16, Henry E., son of the late H. Brooke, of
 Bombay, aged 10. [Bengal Cav.
 CAMPBELL.—At Futtehpore, Sept. 11, Surg. maj. A. L. S. Campbell, 7th
 CRAIGIE.—At Oral, Sept. 9, infant daughter of Lieut. W. B. Craigie, Offi-
 ciating Asst. Comr., Jhansi div., aged 3 months.
 CUNNINGHAM.—At Donald Town, Lahore, Sept. 12, Lyon F., child of H.
 Cunningham, aged 18 months. [L.I.
 DAWSON.—At Simla, Sept. 10, Major E. S. K. Dawson, H.M.'s 103th Regt.
 DYSON.—At Calcutta, Sept. 14, in the General Hospital, J. Dyson, aged 46.
 FOSTER.—At Ghazee-pore, R. Foster, aged 74.
 GREENWAY.—At Allahabad, Sept. 10, W. Greenway, Asst. Comr. of Paper
 Currency, aged 49. [Regt., aged 21.
 HUGHES.—At the Fort, Allahabad, Sept. 9, Ensign R. R. U. Hughes, 107th
 INGLIS.—At Calcutta, Sept. 13, J. Inglis, late of Chatack, Sylhet, aged 57.
 JONES.—At Kussowlie, Sept. 14, Thomas Stirling, child of Surg. maj.
 Jones, Bengal Medical Estab. [Highlanders.
 KNIESCHKE.—At Subathoo, Sept. 6, F. Knieschke, Bandmaster, 92nd
 LAZAR.—At Noomble, near Poonamallee, Sept. 10, S. Lazar, aged 83.
 LOVELY.—At Calcutta, Sept. 13, Arthur H., son of Rev. G. Lovely, aged 7.
 PLAYFAIR.—At Ellichpore, Berar, Sept. 22, Chas. H. M., son of Capt. A.
 L. Playfair, Bengal S.C., Adj. 4th Regt. Hyderabad Cont., aged 19 mo.
 RADCLIFFE.—At Peshawur, Sept. 7, G. Vaughan, child of Brev. maj. D.
 Radcliffe, 68th Connaught Rangers, aged 15 months.
 RUSSELL.—At Ootacamund, Sept. 9, Lieut. R. H. Russell, M.S.C., son of
 Col. G. W. Russell, Paymaster, Mysore Circle, aged 26.
 SAINT POURCAIN.—At Pondicherry, Aug. 9, Earnest J., son of J. E. Saint
 Pourcain, Indigo planter, Shahabad, aged 9. [mos.
 SCULTHORPE.—At Agra, Sept. 13, Chas. A., son of W. Sculthorpe, aged 22
 WALTON.—At Kurrachee, Sept. 8, Diana Janie, wife of H. I. Walton.
 WYLYE.—At Landour, Sept. 9, Rev. C. A. L. Wylie, Chaplain of Landour,
 aged 37.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieutenant Turner
 Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Hart, R.E., Assistant Engineers, 2nd
 Grade, passed an examination in the Marathai language, as pre-
 scribed in the Public Works Code, on Sept. 5. Messrs. Ferguson,
 Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Palliser, Assistant Engineer,
 2nd Grade, passed an examination in the Marathai language, as pre-
 scribed in the Public Works Code.

Home.

INDIAN FORESTS.

The following is an abstract of a paper "On the Distribution of
 the Principal Timber Trees of India, and the Progress of Forest
 Conservancy," read by Dr. Cleghorn at the recent meeting of the
 British Association at Norwich:—

When the British Association met at Edinburgh in 1850, a committee*
 was appointed to consider "the probable effects, in an economical and
 physical point of view, of the destruction of tropical forests." Their
 report was presented in 1851 at Ipswich. Attention was thus directed
 in India to the importance of preserving every influence which tends to
 maintain an equilibrium of temperature and humidity, of preventing the
 waste of valuable material, and the special application to their various
 uses of the indigenous timbers of the country.

A few years later forest establishments were sanctioned in British
 Burmah (1855), and in the Madras Presidency (1856); and in 1864
 Government laid the foundation of an improved general system of forest
 administration for the whole Indian Empire, having for its object the
 conservation of State forests, and the development of this source of
 national wealth. The appointment of Inspector-General of Forests was
 made, and is now held by Dr. Brandis, formerly the able Conservator in
 British Burmah.

The executive arrangements were left to the local administrations,
 general principles being laid down, the most important of which is that
 all superior Government forests are reserved and made inalienable, their
 boundaries marked out to distinguish them from waste lands available
 for the public. Act 7 of 1864, defining the nature of forest rules and
 penalties, has been adopted by most of the local Governments.

Valuation surveys have been made to obtain reliable data as to the
 geographic distribution of the more valuable trees, the rate of growth,
 and the normal yield of the forests.

Bengal.—In British Sikkim and the Doorgs of Bootan there are large
 tracts of Sal (*Vatica robusta*) not yet surveyed. The produce of these
 forests is required for any extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway which
 may be determined upon, and for the doubling of the East India line
 now in progress. In the Darjiling district the higher slopes above 6,000
 feet have been reserved, and plantations both of temperate and sub-
 tropical trees have been formed. In the Terai several thousand mahog-
 any trees have been raised and planted out—raised partly from seed
 naturalised at the Calcutta Botanic Garden, and partly from seed re-
 ceived from the West Indies through the Colonial-office and Dr. Hooker.
 In Bengal the department had for two years the great advantage of Dr.
 Thomas Anderson's superintendence, whose botanical knowledge was of
 special value in the exploration of the little known forests in Sikkim and
 Bootan.

North-West Provinces.—The recent surveys have added much to our
 knowledge of the forest resources of the North-west Provinces. In Ku-
 maon and Gurhwal the area surveyed is about 400,000 acres; a large
 part of this is covered with *Pinus longifolia*, bearing an average of fifteen
 trees per acre. The Himalyan Box is plentiful in certain localities, and
 has come into use in the schools of art for wood engraving. The Go-
 ruckpore forests cover 120,000 acres, and consist mainly of Sal (*Vatica*
robusta), with an average of twenty-five well-grown trees to the acre.

The northern limit of indigenous Teak is in Bundelkhand; it has been
 planted in the Punjab, but in that dry climate it is poor and stunted.
 The management of the forests of the North-west Provinces is second in
 importance only to that of Burmah.

Oudh.—From the survey in Oudh it appears that more than half the
 Government forest consists of Sal; the other reserved woods of greatest
 value are Sissoo (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), Toon (*Cedrela Toona*), and Ebony
 (*Diospyros Ebenum*). Considerable sums have been expended in clearing
 the Sal trees of destructive twining plants, particularly *Bauhinia Vahlia*,
Argyrea speciosa, and other *Convolvulaceae*.

Punjab.—In the Punjab, the forests growing on the banks of the Five
 Rivers have been formed into so many ranges under skilled officers, and
 timber operations have been conducted with more or less success in the
 intra-montane districts. Long leases of the Deodar forests, in the terri-
 tories of the Rajas of Chumba and Bussahir, have been negotiated.
 Wood is the only fuel at present available in quantity for locomotive pur-
 poses. The requirement of the railway alone is estimated at 50,000 tons
 annually, and the yield of the old skikargahs, or fuel reserves, being in-
 adequate, skilled management has been brought to aid in the increased
 production of fuel.

Selected tracts have been trenched and ploughed before planting, and
 cattle and camels are strictly excluded. The services of a trained for-
 rester have been secured. The suitability of some Australian trees to
 the arid plains of the Punjab is remarkable, and several species of
 Acacia, Casuarina, and Eucalyptus have been tried with apparent suc-
 cess. The northern limit of the Sal is on the bank of the Beas River,
 in the Kangra Valley, but here it is small and stunted.

Dr. J. L. Stewart is the conservator of the Punjab forests, he has con-
 tributed some valuable papers to the Journal of the Agricultural and
 Horticultural Society of India, as "Tour in Hazara and Khagan,"
 "Flora of the Peshawur Valley," and "Bijnour and its Trees."

Central Provinces.—In the Central Provinces the revenue settlement
 was proceeding when the forest department was sanctioned, and the de-
 marcation of reserved tracts took place simultaneously, which was a
 great advantage. Six ranges have been established, and Teak planta-
 tions have been commenced on the Taptae and Nerbud la Rivers, and are

* The late Dr. Forbes Royle, King's College, London; the late Colonel R. Baird
 Smith, R.E.; Colonel Richard Strachey, R.E.; Dr. H. Cleghorn, F.L.S.

to be steadily pursued on the plan of the Conolly plantations in Malabar. Two trained foresters from Scotland have been employed for some time. The attention of the department in this province is directed equally to Teak and Sal timber. The other reserved woods are Sissoo (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), Saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*), and Bijasal (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*).

Hyderabad.—Forest operations have been more recently undertaken in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The character of the vegetation resembles that of the Central Provinces, and the same species of trees are reserved. The only Teak tract is at Mailghat, north of Ellichpore, and it is carefully preserved.

Mysore.—The territories of the Rajah of Mysore have always been famous for Sandalwood and Teak; the former occupies a remarkable belt about thirty or forty miles inland from the crest of the Ghats, though fine self-sown patches are diffused over the whole tableland. In the adjoining district of Salem, a considerable quantity of Sandalwood has lately been discovered in the Collamully and Putehamully Hills, and two small patches occur in South Canara, but these are at a lower elevation, and the timber is inferior in quality. The western part of Mysore is clothed with fine forest, but much has of late given place to coffee culture. *Tectona grandis*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, and *Calophyllum elatum* (Beddome) furnish the most valuable timbers.

Burmah.—The progress of forest administration in British Burmah has been steady, with a large increase in the forest revenue. In 1864-5 nine Teak forests were demarcated in the Tharawaddee division; the aggregate area of these is about fifty square miles. The necessity and importance of forming plantations is becoming every year more apparent. A recommendation to plant on a large scale was made forty years ago by Dr. Wallich, and afterwards by Dr. Helfer. It was again strongly urged by Sir A. Phayre and Dr. Brandis, in their joint report of June, 1864, and planting is now systematically carried out. There are now eight Teak plantations, which are being added to by annual increments, and planted in different ways to test the expense which must be incurred in raising Teak on a large scale. The facts recorded in the last report as to the germination of seed from different localities, and the measurement of growth of young trees, are interesting for comparison with the results obtained in Malabar and in Java. Further experience in management is annually gained, and it will be ascertained how far the same system is applicable to different provinces.

In Arracan, the most valuable timber is the Inga xylocarpa, termed Ironwood, from its exceeding hardness. The wood has been found useful for railway sleepers, and is exported to Bengal.

Madras.—The forests of Madras have for twelve years been under the care of a special department. The most valuable timber is Teak, which is to the South of India what Deodar is to the North, and Sal to the Central Provinces. Energetic efforts are being made to restore the woods in this Presidency, and very extensive plantations are formed, particularly in Malabar and South Canara (Teak), Neilgherries (*Eucalyptus* and Australian *Acacia*), Cuddapah (Red Sanders-wood), Shevaroy (Toon and Teak), and Sigur (Sandalwood). By far the most important of these are the Conolly Teak plantations in Malabar, which are rapidly increasing in value by the growth of the old plantation, and the annual increment of fresh planting. In 1866-7 120,000 seedlings were planted out. The consumption of wood for railway fuel is enormous; a special train laden with wood for locomotives leaves Coimbatore, and another leaves Cuddapah, every day, in addition to the regular trains taking in wood at fuel stations. The natural jungles, which have hitherto supplied this large quantity, are now in some districts so nearly exhausted, that the mere protection of those which now exist will not yield a permanent supply. The natural reproduction of the indigenous jungles (where cattle are excluded) is expected to furnish a large supply of fuel, but it is further intended to form plantations for locomotive requirements. These, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, are to be under the management of the Forest Department, and their cost to be a charge in that department. These operations involve present and prospective outlay, with no returns till after the lapse of seven or eight years. This important branch of forest work must increase with the extension of railways, and it is hoped that the example set by Government may have the effect of stimulating private individuals to form similar plantations. The financial condition of the Forest Department in Madras is so far satisfactory. The total net surplus in eleven years, including the value of timber in store on the 30th of March, 1867, is £180,000, or from £15,000 to £20,000 a-year. Within the last few years much has been done in the way of improving forest communications in remote and difficult places. Major Beddome, at present in charge of the forests, has done much for science, and is well known by his work on Indian Ferns.

Bombay.—In the Presidency of Bombay the forest department is of old standing. Mr. N. A. Dalzell succeeded Dr. Gibson, the first conservator, and is an accomplished botanist. For some years the receipts have exceeded the expenditure by several lakhs, say £30,000, annually. The demarcation of reserves in the Deccan has been in progress, and is a most important measure. The administrator of the forests in Scinde has received the commendation of Government. The demand for firewood, both for large towns, steamboats, and railways, has augmented very considerably, showing the absolute necessity of husbanding the resources, so as to keep up a regular and abundant supply of fuel. *Acacia arabica* is the tree which thrives best in Scinde, and the timber is much prized for many purposes.

The importance of continuing the forest surveys and demarcating the reserved tracts was urged, and the want of a *Flora sylvatica* of India insisted upon.

Mr. M. P. Elgworth, in commenting upon the above paper, stated that little was to be added to Dr. Cleghorn's exhaustive report, but he might refer to a recent article in the *Calcutta Review*,

February, 1868, on the fuel supply in the Punjab. He mentioned his early attempt at planting and protection in the jungles of the Mooltan district; at that time they thought the supply sufficient for the steamers, but since the railway had been completed, down the desert tract of the Bari Doab, the indigenous fuel had been used up. In the Kangra district he had to make careful inquiries about the possibility of procuring a sufficiency of fuel for some iron furnaces that were in contemplation, but the apparently inexhaustible forest was considered insufficient. In Banda he remarked that the iron miners used for the rough iron any wood for charcoal, but for steel charcoal made from *Bambusa stricta* is always employed. The silica contained in it may explain the excellence of the jungle steel, which is celebrated.

Miscellaneous.

CAPTAIN THE HON. G. R. BOURKE, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, will fill the post of Military Secretary to his brother, the Earl of Mayo, in India.

APPOINTMENT.—(*India Office*, Oct. 9).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut.-col. Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, K.C.B., to be a Member of the Council of India.

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 19.—This prize, instituted by members of the Civil Service of India who were members of Haileybury College during the thirty years that the Rev. C. W. Le Bas was connected with that institution, in perpetuation of the memory of that gentleman's services, and given annually to such graduate, of not more than three years' standing, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire, has been this day adjudged to Charles William Stubbs, B.A., Sidney Sussex College. Subject: "The Origin and Growth of Sentiments of International Morality."

MISS CARPENTER AT BRISTOL.—Miss Carpenter was presented on Monday, by the ladies of the congregation to which she is attached in Bristol, with a handsomely bound Bible and hymn-book. In acknowledging the present and bidding her friends farewell, Miss Carpenter said she did not believe any views except those which she held (Miss Carpenter is a Unitarian) could have enabled her to persevere as she had done in the work which she felt called to do. Those views gave her such elevated ideas of our Heavenly Father's parental love, and of the capabilities of the human being—that each individual, however apparently low and degraded, was a child of the Heavenly Father, and had His Divine Spirit within him—that they had made her feel the most intense and inextinguishable desire to help those whom circumstances had ground down, so that their own glorious nature might have free scope in order to develop itself in such way as the Heavenly Father had seen fit to appoint under their own peculiar circumstances. Those who believed dogmas essential to salvation did not feel stimulated to help these poor down-trodden beings unless they could at the same time introduce to them those dogmas which they deemed essential. In England she had made the Christian religion the basis of all her teaching wherever she had been, and should rejoice to do the same in India, and it was a great self-denial to her that she could not; but she was withheld by a duty. If she did so, she would prevent herself in the first place from being admitted to teach Indian ladies; and, in the second place, she should be putting the Government of this country in a very painful position. A certain course had been adopted by the Government—a certain principle laid down which they considered most important, and the breaking of which might cause many painful events. That principle was that there should be no interference with the social and religious views and customs of the natives. It was not for them now to discuss whether this was wise or not. It was accepted with the greatest joy by the natives, and so far from the Government introducing a godless teaching, as had been often said, from her own experience and observation she should say that the system adopted by the Government had really more undermined heathenism than any amount of Christian teaching that could be given. Miss Mary Carpenter left her residence at Bristol the following day for Marseilles, en route for India, where she intends to found a system of schools, with a view to the elevation of the native female character. Miss Carpenter will be followed by some English ladies who are to assist her in the conduct of an intended normal college, and in other of her philanthropic works.

India Office.

Oct. 17, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. Richards, Staff Corps; Major W. F. Waddington, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. McInroy, Staff Corps; Capt. J. J. Muir, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. E. B. Cow, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Ketchen, Inf.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Colonel and Mrs. Briggs, Miss Wood, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieut. Col. Dillon, Lieut. Scott, and Col. Carleton.
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Lady Ouseley and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Maithland and child.
 MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Partridge, Mr. Gregory, Mrs. Browne, and Mr. R. Bullock.
 MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. Netheran, Mr. Yaman, and Mr. Pomeroy, jun.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Cooper and infant.
 MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. May.
 MARSEILLES to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. G. Anstey.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Lady Keppel and two children, and Mr. R. B. Bruce.
 MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Young.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. S. R. Wallace, Mr. E. Higgins, and Mr. W. H. Cuth.
 MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mr. Boyle.
 SUEZ to SYDNEY.—Mr. Wilson.
 MARSEILLES to PENANG.—Mrs. Henderson.
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. H. C. Hunt, and Mr. Loing.
 MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Capt. Hickman.
 MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. T. McHaffie, and Mr. H. Prince.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. McGregor, Mrs. Kipling and two children, Mrs. Dickenson, Miss Bull, Mrs. Worsley, Mrs. Marval, Miss Colclough, Mr. Henderson, and Messrs. R. Reynolds, J. R. Bell, J. A. Coghlan, H. W. Clift, C. Gael, J. Parssington, A. George, J. Miles, and W. Owen.
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. White, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. White, Mr. H. Forbes, Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Ventz and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Cahill, Mr. Marval, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Miss Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Eglinton, Mr. C. Mehta, and Mr. C. Obans.
 SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. C. Whyte, and Mr. Maclean.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Major and Mrs. Bainbridge.

NOVEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. R. Dundas, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mrs. Vanden, Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, Mr. Wright, Mr. Saunders, Miss Ross, Mrs. G. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Ross, Miss Angrave, Mrs. Peachey, and Mrs. Moore.
 MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. B. Smith, Mr. Pogose, Mrs. Connell, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Crawford.
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. R. Sewell, Capt. and Mrs. Nepean and infant, and the Rev. J. and Mrs. Hudson.
 MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. L. C. Innes.
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. F. Conyn, Lieut. E. Wynch, Mr. Hughluis, Mr. Raikes, Lieut. R. Sampson, and Lieut. F. T. Eblen.
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. E. Stewart, Messrs. Alexander (two), Mr. C. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Miss S. Rice, and Mr. Stockley.
 SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Stanley.
 MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. H. Lorch, Mrs. Lorch, and Mrs. F. Lorch.
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Dr. and Mrs. Scott.
 SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Smith.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE FRONTIER WAR IN INDIA.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* holds that there are two lessons to be derived from the story of the recent outbreak. The first is that if we would inflict unpalatable innovations on such people as those who inhabit our frontier districts we must take care to be strong enough to enforce them. The probability of the Agreore chief resenting the introduction of our police system into the country under his management was so great that it almost amounted to a certainty. We should, therefore, have been prepared for resistance. In such a case,

To be weak is to be miserable,
 Doing or suffering.

Even if an unwise thing is to be done, it is better to do it thoroughly, with a strong hand; and nowhere more surely than in India, where every sign of feebleness is eagerly observed, and want of promptitude in suppression soon turns a small local outbreak into a widespread and dangerous rebellion. The other moral we have, in a great measure, anticipated in the earlier part of this article. Civilisation is a very excellent thing; but the best agents of civilisation are those which move slowly. The standing error of our Government in India is a too rapid development of English ideas of what is right. With the very best intentions in the world, we begin to systematise among a people who are unaccustomed to system, extremely suspicious, easily alarmed, and very prone to resent our innovations, however beneficent they may be. Of course, the British Government are theoretically right. The laws and regulations which they would introduce into these semi-barbarous districts are doubtless very excellent laws and regulations, and it would be very much to the advantage of the people that they should accept them cheerfully and conform to them loyally like good subjects of the Queen. But, unfortunately, they are a stiff-necked generation, and they like their own pestilent heresies. Our systems have only one fault, which is that they are not always suited to the people to whom we offer them. There are parts of the Punjab in which civilisation has made and is making great progress; but Agreore is not yet one of them. We might be content, for a while at least, with our triumphs at Lahore and Umritsur, and leave Atta Mahomed and his clansmen alone. He will not serve us any the better for being dragooned into the acceptance of our codes.

THE DEBTS OF PRINCE AZEEM JAH.

The *Times* thinks there is one feature about the case of Azeem Jah that is well worth a passing notice, from the curious and instructive light which it throws upon official affairs in India, and specially upon the popular theory of Anglo-Indian "administrative capacity." This feature, stripped of surroundings, is briefly this—that, having long ago pledged themselves to relieve Prince Azeem Jah from the pressure of his debts and to pacify his creditors, the

Indian authorities have managed the task in such an extraordinary way that at the present moment they have not only failed to accomplish it, but have actually increased the importunity of the more important creditors, and, as a consequence, the troubles of the Prince. Yet the task was by no means a difficult one, and the rock upon which it has been wrecked was one which it needed no political prescience or penetration to avoid. A little common sense, combined with the most ordinary knowledge of human nature, was all that was required. The Prince's creditors formed two very different classes, one class, the "secured," having great powers of annoying him—by selling his mortgaged property and arresting the friends who had gone security for him—the other, or "unsecured," having no such means whatsoever, being dependent entirely on the promise of the Prince, who is himself above the jurisdiction of the Law Courts, and exempt from arrest. Now, as the main object of the authorities was to relieve the Prince—who had, in return, pledged himself to cease from all agitation for what he had previously claimed as his ancestral rights—it would have seemed that the one fact which above all others they ought to have kept prominently in view was this vital all-important distinction between the two classes of creditors. For some inscrutable reason, however, they either could not or would not see this, but resolved to treat all the creditors in precisely the same way. They appointed a commissioner to examine all claims and to distribute the Government grant, but at the same time formally stipulated that any creditor who brought a claim before the commissioner should, merely by so doing, resign all right whate'er further to sue or to solicit the prince, no matter whether the commissioner accepted the claim or not. The natural, we might almost say the necessary, consequence of this extraordinary measure was that only the "unsecured" creditors accepted the polite but precarious invitation. As they never had any means of putting pressure on the prince, they did not care if the commissioner rejected their claims; their hold on the prince remained practically just what it was before—a matter for his free consideration; while, on the other hand, if their claims were even in part accepted, they got some Government money. But the "secured" creditors, having a firm hold on the prince, of course declined to run the grave risk incurred by thus putting themselves entirely at the mercy of the commissioner. They failed to see the advantage of giving up everything on the chance of getting nothing. They left the Government grant—£150,000—to the "unsecured" creditors, upon whom it is, to all practical purposes, utterly wasted, since paying them in no way "relieves the prince," and they themselves set to work to badger him more vigorously than ever, very nearly creating a serious riot among the Mussulman population of Madras by attempting to arrest one of his sons in the harem. The Indian authorities are accordingly, after years of worry and of the most wasteful expenditure of money and "administrative capacity," much further from their object than when they began. Not only are the prince's creditors more troublesome than ever, but his debts—some of them chargeable with such enormous interest as 60 per cent.—have been increasing like a rolling snowball, to say nothing of the expense of the ingenious commission itself. It is rumoured that they now, with almost equal ingenuity, have devised a scheme for paying the secured creditors with money stopped out of the prince's revenues. In other words, they wish to take money out of his left pocket and put it into his right.

THE HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

The *Broad Arrow* asks, What is the matter with the Indian exchanges? Have the bankers and merchants entered into a combination to keep money in India by keeping up the rate? Or is the present high exchange legitimately a consequence of the general stagnation of trade, no speculation, few shipments of goods and produce by merchants abroad on the requisition of merchants at home, and consequently little demand for bills drawn on England to pay for such produce? The members of the Army and Civil Service in India, and all those who are connected with them in this country, may well complain of the high rate; for our Indian friends, having to provide for the maintenance of their wives and families and education of their children at home, finding it an expensive operation to burn the candle at both ends, groan at the exchange, melting it in the middle also, and so are induced to plead the high rate of exchange as an excuse for not remitting. Regiments and individuals make the same general plea; those who do remit can only do so by submitting to the extortionate exchange of 7 to 8 per cent. for a thirty days' bill, unless they seek to obtain slightly more favourable terms for six months' bills, but this is at the expense of paying high interest upon accounts which have probably been two or three years overdue. This can hardly be considered an exceptional state of things, the long time it has prevailed almost makes the unfavourableness of the exchange against England a fixity; it is, however, an evil that must be discussed and the cause of it understood, or serious injury will continue to be suffered by our Army and Civil Service in the East. The Government also, which has admitted the principle of officers remitting through the public channels sums of money for the benefit of their families or relatives, or to tradesmen and others, in payment for goods purchased in this country, shows a disposition to discountenance the system, and place difficulties in the way; for instance, officers are restricted in the amount to be remitted, and the remittance returns are made up quarterly instead of monthly.

therefore, supposing Colonel Jones in India, arranges to remit Rs. 1,000 to Mrs. Jones, in England, it may be six months or more before the corresponding amount is realised in this country, pending which delay Mrs. Jones is of course excessively inconvenienced. It almost seems as if the banking or commercial interest (termed by the *Times* correspondent the public opinion of India) had been at work with the Government authorities, urging them to put difficulties in the way of members of the Services anxious to remit through the remittance rolls, so as to force officers into the exchange market, that such institutions as the Eager Bank (Limited), and the great Occidental Concern (unlimited), may be afforded the opportunity of making past losses out of the pockets and necessities of officers and civilians of the present day. It is somewhat difficult to suggest a remedy. The Services in India are so much in the hands of the Indian banks, and these latter play so much into the hands of each other, that there would seem to be little else to do than to grin and bear it. One thing however is very evident, that it is literally dishonest on the part of the Government to establish a fixed rate of exchange at which an officer's pay shall be issued to him, and yet not give him every reasonable facility for turning the Indian currency into English currency again at the same rate, for the purpose of remitting to England for the support of his family or the purchase of necessaries.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

NEW JUDGE.—The Hon. C. P. Hobhouse took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on the 31st of August.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following civil servants obtained furlough to Europe in September, on m.c., under new rules:—The Hon. R. Spankie, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces, fifteen months from 1st November. Subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Colonel Snow, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, from the 1st October, 1868, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his obtaining leave to Europe. Commander Pechk, of the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla, has obtained sick furlough for two years, together with the usual preparatory leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Captain Richardes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months. Lieutenant Scott, of Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. Department, from 11th May, 1868, the date of his departure on the steam ship *Mongolia*, to 19th June, 1869, under old regulations. The usual subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough on private affairs, is granted to Lieut. Craigie, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Jhansie Division.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Captain Ward, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mundla, for three months; Captain Thackeray, Executive Engineer, Meerut, two months, from Aug. 19; Lieutenant Nicholson, Corps of Guides, having returned from general leave, granted on July 19, the remaining portion (twenty-six days) of that leave is cancelled; Mr. Dewes, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Julpigore Division, for one month, to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a medical committee; Lieut. Marshall, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, one month, from September 7; Honorary Assistant-surgeon Deane, Civil Surgeon of Bhawalpore, for one month; Mr. Westropp, Clerk of the Small Cause Court, Ludianah, for one month; Lieutenant Douglas, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted to him on the 1st inst.; Lieutenant Jones, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him on the 7th idem.; Mr. Van Ingen, Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, four months, from the 6th June last.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	92½	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	92½	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	92½	92½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	92½	92½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	92½	92½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	105½	105½
10th 5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	111	111
11th 5 per Cent. of 1859-60	...	111	111

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 10½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	21½
	India 5 per cent.	...	115 to 114½
	India 4 per cent.	...	103½
	India 4 per cent., 1889	...	103½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	92
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872...	...	105½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	105½
	" " " 1859	...	100
	" " " 1863	...	104
	" " " 1864	...	105
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	104½
	India Debentures, 1873	...	20s. pm.
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	25s. pm.
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	104
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	105
	India 4 per cent., 1883	...	104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	104½
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	104½
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto F Shares	18	½ to ½ pm.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 3; Agra, September 29; Calcutta, September 28; Madras, September 28.

According to the latest accounts in the Bombay papers from the Frontier, General Wilde had established his head-quarters at Oghee, in the Agroah valley, on the 28th September. The 19th Foot marched in the next day, followed two days later by the rest of the column. Some of the enemy were still demonstrating in front, but no serious resistance was generally expected. Indeed all the tribes not concerned in the recent raid were hastening to offer their submission, one after another, declaring that they never dreamed of making war against us, and promising to continue the best of neighbours in the future. As for the Akhoond of Swat, he was still engaged in hunting down the Wahabies, and seemed, whether from fear or policy, to have come to a thorough understanding with the English authorities. All speculation however on the probable character of the campaign has been set at rest for us by the latest telegram from Bombay, which announces the speedy close of the expedition and the return of our troops into British ground, about a fortnight only after their setting out from Oghee. No resistance worth speaking of could have had to be conquered in so short a time. We must therefore assume that none was offered, that in some way or other the Hussunzais were sufficiently punished, and that we have done all we ever meant to do. It is positively affirmed also that the whole strength of the force employed, including the reserve, did not exceed eleven thousand men—certainly a more reasonable estimate than the twenty thousand whom so many papers brought into the field.

EVEN at the smaller estimate General Wilde's force seems to have been absurdly large for the apparent purpose. It is possible of course that so great a show of strength has frightened some of the hill tribes into timely abstinence from warlike movements; but it is far more probable that none of them had any notion of deliberately provoking the British Lion. And now that the Hussunzais have got their *quid pro quo*—in what way we have yet to learn—are we a bit nearer to solving the problem of border government than we were before? For the present they and their neighbours are doubtless overawed, and in that direction the peace will not be broken for a year or even two. But how long will the punishment work, and will any lesson of that kind deter the tribes from quarrelling with each other, even if they can keep their hands off British-Indian policemen and surveyors? These periodical frays seem almost a necessity of border life, unless we resort to acts of tremendous cruelty, or succeed in coaxing some powerful border chieftain to keep the peace for us among his weaker neighbours. The latter policy has answered well enough on the Sindh frontier. Perhaps we have already begun to try it on the caterans of the Punjab with the help of the Akhoond of Swat.

SOME small outbreak seems to have occurred or to be feared on the side of Kohat, perhaps among the Bazoties. At any rate the 77th Foot have been moved in that direction, and a whole brigade at Peshawar has been warned to hold itself ready for active service.

THE quarrel with the Arab Chief of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, has at length been settled by British arms. After a delay of several months, caused apparently by the greater exigencies of the Abyssinian campaign, Colonel Pelly secured the co-operation of H.M.S. *Vigilant* and three vessels of the Bombay marine. In a short time the pirate chief, who had so long defied all threats of punishment for his wanton raids against peaceful neighbours trading under the British flag, was a fugitive and an outlaw; his forts, ships, and ordnance were destroyed; full compensation was exacted from Bahrein and its ally Gunthter for the previous outrages; and the Arabian Gulf is once more a haven for peaceful trade. In view of events like these and of the great commercial interests staked on the peace of the Gulf, we cannot help thinking that India should once more have an efficient navy of her own.

THERE is good reason to believe that the new Ameer of Kabul, Shere Ali Khan, means to fight it out with Abdurrahman Khan, unless the latter will aid in rendering Azim Khan up into the hands of his so far successful rival. Apparently, Abdurrahman Khan takes no particular interest in the fate of his defeated uncle, and yet he is said to be arming as if he feared an attack from Shere Ali. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* gives a doubtful-looking story of a mysterious Jew who is said to have arrived at Kabul with private letters for the Ameer from St. Petersburg. This story however may rest on no better foundation than most of those which reach us from Afghanistan.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette*, the post of Director-general of Public Instruction, lately filled so worthily by Sir Alexander Grant, has been offered to Mr. Peile, of the Bombay Civil Service, now on leave in this country. His appointment, we are assured, would give general satisfaction both without and within the department. Should Mr. Peile decline the offer, it is probable that the choice would remain between Mr. Wordsworth and Mr. Chatfield.

THE long drought in the North-Western Provinces and in Western Bengal has led the Supreme Government to make anxious inquiries of the local authorities touching the prospects of scarcity in those parts. The latter are requested to send in timely reports of the extent to which special measures may be needed for the relief of the poorer classes, and of any likelihood they may see of popular riots consequent on the distress. It is to be hoped however that the rain which has lately fallen so freely in the up-country stations may have turned the impending famine into a less fearful scarcity. According to the latest accounts however the country about Agra had not yet been refreshed by a drop of rain.

SIMLAH has this year been enlivened by a new entertainment. Amateur artists, some of no common ability, are far from rare among our countrymen in India. A number of these lately formed themselves into a committee, under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple, and the result has been the opening of a Fine Arts Exhibition in that pleasant summer capital. The Viceroy himself opened the Exhibition on the 21st September, in the presence of a goodly company. Some six hundred pictures of all kinds were set forth for their contemplation, including about two hundred water-colours, the finest—*judice* Sir R. Temple—"ever yet seen in that part of India." Among the seventy oil-paintings were "some of the very best pieces" in the collection. Of the architectural drawings Sir Richard could not speak so approvingly, but hoped to "succeed better next year." The photographic collection on the contrary he describes as "both extensive and excellent," a result which might have been expected from the zeal with which photography has long been studied and applied in Simlah. The subjects of the pictures in all departments are chiefly Indian, as they should be, and most of them are drawn from Hindostan, the Punjab, and Central India. Of course the unrivalled scenery of the Himalayas, which except for water surpasses everything of the kind in Europe, plays no inferior part in such a collection. Why do not some of our best known artists spend a year or two by way of change in that high-billowing sea of mountains? Sir R. Temple's speech on the opening was neat and pertinent. He touched among other things on the advantage which such gatherings offered to the large body of amateur artists scattered throughout India, isolated from each other by the great distances and the duties of their several posts, and thus "deprived of the benefit of mutual criticism and mutual instruction." If the present attempt to remedy in some degree "this cardinal difficulty" should prove successful, Sir Richard proposes to start "a regular Art Society for Northern India." We for our part wish him all success, and trust that the Indian Government may in due time do as much for art as it is now doing for science and learning.

THE new tariff for telegraphs in India seems, amidst many wise improvements, to contain one element of future injustice. According to the new rules mercantile messages written in English, but "in words of concealed meaning," will now pay double the ordinary rates; that is two rupees instead of one for every ten words. This, say the merchants of Bombay, will press very unfairly on the chief employers of the telegraph, who must send their messages in words of concealed meaning, to prevent the publicity to which Indian telegrams are notoriously liable. With regard to ciphers, the case is quite different; but there can be no more trouble in telegraphing a message of English words used in a non-natural, than of English words used in a natural sense. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed Colonel Robinson on this point, but no answer has yet been received.

THE same body in their yearly report complain of the discouraging replies received from the India Office to their demand for a Red Sea cable; and of the Indian Government's refusal to extend the Central India Railway from Ahmedabad to Vee-rumgaum, the centre of a rich cotton district. Other lines "of greater State importance and also financially advantageous" need constructing first, say the Central Powers, and the Chamber has to rest in hope that the excuse will prove valid.

THE Port Canning Company declare that their new mills are capable of husking eight hundred tons of rice a-day, an amount sufficient to freight two hundred and fifty large ships in the year. This seems directly at war with Mr. Grey's somewhat hasty conclusions on the same point. Much however may be done in the course of a year to justify a reversal of the sentence now hanging over Lord Dalhousie's pet creation, which somehow came to be miscalled after his successor.

SARAWAK, the rejected legacy of Rajah Brooke to England, may yet prove worth annexing to the British Empire. In spite of the stagnation caused by the Chinese insurrection and the late commercial crisis, the place is beginning to look up again. The Borneo Company is driving a steadily improving trade in antimony and sago. New factories and smelting works have been constructed to meet the growing demand for those staples. A new trade has just been opened in cinnabar or ore of mercury, a rich vein of which has lately been struck in a mountain range between the two branches of the Sarawak River. This ore yields on analysis 84 per cent. of quicksilver, which sometimes runs in pure beads out of the broken rock. The coast line of Sarawak now reaches about half-way to Bruni. Strong forts have been built on all the chief rivers. There is peace throughout the land, and the Dyaks take kindly to trade and money-making. It will not be long before Sir James Brooke's foresight vindicates itself in the profits accruing to his successor. We can only hope that the English Government will ere long see the advantage of taking over charge of a settlement so prosperous and so well placed for the promotion of our interests in the Chinese and Malayan Seas. The European society however in Sarawak seems to have decreased.

OUR fellow-subjects in India will have to keep their enthusiasm cool for many months after next February. A new turn has been given to the Duke of Edinburgh's plan of travel. Instead of reaching India in time for the hot weather, he will not show himself in those torrid regions before next October; a much more rational arrangement unless he could have spent the hot season in the Neilgherries or at Chini, the summer paradise of Lord Dalhousie. The Duke leaves in the *Galatea* at the end of this month or the first day of the next, calling at the Cape, and spending a few months at various places in Australia. At the end of June the *Galatea* will be due at Yokohama, whence she proceeds by way of China towards Calcutta. The Prince will reach that city about the end of October, when the weather becomes tolerably cool, and the British residents are rousing themselves for a brief spell of exercise and amusement.

It seems that Captain Cunningham, the paymaster to whose case we lately referred, is really seeking redress in Westminster for the sentence passed on him in India last year by the Court-Martial of which Colonel Priestly was President. The five years' penal servitude for embezzlement—not as the *Army and Navy Gazette* stated for desertion—was remitted by the home authorities on grounds not yet published; and the ex-paymaster came home in March to open a suit against those who condemned him, as he maintains, without cause. If he too should get reinstated, what a satire on our precious system of Courts-martial!

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, 60th Rifles, at Bangalore.
BENGAL.—General Sir T. M. Douglas, K.C.B., Bengal Art., at Stone-byres, Lanarkshire. Capt. W. G. Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, at Kussowlie, Aug. 21. Major E. S. Kennet Dawson, H.M.'s 107th L.I., at Simla, Sept. 10. Major W. Reveley, late Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, at sea, on board the *Mongolia*, Aug. 30.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. Lawrie, Bombay Staff Corps, at the Marine Lines, Bombay, Sept. 28.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Mallaba and infant, Mr. T. B. Bassano, Col. Aitchinson, Mr. Turcan, Capt. A. S. Hayshe, Mr. R. A. Mostyn.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Pera*, Oct. 30.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Adey and two children, Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. E. Browne.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, October 28, 1868.

A PLEA FOR INDIAN PAYMASTERS.

To have a grievance is not always a synonym for being unfairly treated. Some people air their grievances much in the same way that others ride their hobbies or talk about their health: it does them good to feel injured; they fatten on the sense of suffering, and would be quite unhappy if all grounds for grumbling could be taken away from them. Others, again, are apt to feel seriously aggrieved on insufficient or unwarrantable pretexts. An overweening sense of their own deserts, or an unreasoning jealousy of more successful neighbours has more to do with their dissatisfaction than any real wrong that might be remedied.

To neither of these classes, however, do the subjects of the present article seem to belong. So far as we can gather from various sources, the regimental paymaster in India has reason for the loudness and frequency of his complaints. He has not been crying out for nothing. His grievances, on examination, do not resolve themselves into mere wind. His passionate demands for redress deserve, at any rate, a patient hearing from the powers that have hitherto answered them with rebuffs. So many paymasters would not be writing to the papers, all in the same strain, to much the same effect, without some tangible cause for so much bitterness.

The gist of their complainings seems to be this. According to certain Royal Warrants of 1860 the position and rights of paymasters were reconsidered and clearly defined. Starting from the honorary rank of captains, they could rise in time to the rank of majors. The honorary title was declared to carry with it all the allowances and privileges of the substantive rank. Thus a paymaster ranking as a major was entitled to draw the pay and allowances of a regimental major. At home and in the colonies these provisions have ever since been faithfully observed. Whatever else they may have to complain of, in this respect no injustice seems to have been done.

But in India the paymaster has not fared so well of late. The old rules of the Indian services made a vast distinction in respect of pay between honorary and substantive rank. The honorary or brevet rank bore with it no increase of pay and allowances. These rules are still in force, and ever since 1860 paymasters in India have come under their action. Before that time they seem to have held no military rank as paymasters, but to have drawn the full pay and allowances of captains. From that date however their troubles began. In due time a paymaster of so many years' standing could claim the rank and title of major and all other good things thereto belong-

ing; for the Royal Warrant distinctly affirms that "honorary rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds, and shall regulate choice of quarters, allowances," and so forth. He might therefore claim the tentage, house-rent, and batta of a regimental field officer. So Hotspur's Welsh friend could call spirits from the vasty deep; but their obedience to the call was quite another question. Anyhow these poor paymasters have been calling in vain. The Indian authorities have but one answer to all their pleadings and remonstrances: it is against the rules of the Indian service to give brevet-majors the pay and allowances of regimental majors. And let the complainants turn where they will, this is all the answer they have hitherto got. Repulsed in one quarter, they have tried another, and yet a third and a fourth time has the cry gone up in vain. Sir W. Mansfield will not stir a finger to write one word on their behalf. The Secretary for War refers them to the Secretary for India, and the latter refers them back again to the Indian Government. "The barbarians drive us into the sea, and the sea casts us back upon the barbarians." Red-tape has completed its circle, and a few gentlemen of long and tried service already find themselves the poorer by hundreds of pounds.

It is cold comfort to the sufferers in question to know that they are suffering according to rule, in view of the fact that for some of their non-combatant comrades the bands of red-tape have been less tightly drawn. The medical officers for instance, who have no honorary titles, receive according to their years of service the full pay and allowances of subalterns, captains, or field officers. Riding masters also are entitled to draw the full allowance of their relative rank. A difference may indeed be alleged between relative rank which carries no title, and honorary rank which does carry a title; but in the case of riding-masters no such difference, we believe, exists. And what if brevet rank in the Indian army brings the officer no increase of pay? Such a rule is in itself, we think, a manifest injustice which ought to have been remedied long ago. Besides, these paymasters are not in the Indian army, albeit drawing Indian allowances. If Royal warrants have any force at all with English regiments serving in India, they should be applied impartially to all concerned. We cannot see on what principle of justice paymasters in India should be shut out from the benefits of a rule which lets in riding-masters. It is only fair that the increased pay which all sections of the British army draw on Indian service should be dealt out according to War Office usage, rather than Indian. To our thinking there can be no middle course between total rejection of a Royal warrant and its uniform application. And the paltry saving of a few hundred pounds a year is dearly purchased by what many people must regard as a breach of faith with a small but deserving body of public servants, whose efficiency is best secured by fair treatment and high pay. If Sir W. Mansfield will make no sign, let the home authorities act on their own good inclinations, and redress a real grievance without more delay.

ENGLISH APATHY ON EASTERN QUESTIONS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is curious to remark what little interest the prospect of a campaign in Hazara has awakened in England—how infinitesimal has been the excitement felt by the British public concerning it. It is enough that the matter concerns India, and everyone knows that India is the "B. P.'s" aversion and *bete noir*. Can any good—or interesting—thing come out of Galilee? So the stout party known as the "B. P." only suspiciously buttons his pockets up a little tighter as he hears the news, and changes the subject as soon as possible.

How different was his conduct at the commencement of the Abyssinian Expedition! Hope and fear then alternately thrilled through his well-fed frame, and by turns blanched or flushed his rubicund visage. At one moment agitated with doubt, he found expression for his feelings in repeated leaders of despondent tone in his favourite *Times*; at another, when success appeared

imminent upon his efforts, to Poëms of frantic joy instead resounded through successive pages of the leading journal. "Own Correspondents," in reckless squadrons, rushed wildly in the van of Sir R. Napier's column, and despatched home at frequent intervals those long histories of the proceedings in camp which we all so devoutly devoured and enjoyed at the time. But now—*comment nous avons changé tout cela!* Although the dead season of the year is in full sway, and the *Thunderer*, together with the other dailies, is constrained to set before his readers a bill of fare, which, for insipidity and qualities of an indigestible nature, has been rarely, if ever, known to be equalled even by the oldest inhabitant—the fact that a campaign in India, on an extensive scale, leading possibly to important results, has been quite on the cards, has only forced one languid leader droned in a monotone from the Jupiter of the press, and (with one exception) but a few faint and colourless remarks from the other journals. We do not mean to imply from the foregoing however that the interest of England in Abyssinian affairs was on the whole excessive or overstrained; we only wish to be understood to say that the aspect of matters on the frontiers of India demands greater attention than it receives, and that the contrast between the attention paid to it and that conceded to the doings in Æthiopia a year ago is too great and too marked with reference to the relative importance of each. Even if the gale upon the waters of the Upper Indus has already blown over as the telegrams declare—still, in that case, our indifference to the subject came too early; for no one can doubt but that the force of ten thousand picked troops placed in battle array under General Wilde, at so serious an expense to the State, was so placed, in face of some eventuality of an important nature, of which the public is not yet fully cognisant, and that if the contingency alluded to has not arisen, and the probability of its doing so has been decreased for the present, so as to render advisable the disbanding of General Wilde's army—that fact does not remove the gravity of the past situation, or excuse our fellow-countrymen's insouciance in presence of a danger which was then possible. And after all, these Indian difficulties are closely connected with those of an Imperial nature, and not remotely with the interests of the British taxpayer himself. Say, for instance, that the Hazara campaign were *not* yet at an end, and that General Wilde's advance would be continued, who can foresee or limit the results of his expedition? One thing leads to another. The rectification of the frontier might have been decided upon for instance, leading either to a rupture or a closer alliance with the present ruler at Cabul. Both or either of these events might have been brought indirectly about in consequence of a semi-conscious fear of Russian intrigues on the part of our Government; for, disguise it as we will, the country of the Czar is already beginning to exercise some influence upon our situation on the North-west frontier of India, and every one knows that if ultimately we should be brought into collision with it, it is the British taxpayer and the British taxpayers' pocket that must inevitably suffer.

Such considerations as these then should surely be sufficient to awaken in England an interest more commensurate with the importance of the foreign policy of India in general, and the episode lately taking place in the Black Mountains of Hazara in particular, than is generally felt; nor should the feeling that our great dependency is far-off—that "it is a far cry to Lochawe," deter us here at home from realising the connection that undoubtedly exists between India's safety, the security of our English hearths, and the prosperity of our English money-bags.

Correspondence.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In continuation of my last letter, will you allow me to say, that if further proof be needed of the injustice of putting the extra pension given by Government to induce senior officers

to retire in the scale against the compensation promised them for the loss of their regimental bonus, I beg to call your attention to the fact that Government benefit largely by the retirement of those officers who accepted it? As a case in point: If I had remained in the service, I should now be in the receipt of £950 per annum (this even as a field officer doing general duty, on which roll there is already a surplus), and should have been entitled in a year or two to my off-reckonings, which would have enabled me to retire with a pension of about the same amount, instead of my present one of £500; consequently, in this instance, the *liberality* of Government constitutes its own reward—namely, a saving of £450 per annum; proving, I submit, a sufficient object for giving a small extra pension without, as an *after thought*, irrelevantly throwing in our lost bonus as a makeweight. Nominally, I am in receipt of an extra pension of £150, my real gain (as I before stated) being £60 per annum; this fact I fully explained to the Bonus Committee in Calcutta.

Being, as regards promotion, one of the unfortunates of the army, having been twenty-two years a subaltern, and then having to purchase my company whilst on consolidated allowances, and having only had one death-step during a service of thirty-one years, I could not be mulcted, like many other officers, on the score of advantages gained by promotion, so the Committee, in my case, went on another tack. "You have no claim, as the amount of your special annuity (£60) so far exceeds the payments made by you *if* converted into an annuity."

Now, I put it to you, Mr. Editor, would any man have been selfish enough to sink principal, intended as a provision for his wife and family, in an annuity, of which his death might deprive them at any moment? In the name of common sense, then, why should this *far-famed* committee arrogate to themselves the right of supposing such an act of insanity on my part, it being about as reasonable a supposition as the old one—"If ifs and ans were pots and pans"? "Drest in a little brief authority" they have done their utmost to blight the future of their brother officers; but it is not with them we have to do.

Our eagle takes a higher flight. Our present failure in obtaining justice is based on the rules so ingeniously but tormentingly framed by Lord Cranborne, that they gave with one hand what they took away with the other. We trusted to find in them some kind of adjustment of our claims. After the noble lord's statement in Parliament "that interest would neither be allowed *for* nor *against* us," and by his computation (also stated in Parliament) of the sum the redress of our grievances would cost the Government annually for several years, I should like the authorities to be questioned as to the disbursement of this money, for I have as yet not heard of any officer receiving compensation!

I expended £1,300 in purchasing out my seniors, in various sums extending over a period of thirty years. Had Lord Cranborne's promise been carried out in its integrity I should certainly have received the money I actually paid, as any disinterested accountant would have considered the loss of the interest sufficient; as with the principal it would have equalled the sum of which the amalgamation deprived me, namely, £3,500. I have made a rough calculation, and find that compensation to officers on the Bengal side would be but a trifle to the Government, whilst the loss to many of us, who have no private means, is simply *ruination*—not only to ourselves, but, what we hold dearer, the future of our children.

When the Bill for the amalgamation was introduced by Lord Derby, as Prime Minister, to the House of Lords, he explained that we should have reserved to us "*all the rights, privileges, and expectations*" we were led to form at the time of our admission into the service; foremost amongst these "privileges and expectations" ranked our regimental bonus; it is to these promises we must appeal, and when our case is laid before, and fairly and generously discussed by the new Parliament, I feel assured we shall meet with that justice from the hands of our countrymen which "if slow is sure." Our wrongs are not imaginary, and possessing that indomitable spirit of an Englishman which, though repulsed, returns again and again with vigour to the attack, I shall, whilst life lasts, until our cause is won, prove myself respectfully, but earnestly,

A STRUGGLER FOR REDRESS.

FROM ALLAHABAD TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Having recently travelled with my family from the North-West Provinces through Central India to Bombay,

it gives me pleasure to furnish the information required by "H. B." and others about to proceed to Northern India.

The train leaves Allahabad in the cold weather about 6.15 A.M. and arrives at Jubbulpore about 7 P.M., halting about twenty minutes for refreshments at Sutna, the half-way station, and as there is only one line of rails it remains until the train from Jubbulpore passes. The whole line is 227 miles. At Jubbulpore there is an excellent hotel, styled the Residency Hotel, with good accommodation and moderate terms. Jubbulpore is 161 miles distant from Nagpore, and as the line between the two places will not be finished for two years, the journey must be done by carriage or bullock dawk. But the road is magnificent, being well bridged and macadamised throughout, barring two places—viz., at the Nerbudda, five miles from Jubbulpore, and at Kamptee, over the Cunar River, ten miles from Nagpore. But over both rivers good ghauts have been made, and there is no delay in crossing, as they contain but little water in the cold weather. At Nagpore there is a good hotel, kept by a native named Nuttoo. For the journey Messrs. Howard supply good and roomy carriages, and to prevent disappointment and delay it is necessary to give ten days' notice. For a whole carriage, licensed to carry two inside and two out, Rs. 160 are charged. For this sum two ponies are given at each stage, and travel at the rate of about six to seven miles per hour. *En route* there are thirty-three stages, each stage being about five miles. Along the whole line of route there are good dawk bungalows, where travellers can now receive refreshments and shelter during the heat of the day. Thus:—

Jubbulpore to Dhona, 35 miles, dawk bungalow; Jubbulpore to Chuppara, 65 miles, dawk bungalow; Jubbulpore to Seonce, 85 miles, dawk bungalow; Jubbulpore to Korye, 106 miles, dawk bungalow; Jubbulpore to Deolapar, 124 miles, dawk bungalow; Jubbulpore to Kamptee, 151½ miles, dawk bungalow; Jubbulpore to Nagpore, 161 miles, Hotel.

The country in many places is very hilly, and to reduce the steepness of the road immense cuts have been made. By these grand cuttings, in which great expense and labour have been incurred, the heights of the passes have been greatly reduced. The worse passes are the Selwa Pass, which has a rather steep ascent from the twenty-fifth and a-half to the twenty-seventh mile; the Guneshgunge Pass, which has a descent from the fifty-third to the fifty-fourth mile; the Ghoonga Pass, which has an ascent from the fifty-ninth to the sixtieth and a-half mile, and a descent from the sixty-first to the sixty-third mile; and the Korye Pass, which has a descent from the one hundred and fifth to the one hundred and sixth and a-half mile. In macadamising the road trap rocks have generally been employed, but in many places great masses of rose-coloured quartz are seen, which, when mixed with other binding materials, forms a magnificent road. By the civil authorities of the Central Provinces, represented by Mr. G. Campbell, servants have been appointed to all the bungalows, who are a great accommodation to travellers, particularly to those who, like myself, have families to provide for. Parties ought to halt during the heat of the day, and if this be done, the journey can easily be accomplished in two nights.

The train leaves Nagpore for Bombay at 7.45 A.M.; halts at Bhosawul at 7.8 P.M. for half-an-hour, to allow passengers to get dinner, &c., and reaches Bombay the day following at 11 A.M., the distance being 519 miles. *En route* several ranges of mountains are traversed by the rail, and the works there exhibited are on a scale of grandeur and magnificence not surpassed by any railway engineering works in the world. The whole distance from Allahabad to Bombay is 907 miles. From Allahabad to Delhi the distance is 389 miles; and from Allahabad to Calcutta 629 miles.

The expenses of the journey are as follows:—

From Allahabad to Jubbulpore, per train, 1st class...	£2	2	9
Carriage from Jubbulpore to Nagpore ...	16	0	0
Nagpore to Bombay, per train, 1st class ...	5	1	3
Allahabad to Delhi, per train, 1st class ...	3	13	2
Allahabad to Calcutta, per train, 1st class ...	5	18	2

During this month the railway was to be opened up to Saharunpore, and in December to Amballah. In eighteen months more there will be an open line from Calcutta to Lahore—a line of upwards of fourteen hundred miles. W. J.

Bath, Oct. 22, 1868.

INCREASE OF CHAPLAINS' SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—There is a Government notice in your paper of September 30 last, page 973, regarding the salaries of the Church

of Scotland chaplains. Can you kindly inform me when the salaries of senior chaplains on the *Madras* and *Bombay* establishments was raised to Rs. 800 per month? When I left India in February, 1867, we received Rs. 700 per month, and had petitioned in vain to be put on an equality with our Bengal brethren; moreover, I can find no notice of this increase of salary in your paper.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Oct. 16, 1868.

A SENIOR CHAPLAIN, Madras.

[The increase was sanctioned by a financial despatch from the Secretary of State to Government of India of June 14, 1867, No. 227.—Editor *A. I. M.*]

INCOME-TAX DEDUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—You will oblige a great number of your readers by inserting the following queries in your paper, or by replying to them in your notice to correspondents.—Yours faithfully,

Oct. 17, 1868.

Z. Z. Z.

Query 1.—Are retired officers of the old company's army "who reside out of Great Britain" liable to pay income-tax on their retired pay or pension? If not, kindly quote regulation or order under which they may claim a refund of tax already deducted.

Query 2.—Would officers to whom income-tax may be returned become liable to pay in arrears (or *in prospectu*) income-tax on the scale charged in India? If so, the exemption here would be no desirable boon.

Query 3.—Are officers whose pay or income comes below Rs. 2,000 (*i.e.*, £200) per annum exempt in India from this tax, or from any portion thereof?

[The income-tax is always deducted, but the amount can be recovered by applying to the Income-tax Commissioners at the India-office. Query 2 we have not the means of answering. With regard to Query 3 we believe that for incomes under £200 the tax is reckoned on what remains over £60.—Ed. *A. I. M.*]

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPOOTANA.

The *Englishman* opines that nothing could show more clearly than Lieutenant-Colonel Keatinge's "Report on the Administration of Rajpootana" that, whatever may be the merits or demerits of native rule, the present condition of most of the native States is such as to afford grounds for the most serious apprehension. British interference, whatever good it may have effected in other respects, has developed elements of incongruity in the body politic which threaten its violent disorganisation at no distant period. Now that the British Government performs the functions of an international policeman between the States, that community of interests which the force of circumstances formerly served to maintain between the feudal nobility and their sovereign chiefs no longer exists. Having no longer any common foes, they have become mutual foes, for all their interests subordinate to that of self-preservation, of which we have relieved them, are antagonistic. Restrained to a great extent by the control we exert from displaying this enmity in open hostilities, that control yet leaves one side at least altogether free to indulge it in a manner none the less real because mainly passive. The chief has no means of maintaining his power over the nobles, because, while he has not learned to adopt constitutional measures, he is prevented from using force for the purpose. "The violent means," says Colonel Keatinge, "by which in by-gone days they maintained their power, would now cost them their thrones, and, as a rule, they have taken no steps towards substituting well-organised and respected judicial tribunals for the fire and sword with which they formerly enforced obedience." But we may well ask, what judicial tribunals would be likely to secure the respect of powerful and semi-savage barons, who, Colonel Keatinge admits, will not permit a civil functionary of their chief to enter their estates otherwise than as a traveller on sufferance, who will respond to no calls for statistics, and who do not even acknowledge his civil criminal jurisdiction. The consequences of this absence of all responsibility, and immunity from all punishment, may easily be imagined. Numbers of the nobles "maintain bands of plunderers, who, in return for the protection given, are always ready for an emergent service. Trade is trammelled by every conceivable exaction by which a small present profit can be made, and the cultivators and poorer classes are degraded to the condition of serfs." Yet the British Government holds these chiefs responsible for robberies, expects them to promote railways, and makes the condition of their ryots the subject of friendly admonition, as long as it is tolerable, and of punishment or confiscation, when it becomes intolerable. For our part

we are convinced that short of confiscation there will soon be but two alternatives open to us to pursue. We must either give the native chiefs more liberty to work out their own ends in their own way, or we must assume all their responsibilities, and carry our interference into the minutest details of internal administration. The former course is next to impossible, the latter would convert them into useless and expensive puppets.

HOW TO ACCLIMATISE EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

The *Madras Times* holds that every possible care is taken of the European soldier in India with two exceptions. One is, in the gradual acclimatisation to the heat, and the other is in the matter of bounties. Experience teaches us that a gradual acclimatisation to heat is pleasant and wholesome. For instance, a year on the Neilgherries, or at Bangalore, on first arrival in this country, is an agreeable introduction to the heat to be expected in the plains. If we compare India as a whole, and, perhaps, not unjustly, to a Turkish bath, these sanatoria may be considered as the moderately heated rooms, through which we must eventually pass to the bath itself. To walk straightforward, and without a rest, from the cold atmosphere outside into the steaming sanctum of a Turkish bath, is to commit an act of great personal discomfort, if not of absolute torture. To approach the hottest portion of the establishment by degrees is a very different matter, and may be performed with pleasurable sensations. So in India the violent change to the recruit from the sea-breeze on board the *Serapis* or the *Crocodile* to the hot winds of Kamptee, all in the space of a few weeks, must, we think, prove highly injurious, and calculated to produce those frequently dangerous bowel complaints that in former years were embraced in the generic name of "Griffin's Colic." We cannot see why India should not have depots for European troops as well as England. We conceive that the proposal is at least worthy of a fair trial. We would, for instance, establish a European depot at Bangalore for all the European troops in the Madras Presidency. A better and a more healthy station might probably be found, as the plan worked, but Bangalore would be very well for the present. To this depot might be sent all draughts from England for, let us say, six months, or a year if possible; such a period of Bangalore service being, we presume, sufficient to acclimatise new arrivals to the heat of such stations as Madras, Bellary, Kamptee, Secunderabad, &c. As a consequence of our proposal, we would reduce depots of regiments on the Indian roster in England by one half, and in fact give to regiments on Indian service two depots, one in Great Britain and one in India. The transfer is easy, from the English depot to the India depot, whether the latter is formed at Bangalore, at Mahableshwar, or the Himalayals. We would only select as a place for a depot in each Presidency a climate sufficiently warm as to gently inure recruits into the heat they must eventually encounter. A brief article, such as the present, affords us no space in which to enter into details of such a scheme. At some future opportunity we may revert to the subject; at present we can only broadly state the broad basis on which we would found a plan of gradual acclimatisation for our European soldiers, feeling convinced that if some such idea were acted upon, and if "bounties" of every description were to be at once and for ever placed under proper restrictions, the general health of the soldier might be greatly improved, and much money saved to the Government and the public.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

The *Englishman* congratulates the Government of India on their determination to establish Savings' Banks in every district. The experiment is one which ought to be tried; but at the same time we are by no means sanguine of its success, at least as far as natives of the country are concerned. Supposing them to have the most perfect confidence in the Government, we are not aware of any large class of natives who feel the want of a means of investment for their money. Among the agricultural classes a ryot who manages to accumulate a few rupees can, if he is inclined to be speculative, find a ready investment for it at a high rate of interest in his own village. He turns money-lender on a small scale. A considerable number of ryots of the better class so employ their money very profitably with almost perfect safety. These men would certainly not bring their money to the Government Savings' Bank for the inducement of five or even ten per cent. interest. If, on the other hand, it is expected that the sums now spent in gold and silver ornaments will find their way to the Savings' Banks, we do not share in the expectations; for if these ornaments were readily dispensed with, there are existing opportunities of investment much more tempting. Moreover, it is a long way for most ryots to have to go to the district treasury to deposit a few rupees, and they will feel themselves a long way from their money after the deposit has been effected. To give the Savings' Banks any chance of success there must be one at least in every Pergunnah. If there should be any depositors at all under the proposed system they will probably belong to the Town population; among men who have become so long disconnected from the country and the agricultural classes, and from all interest in or knowledge of agricultural concerns, that practically the opportunity for investment we have described does not exist for them. They, however, are not a large class; and we doubt whether even they will to any extent become depositors. One has only to

look at the class with whom we are brought most in contact, that of domestic servants, and observe what the thrifty among them do with their surplus money, to see how very insignificant is the inducement held out by the Savings' Banks. They have no difficulty in finding among their own class borrowers at an anna per rupee per mensem.

A SURE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* points out that if France finds it worth while to promote a direct connection with America, upon whose mainland she has not a single possession, and off whose coasts she has a direct interest only in a few fishing isles in an inhospitable climate, how much more ought England to find worth while the establishment of direct communication with the East. France, the continent itself, has no interest in America compared with ours, which stretches from Alexandria through all the lands and seas, as far eastward as the mouth of the Peiho and the northern waters of Japan. The possible benefit, independently of commerce and trade, which France and the continent may derive from America, is almost entirely contingent and speculative. But the stake, direct and indirect, which England has throughout the East, is direct, constant, immense. Not only is there the vast commerce—the cotton of Bombay, the opium of Calcutta, the gold of Australia, the silk and tea of China, the produce of the great valleys watered by the Indus and the Ganges, the safety of all which traffic has to be guarded; but there are political liabilities so extensive and imperative, so nearly touching our existence as an empire, that no State in the world can show a status like that we occupy, or pretend to be our rivals in responsibility and power. At any moment we may be involved in war, not only with a European nation, but with one or more of the countless tribes of men which destiny has placed under our influence or control. We may have troubles in our own wide circuit of immediate dominion; we may have quarrels beyond its pale; we may meet face to face some sudden emergency demanding prompt treatment, but requiring aid from home for its ultimate settlement. Yet, knowing well that swiftness and certainty of communication is an essential of safety under the new conditions of the world, we are content to allow our readiest lines to remain in the hands of nations any one of whom, or the whole of whom, might in a week be our bitter foes. At this moment the Indian Government cannot send a swift word to London without the sufferance of Persia, Turkey, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France. To the list of possible hostile Powers it is now proposed to add Russia, the very nation above all others which may be the most interested in blocking the wires. Yet, oddly enough, Colonel Goldsmid thinks the fact that a Siemen's line through Russia is to be established ought to destroy the "popular objection" that telegraphic communication with India will be in the hands of one or two European Powers. We are puzzled to see how the construction of the new line invalidates the popular objection. A line of cord is only as showy as its weakest part, and a line of telegraphic wire comes under the same rule. Now the weakest parts of existing lines are Persia on one sides and Belgium and France on the other. It is true that we might protect the Persian part of the line, but in the event of a European war the lines through France and Belgium might be useless, except on the unlikely hypothesis that we are always to be an active ally of the French Emperor. At any moment the Eastern question may break out in a form involving us with more than one European nation, and assuming that Persia can be thoroughly controlled, we should have to rely upon the precarious route by Constantinople and the Hague. Are we justified in placing our Empire in the East upon the peril of such a chance? If that question can be answered in the affirmative then Colonel Goldsmid is right. But what statesman would dare to answer yes, to our interrogation? No doubt the force of the objection is mitigated by the proposed establishment of the new line, because it is possible to conceive of a war in which we should not have Russia for a foe; but recent events on the Danube—Russian preparations for the contingency of a war on the Rhine—show that the quiescence of Russia in such a conjuncture is eminently unlikely, while it is manifest that any move of that Power towards the Bosphorus must bring England into the field. And all the time that we are satisfied with makshifts, the geographical conditions conducive to our imperial sway have furnished us with a means of taking at least one more measure to preserve it. We are still the greatest naval Power in the world, and still possess unexhausted means of increasing our force afloat. There is no limit virtually to the navy which we could place on the seas to guard the great lines of communication and uphold the honour of the flag. Moreover, the courage and foresight of our ancestors have secured for us posts along the open waterways, studding the oceans with places of strength and reservoirs of power. Between England and Egypt we have two first-class fortresses, and what is of more moment, two depots and arsenals, where fleets can take shelter or refit, and where immense resources can be stored up. The right of way through Egypt cannot be taken from us, if we are true to ourselves and make a right use of our means; and from Suez to the continent of Ind no power exists which can dispute our control. Why is it, then, that, except as avowed makshifts, do we desert our own element, and take the telegraph wires through foreign lands? Why do we not submerge a line from England to Lisbon, from Lisbon to Gibraltar, and from Gibraltar through Malta to the Nile? What has become of the old imperial spirit that we

depend on foreign Powers for an advantage which we ought to hold by our own right? True it may be said that a line from England to Gibraltar would lie within reach of France and Spain, and run risk of being cut; but surely this is an odd argument in the mouths of those who counsel continued dependence upon, and run their wires actually through the lands of foreign, and it may be, hostile Powers. It could not be so easy to break a deep sea line as it is to stop a land line, and while the risk in the former case is contingent, in the latter it is certain. We will not assume to judge of the motives which prevent the adoption of a direct British telegraph from England to the East; but we are sure that no European of the first-class would put up with the expedients doing duty for a satisfactory and safe communication between the home of our empire and its great Eastern dominions. At least we might have a cable from Gibraltar to Alexandria and from Suez to Bombay, a measure which would diminish the peril which now overhangs our communications. The British Government has just adopted a scheme giving it the command of the home lines. Let the operation of the Act be extended, and let the Home Government, in connection with the Government of India, assume the duty of providing prompt, swift, direct, and secure communication with the seat of British power in the Eastern world.

ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.—According to the *Indian Daily News* it has been ruled by her Majesty's Government, in order to allow civil servants to draw absentee allowance in England, that a certificate of substantive appointment, period, and nature of leave, and date of its commencement, should be granted to them on temporarily leaving this country.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.—List of estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator-General during the month of August, 1868:—

Bartlett, Arthur Nelson, late a British subject trading at Delhi, and other places in the North-West Provinces and Punjab.
Burgess, Henry, late a sergeant and master tailor of H.M.'s 55th Regt.
Chadwick, John Richard, late a platelayer in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.
Conlan, John, late record-keeper in the English department of the High Court, Agra.
Crossman, Francis Geach, late a lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Infantry.
Falcon, R., late extra assistant commissioner of Durrung.
Finch, Arthur, late a contractor residing at Furruckabad.
Gosling, Charles, late a lieutenant in H.M.'s 60th Rifles.
Hirons, John Guthridge, late superintendent of the Press of the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India.
Jolley, W. J., late mate of the Government schooner *Charlotte*.
Niven, George, late a sergeant in the Bombay Sappers and Miners.
Parlby, Brook Samuel Bridges, late a captain in the Bengal Staff Corps.
Trevelyan, John Frederick, late a lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps.
Volkers, G. H., late an inspector of police at Shahjehanpore.
Wyse, E., late a probationary pilot in the River Mutlah.
N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-mentioned estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, Officiating Administrator-General.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.—The number of commercial or private messages transmitted along the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph in August last was 2,276, in addition to which there were 71 Government despatches. The number of messages from Great Britain via Turkey was 769, and via Russia 191; in August, 1867, the numbers were, respectively, 655 and 71. The mean time occupied in the transmission of messages via Russia, between Great Britain and India, was considerably less than the time occupied in the case of messages via Turkey. With regard to those via Russia the following are the figures:—Longest time, 5d. 15h. 28m.; shortest do., 0d. 10h. 53m.; mean do., 2d. 8h. 27m. This shows a considerable improvement as compared with the figures for the same month in 1867, which are—longest 9d. 16h. 11m.; shortest, 0d. 21h. 4m.; mean, 3d. 4h. 24m. The time taken in transmitting telegrams via Turkey will be seen from the following:—In August, 1868, longest time 10d. 1h. 56m.; shortest, 0d. 13h. 28m.; mean time, 3d. 23h. 6m.; in August, 1867, longest, 14d. 0h. 20m.; shortest, 0d. 3h. 46m.; mean, 3d. 14h. 52m. The following shows the mean time, in the case of both routes, for thirteen months:—

	Via Turkey.			Via Russia.		
	3d.	1h.	52m.	3d.	4h.	24m.
1867.						
August	3d.	...	...	...
September	3	...	14	25
October	2	...	7	0
November	3	...	4	10
December	9	...	22	58
1868.						
January	6	...	9	46
February	4	...	9	39
March	7	...	16	18
April	14	...	0	32
May	8	...	2	5
June	2	...	23	55
July	2	...	8	20
August	3	...	8	27

Thus, in eight months out of thirteen the mean time by the Russian route has been less than the mean time by the Turkish route.

Bengal.

HAZARA.

The Bombay papers give the following telegram from Oghee September 29:—"The head-quarters of the British forces were established here yesterday. The 19th Regiment marched in this morning, and the 6th Regiment and 2-25th Royal Artillery, with mortars and rockets, will arrive to-morrow, by which time the force will be complete. The heat here has been great, but rain having fallen the air is cooler. The troops continue very healthy. The reported departure of Feroze Shah, with one or two followers, for Cabul and Bokhara has been confirmed. Most of the Hussunzaies and independent Swatees have submitted. The bulk of the Hindustanee fanatics are at their old head-quarters at Tunjoie, but a few of them are on the banks of the Indus. The plans for their future movements are apparently still undecided. The Salarzais are stated to be willing to submit to the British authorities."

The *Delhi Gazette* learns from an Oghee letter of Sept. 18 that the first brigade to move towards the Black Mountain is half a troop and half a battery of Artillery, the Hazara Mountain Battery, 1st and 5th Ghorkhas, 19th Regiment B.I., 2nd and 20th Regiments N.I. A correspondent of the same paper writes thus from Hazara on Sept. 20:—"The 6th Royals marched from Abbottabad to Maunserah yesterday, and the 20th Punjab Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Brownlow, from Maunserah to Khakee, en route to the Soos-sal Pass to relieve the 24th Punjab Infantry, which goes on to Oghee. The 3rd Sikhs arrived at Khakee this morning. The 9th Bengal Cavalry and two batteries of Artillery, E 19 and 2-24, are en route for Abbottabad. The 19th Foot, 16th Bengal Cavalry, and Renny's Battery are still at Khakee, and likely to remain there for some day yet. Everything quiet in front."

An Abbottabad letter of the 20th Sept. says:—"We are only waiting now for a mortar battery from Meer, which is expected here daily, for all the preparations to be complete. The 6th Royals marched last Friday for Maunserah. The 3rd Sikhs have also moved on, and Abbottabad seems comparatively silent and deserted. Two companies of the 77th remain here to garrison the station. It is a very small force for the purpose; but a deal better than any native regiment in my poor prejudiced opinion. You will have heard, perhaps, by this time, that the 77th, with the exception of the two companies here, are ordered to Kohat. The 38th and 20th Hussars are to hold themselves in readiness to march, but whither nobody seems to know; perhaps up the Indus to Umb and Durbund, so as to effect a diversion on that side of the Black Mountain, and assist the friendly Rajah of Umb. A force in that direction via Hurrepore and Torbela would be useful, or via Hloti Murdan and Yusufzai."

Indian Public Opinion hears from Hazara, Sept. 22, that the general feeling is that the independent Swatees want peace; many of their influential Chiefs are now with the Commissioner. The Akazaies and Chuggurzaies are at present for war; they will probably be assisted by the Hindustanees, who are said to be crossing the Indus, fleeing from the wrath of the Pope of Swat. Nothing definitely settled as to the forward move.—Sept. 23.—There is nothing of importance at the Agror Camp. The independent Swatees are sending deputations to camp to sue for terms. The Hindustanees across the Indus are said to be in flight before the Akhoond's levies, and are not attempting to cross the river as a body. Rain has reduced the temperature greatly. Camps very healthy.

The *Mofussilite* understands on excellent authority that the object of the large force now assembled in Hazara is to disarm the country, to compel the pugnacious inhabitants to convert their swords into ploughshares, and their pistols into peashooters; rather a difficult matter, we fear, to accomplish. It is to be hoped that arms will not be left with these warlike tribes, under the impression that they will be used pacifically; but after all it will not prove of much consequence, for considering that Delhi was thoroughly disarmed in 1857-58, and that percussion rifle caps could be purchased in a Bunniah's shop lately, our system of "disarming" cannot be so perfect as it should be. Besides it is a well-known saying that cannon, swords, and match-locks are indigenous to the soil of the Punjab, so that it will be but labour in vain to collect only what shows above the surface.

A letter in the *Pioneer* gives the following account of the origin of the late disturbance:—About three years ago it was decided to have a survey made of Hazara, and the North-West Frontier Revenue Survey party from Murree (Colonel Johnstone's) was ordered to make it. As this survey proceeded, false reports were assiduously spread about the district, stating that Government intended taking away the hilly tracts from the inhabitants, and giving them to wood and grass contractors. Hence, by the time the operations had extended to Upper Hazara the chiefs began to grow suspicious, especially Ata Mahomed Khan of Agror, whose valley few Europeans had yet visited. No hostile demonstrations were, however, made till April, 1867. Two subalterns, Scott and Smith, were then conducting operations between Pukli and Agror, when one night a sentry was shot within a few paces of their tents. The chief in whose village

the outrage was committed was heavily fined, but suspicion appears to have fallen on Ata Mahomed of Agror. The surveyors next entered Kaghan, and though at first annoyed by the chief, they managed to get along without molestation. Late in the season Colonel Johnstone himself entered Agror to carry on operations there, and the chief, though sulky and even insulting at times, was obliged to give such help as was considered necessary. But he took no pains to conceal his dislike for these operations; he further made himself, by his continued insolence and obstinate and repulsive manner, suspected by the civil authorities; and at length, when their forbearance was exhausted, the Deputy Commissioner went in July 1868 to Agror, and marked out a site for a police thannah. This the Chief still more resented; but it was too late to retract, and besides some check on his conduct had become absolutely necessary. So, in spite of his protestations and forebodings of evil, the necessary money for the thannah was sent under an escort of police to the village of Oghee, in Agror. The Deputy-Commissioner had but just returned to Abbottabad, when intelligence of the attack on the thannah arrived. He at once hastened out again with the 5th Gorkhas and Hughes's Mountain Battery, and was joined by some of the neighbouring chiefs and their retainers—among others by the young Chief of Umb. . . . The 2nd P.I. arrived on the 12th, and the force now began to act on the offensive. The enemy were attacked, routed, and driven with loss out of the village. The various survey parties were still in Kaghan, except Mr. Scott's, which was on the border of Ellahi, about forty miles from Agror, and between that valley and Kaghan. Here he was attacked, and only escaped after the retreat from the border by a steady march for two nights and a day through steep mountainous country and empty villages, for the passes to his right were nearly all occupied by the enemy. The other surveyors returned without molestation.

STATION TALK.

SIMLAH, Sept. 23.—Putting aside such little spurts—spurts of almost everyday occurrence—as that of the Amazais against the Umb villages the other day, an affair which might have occurred had there been no Hussunzai disturbances whatever, the probability is that the Trans-Indus tribes will give us no provocation. There is little question that the power and influence of the Akhoond of Swat are predominant over the majority of those tribes, and there is just as little doubt that the Akhoond has recently assumed towards us an attitude that is anything but that of active unfriendship. Indeed, the belief now is, as I have already told you, that while General Wilde is disposing of the Hussunzaies on one side of the river, the Akhoond will be found actively engaged on the other, scattering the fanatics of Sittana, his and our enemies, but hated by the Akhoond because of their being Wahabees. A rumour is just now prevalent on the frontier districts, and wears such an aspect of truth, that it has been flashed to Simlah, that the Sittana peoples are so well aware of the Akhoond's intention of attacking them, and so conscious of their own inability to withstand him, that many of them are preparing to cross over into our territory, with the view of throwing themselves on the mercy and protection of the British officials. This, however, your correspondent can only give as a rumour.

Sept. 26.—General Wilde's force will probably cross the frontier within less than a week. The 9th Bengal Cavalry, the last of the reinforcements, has arrived at Hurreepore, and there appears nothing likely to cause further delay. Simultaneously with General Wilde's onward move, British and native reinforcements will move west to Durbund on the Indus, to support the Khan of Umb, who with his Turnoulee tribesmen has, in defence of his own fief, as well as in concert with our forces at Oghee, proved himself a worthy descendant of the heroic Payudah Khan, his grandfather, who in the best days of Runjeet Sing contrived to preserve the independence of Umb and Turnoulee against the very best leaders—including the famous Hurree Sing—of that brave, astute, and rapacious conqueror. The present Khan, as was his father, is our feudatory; and most loyal fiefsmen, both father and son, have on all occasions proved themselves. The Khan has a force of about two thousand horse and foot of his own, and though he may not need our aid, it is as well he should be strengthened by British troops and levies; for Durbund commands an important Indus ferry, and the tracts of the Hussunzaies and Khan Kheyles (the foremost of the offenders against us) march, for some distance, with the boundary of Turnoulee. The troops now in Hazara, counting the reserves, number from 6,500 to 7,000 men. The delay that has taken place in bringing together this force has not been productive of any evil, and is considered by those most competent to form an opinion on the subject, to have materially tended to our advantage. There was no time lost in reinforcing the attacked or threatened frontier posts; troops were at once pushed up to Oghee (and similar advanced positions) from Rawul Pindee, the immediate reserve for Hazara. The posts were thus, without any delay whatever, made strong enough to defy any attack on them the offending tribes could possibly make. Thus, the new system of supporting threatening frontier posts, not by supports from other frontier posts, but by reinforcements from the organised reserves in the interior, has answered well in Hazara. The system is a new one; this is the first year of its adoption. It obviates the necessity hitherto felt of supporting

a threatened post by troops drawn from the next or neighbouring posts, a plan admirably adapted for extending the conflagration along the entire frontier. But the reserve at Rawul Pindee was but adequate to putting the Hazara border in a defiantly defensible condition. For an advance across the frontier, a stronger force, with a reserve in proportion, became necessary. Such a force General Wilde has now under him; but the delay which furnishing it has caused has been productive of excellent results. The commissariat and carriage arrangements are now so fully completed and organised, that when once the advance is made, there will be nothing to stop the rapid and irresistible progress of the columns to carry out whatever may be the designs of Government. Then the weather is now every day becoming more and more favourable for military operations, and our European troops are in no danger of having to succumb to the sun of the northern valleys of Hazara—a fierce sun until October has come round. And while, ever since the strengthening of the advanced posts, we have been so strong in Northern Hazara as to defy any offensive movements on the part of the enemy, the gradual arrival of reinforcements has convinced the tribes of our determination to secure retribution for their insulting attack on our frontier thannah, and, gradually, one by one, the Jirgahs or Councils of all the tribes which did not participate in the attack on Oghee are coming in, eager to secure exemption from any portion of the punishment they know is to be dealt out. Several councils of tribes have thus presented themselves at the camp of the Commissioner; the Tillee Syuds, the Hussunzaies, the Ullai, &c., &c., amongst the number. But the consequences of the formidable military demonstration which has been made are not confined to Cis Indus; the Akhoond of Swat, hitherto so often quoted as the source of much of the excitement on the Eusufzai border, has taken alarm at the possibility of the Swat valley being attacked from the passes of Bonere, as well as by the Mallikhand and Mora passes from Peshawar, and the result is that he is now most actively exerting himself to achieve for us some of our most desired objects. The Salarzai Jirgah of the Bonerewals is consequently on its way to Hoti Murdan, to know our wishes; while hundreds of Swatees, after having expelled the Wahabee fanatics from Mulka and Tanjoie, are hunting them up the Indus, evidently determined to rout them out of their country.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MR. E. CLIVE BAXLEY, the Home Secretary, was to leave India in October, on three months' privilege leave.

REWARD FOR GOOD SERVICE.—The Chief of Umb has been granted by Sunnud the title of Nuwab Bahadoor, in acknowledgment of his deceased father's services during the Mutiny and his own valuable assistance against the insurgents in Hazara.

WEATHER AT SAUGOR.—We are glad to hear that rain at Saugor has been tolerably plentiful. It rained heavily all the night of the 19th and all day and night of the 20th, and was still pouring when our correspondent wrote on the 21st.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 29.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Burrisaul, viz.:—Mr. Brown, Moulvie Dillawar Hossein Ahmed, B.A., and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nocoor Chunder Banerjee.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.—The following educational appointment has been made:—Mr. J. Platts, Assistant Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as an Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces, Northern Circle, until further orders.

LORD MAYO'S SUMMER ABODE.—The question of the annual migration to the Hills seems settled for the next year at all events. Lord Mayo has engaged Barnes' Court, formerly the Simla residence of so many Commanders-in-Chief, but lately desecrated by the "base uses" of the Adjutant-General's Office.—*Pioneer*.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners:—Mr. Hopkins, Major Searle, Dr. Macleod, Baboo Ram Chunder Mookerjee, and Baboo Mironjoy Roy. Mr. Hopkins to be also vice-chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Kishnaghur.

POLICE ALLOWANCES.—Under the provisions of Punjab Orders Nos. 149 and 150, of the 16th January last, Messrs. W. Haslett and P. Broadway, Assistant District Superintendents of Police of the 3rd grade, 2nd class, will draw Rs. 350 each per mensem, with effect from 1st August last.

THE MEINGOON MENGTHA.—On Saturday last H.M.'s steam-ship *Kwang Tung*, Captain F. Duncan, arrived from Port Blair with the Burmese Prince, the Meingoon Mengtha, whose presence in the Shan country for the last two years has been so great a source of vexation to the King.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 19.

ALLOWANCES OF PUNJAB ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—It is notified that in future a list will be published in the first or second *Gazette* in each month showing the names of assistant and deputy commissioners, &c., who become entitled to officiating allowances during the preceding month, and of those who have reverted to their substantive pay.

ARMSTRONG BREECHLOADERS.—It will interest many of our readers to know that it has been decided to arm all the artillery field batteries in India with Armstrong breechloaders.

DEATH OF MAJOR REVELEY.—We deeply regret to hear from Aden, under date September 4th, that Major W. Reveley, late Deputy Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, died at sea on the 30th of August. The *Mongolia*, on board of which Major Reveley was a passenger, left on the 15th of August.—*Englishman*.

SUTTEES IN THE RAJPOOTANA STATES.—The Government of India have under consideration the propriety of issuing stricter orders in the matter of Suttees occurring in the States of Rajpootana. This has become necessary in consequence of some of the chiefs having released persons concerned in a recent case of widow-burning.

TIME TO WRITE A BOOK.—An extension of leave for four months, without pay, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to Mr. W. W. Hunter, of the Bengal Civil Service, to enable him to complete a Dictionary of the Non-Aryan languages of India, on which he is at present engaged.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS IN ASSAM.—The following assistant-commissioners are vested with the powers of a magistrate in Assam:—Lieutenant M. O. Boyd, Kamroop; Captain Blathwayt, in charge of the Sub-Division of Golaghat, Sebsaugor; Lieutenant J. Butler, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

MOVEMENTS IN THE N.W. PROVINCES.—A large exodus amongst civilians of the North-Western Provinces is expected at the end of the cold weather. Mr. Spankie, of the High Court, goes home sick; his place will not be filled up, we believe. Two judges come down to Allahabad on 2nd November. The others follow in January.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 24.

A RAILWAY TO THE NEILGHERRIES.—The proposal to construct a branch of the south-west line of the Madras Railway to the foot of the Neilgherries—from Coimbatore, that is, to Kullar—seems to have met with the approval of the Government of India. The Government has forwarded the paper on the subject to the Secretary of State, "with the recommendation that this branch should be considered on its own merits, and independent of the general question of Railway extension in India."

WARRANT GRADE PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the warrant grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—Permanent—Sub-Conductor Patrick Leahy, to be Conductor; Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Routleff, to be Sub-Conductor, from 24th August, 1868, vice Conductor George Duncan, deceased. Temporary—Sergeant Edmond Hill, to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from 24th August, 1868, vice Acting Sub-Conductor Routleff, confirmed in that grade.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.—The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the following Assistant District Superintendents of Police with the powers of a magistrate, defined in section 6 of Act V. of 1861, within the limits of the general police district:—Mr. Charde, Lieutenant Nicholetts, Messrs. Smith, Jones, Christie, Ward, Stone, Turnbull, Kelly, Warburton, Holbrow, Mercer, Hatchell, Beattie, Marshall, Aldridge, O'Connor, Edwards, White, Teasdale, Allsopp, Haslett, Broadway, and Tronson.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers a committee for conducting the half-yearly examination of officers seeking admission to the Staff Corps:—Mr. C. W. W. Alexander, Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, President; Mr. J. Frizelle, Officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, and Mr. H. S. Cunningham, Government Advocate, members. The examination will take place on Monday, the 26th October, 1868, and following days.

SIR G. COUPER.—Our Judicial Commissioner, Sir George Couper, we are informed, has been offered a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council. We are glad to think that our little province will be so strongly represented by two of its highest officials in Council. Sir George is a perfect gentleman, and a thoroughly conscientious man. We have no doubt the best interests in Oude will find in him a most powerful advocate. Mr. St. George Tucker, we understand, is to occupy Sir George Couper's place as Judicial Commissioner.—*Lucknow Times*, Sept. 26.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Lieutenant J. F. Brough (doing duty with the Eurasian Battery), to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages, from the 16th October, 1868, to the 16th February, 1869, in extension of privilege leave; Captain Constable (doing duty 7th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from the 1st to the 15th October, in extension; Ensign Brookes, 1st Battalion, 5th Foot (2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 33rd Native Infantry), to Calcutta, from the 1st October to the 30th November, in extension, to study the native languages.

THE BRITISH BURMAN FRONTIER.—The establishment of police posts and patrols along the Shan and Karen borders has resulted in the complete suppression of the raids which were formerly so frequent along this frontier. With the lessening of gang robberies trade has increased, and well-established routes from the Shan and Karen country to Moulmain have been opened. This has resulted in giving a new impulse to the timber trade of the port. A considerable number of traders from Yunnan, and the independent hill tribes have found their way to Moulmain.

THE WEATHER AT JUBBULPORE.—A letter from Jubbulpore informs us that heavy rain has fallen there during the past week, and that, as the rapidly succeeding currents appear to be passing down from the North, the welcome bounty is doubtless being shared in by the length and breadth of Central India. The incalculable benefits which these showers will confer both on the crops as well as on the public health, provided of course they are adequate, are too manifest to require mention. But there is where our anxiety lies—in the insufficiency of the showers.

TRADE WITH LADAKH.—The Central Asian trade by Ladakh has been brisk this season. The export trade to the interior was insignificant up to the end of July, but few traders return home until later in the season. During the month of July merchandise valued at Rs. 17,880 passed through Leh. Half of this value was represented by Buzzazi cotton goods. The other imports of importance were spices and copper vessels. Only 20 maunds of Pushim, valued at Rs. 1,060 came, in. The export tea trade has been extremely dull: only 23 maunds, 23 ceers of the Lhassa brick tea have passed through. The exports amounted to Rs. 4,366.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The *Times of India* has reason to believe that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, intends to remain on the frontier throughout the cold weather season; and we are able to confirm the statement, already made public, that there was no difference between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief regarding the force to be employed against the frontier tribes. The presence of Sir William Mansfield at the scene of action refutes the notion which has been bruited abroad that Lord Napier of Magdala would take command of a strong army on the North-West frontier.

THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING "DATURA."—From Cuttack we have an observation which well deserves the special attention of all medical men. It is one which seems to show that the habitual smoking of *datura*, though apparently in moderation, leads to cerebral derangement of a very serious character. The case is that of a European, who had recourse to the drug as a remedy for paroxysms of asthma, which, it certainly relieved. Though always having enjoyed good health in other respects, this man became violently maniacal; and there seems little room to doubt that the *datura* was the cause. Natives, it may be observed, are firmly convinced of its action in this respect. As *datura* is a popular remedy for asthma, and one that has received the sanction of the medical profession, the question assumes considerable importance.

MAP OF TURKISTAN.—The Government of India has issued a new map of Turkistan, in four sheets, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Walker, Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The *Friend of India* describes the work as follows:—"It is an exquisite specimen of cartography by the photozincographic process, and is in all respects superior to the map of 1866, satisfactory as that was then considered to be. Colonel Walker has made use of the latest Russian surveys, up to the end of 1867, specially a map by A. Ilyin, St. Petersburg, received in India only last month. Colonel Walker's four sheets show the territories adjoining Russian and Independent Turkistan, as far as Meerut and Nynce Tal to the south, Meshed and Seistan to the west, Lake Balkash to the north, and Kuldja, Yarkand, and the Chinese Empire to the east. The map is on the scale of fifty miles to the inch."

LEGISLATION.—At the meeting of the Governor-general's Council at Simla on the 10th September, the Hon. Colonel Norman moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of her Majesty's native forces. He said that this measure would have been brought before the Council by the Hon. Major-general Sir Henry Durand, but for his unavoidable absence, and he (Colonel Norman) was authorised to state that the Bill had received Sir Henry Durand's entire concurrence. The bulk of the existing Articles was contained in an Act passed in 1861, but this Act had subsequently been amended twice—namely, by Acts V. of 1863 and XXVI. of 1865. Considering that the Act of 1861 had been passed not long after the suppression of the Mutiny, it was matter of surprise and satisfaction that so few changes of substance had been found necessary. Some such changes, however, were desirable, and it was thought better to embody them in an Act consolidating the whole law on the subject than to add a fourth to the three Acts in which that law was now contained. The Bill had been prepared with great care in the Military Department. It was then submitted to the Legislative Department, and hon. members would find that the opportunity had been taken, not only to improve the arrangement of this large and somewhat complicated body of military law, but also to make numerous verbal alterations which would have the effect of rendering more precise the description of the crimes punishable under the proposed Act. Care had been taken, however, to avoid falling into the error of over-technical particularity. The Bill would be accompanied by a statement of objects and reasons, which would afford the Council and the public full information as to all the changes of any importance which the Bill proposed to effect. The Bill was concurred in by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and careful attention had been paid by its framers to the communications on the subject which had been received from the Governments of Bombay and Madras. The motion was put and agreed to.

INSTALLATION OF THE RAJAH OF MYSORE.—The Maharajah of Mysore was installed with all due ceremony at noon on the 23rd of September. There has been a great desire on the part of his Court and subjects that this enthronement should be allowed during the present Dusserah, and sanction was accordingly given to the proceeding.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following civilians obtained furlough to Europe on m.c. under the new rules in September:—Mr. Dewes, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Julpigoree Division, for one year; Mr. J. C. Dodgson, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge at Jessore, for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave preparatory. The following officers reported their departure from India per steamship *Mooltan*, which was left at sea by the pilot on the 31st August:—Mr. Sutherland, C.S.; Mr. Adams, Bengal Police. The under-mentioned officers of the Telegraph Department, proceeding to England on special duty, reported their departure on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—Mr. Superintendent Blissett, 21st August, 1868; Mr. Superintendent Lane, 17th August, 1868; Mr. Superintendent Thompson, 1st September, 1868; Mr. Assistant-superintendent Burke, 15th August, 1868.

THE CROPS IN BENGAL.—The Board of Revenue's reports on the crops in Bengal up to the end of August give favourable accounts of twenty-seven districts. In Palamow the prospect is gloomy, in Malda, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, and Burdwan the outturn of rice will be short. In Hooghly the destruction is very great from the late inundation, but if the weather progresses well, the season will not be one of distress. In Howrah little produce is expected this year. In the southern portion of Midnapore great mischief has been done, and some distress in the cold weather is anticipated. Irrecoverable damage has been done over the greater part of the metropolitan country, the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. The rice crop will be a failure over two-thirds of the whole district. Preparations are set on foot on an extensive scale, and relief has already for weeks been in operation at one place.

"ETTU BRUTE!"—Amid all the honours and rewards that have been dealt with no niggardly hand for the Abyssinian Expedition, there is one class, and only one, which has been altogether overlooked. Considering the nature of the campaign, that there was really no fighting worth speaking of, and that the glory consisted in surmounting physical obstacles, the claims of the class to which we refer are especially strong, seeing that without their well-sustained efforts the successful results which rewarded the labours of the force could not have been sustained. We refer to the mules, and are glad to hear that in consideration of their eminent services her Majesty has been pleased to direct that on every anniversary of the fall of Magdala each is to receive an extra seer of gram. Descriptive rolls of the animals entitled to this distinction are to be made out in duplicate and forwarded through the "usual channels" to the War-office.—*Delhi Gazette*.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—We have already been prepared by our Simla correspondent for the painful accounts that are now reaching us from the North-West Provinces. The *Delhi Gazette* receives "reports of continued and increasing distress from all sides." Rain, as we have heard, has fallen at Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, but it did not reach as far as Agra. Villagers are there selling their bullocks for what they fetch, parting with them for a quarter of their value; and the scarcity is aggravated by the constant accumulation of people from distant districts, who flock thither, vainly seeking a land of plenty, where all is scarcity. Our contemporary states that a band of 400 the other day passed through Agra from Ajmere and Marwar. They said they were going on to the Meerut district, "to look for food." Rain has fallen in some districts during the last day or two, so that the prospect is improved.—*Times of India*.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—A despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 12th Aug., 1868, has the following remarks:—"Your Excellency in Council has determined to give the experiment of female education in India a fair trial, by assigning to each of the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay an annual sum of Rupees 12,000 for five years, for the establishment of Female Normal Schools in the three Presidency towns. Your Excellency in Council considers that, in a cause in which success so greatly depends on the exertions of the native community, the sum above mentioned constitutes an adequate contribution on the part of the State. I entirely concur in the views of your Excellency in Council, and approve of the proceedings reported in your despatch. I desire that the most careful attention may be paid to this experiment while in progress, and that I may from time to time be kept informed as to the results which may be achieved."

AN APPEAL TO LAW.—The Christian and only son of the late Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tadore, C.S., has instituted a suit to upset the will of his father, which grants to a nephew already enjoying an annual income of £20,000 a further sum of £40,000 a year. The claim of the son is equitable, and his chance of success is so considerable that shrewd Bengalees say the father must have, after all, wished to give his son the property while dying in the odour of Brahminical sanctity; for so good a lawyer would never surely have made a will contrary to English statute law, attempting to tie up or

influence the destination of his property for a century. If the will is upset the legacies to the University and several charitable societies, as well as to the idol, will be void, though the son may consider it his duty to carry out his father's wishes; but as the decision is sure to be appealed to the Privy Council, speculation is premature. For the next few years the lawyers will have the best of it.—*Friend of India*.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.—Under instructions from Government, the following orders are issued for the guidance of officers commanding British regiments returning to England, in substitution of general order No. 303, dated 30th December, 1867, which is cancelled:—When a regiment is under orders for England, and after the volunteering for other regiments has closed, all arms in possession in excess of the number allowed for the full strength of the corps are to be surveyed as laid down in Memo., dated 28th of May, 1867, of the Chief Inspector of Musketry, and returned into the nearest arsenal or magazine. Regiments will take with them to England the number of arms allowed for their established strength; all in excess of what are required for actual present strength being packed in arm-chests (which should be obtained by indent from the Ordnance Department in ample time beforehand), and taken with the regiments to the port of embarkation. Regiments will take with them to the port of embarkation the ammunition in pouch and the one set of accoutrements belonging to each man; all in excess being returned into the nearest ordnance store, before leaving their stations. On arriving at the port, and before embarkation, all ammunition in pouch, and such accoutrements as may have become in excess of actual strength, owing to casualties *en route*, are to be returned into store; arm chests being obtained for packing the arms which have so become in excess, as they must be taken with the regiments. Ammunition is provided on board her Majesty's Indian troop ships for the use of corps embarking on them.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers have obtained furloughs:—Lieutenant Southey, 10th Foot, to the Cape of Good Hope, for fifteen months; Second Captain Sexton, Adjutant Royal Artillery, Aden District, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Daubeny, 36th Foot, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, from April 28 to October 28, 1869, in extension; Lieutenant Brehon, 11th Foot, to Calcutta, for one month, from September 15, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation; Lieutenant Grimes, attached to the 9th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from September 1, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs; Assistant-surgeon Parsons, officiating in medical charge 38th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe (in cancellation of the leave granted on the 22nd July last); Major King, Commandant 13th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from October 20, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, for two years, on private affairs; Lieutenant Jones, Assist. Commissioner, Central Provinces, for two years, being entitled to furlough; Captain Mackesy, Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Division, Department of Public Works, Oudh, for two years; Lieut. Grimes, General List, Infantry, for two years; Surgeon-major Playfair, M.D., from Aug. 25; Assistant-surgeon Mayer, of the Madras Medical Establishment, for twenty months, on m.c.; Second Captain Thackeray, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Department Public Works, for two years.

BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society a communication was read from Captain Cole, the superintendent of Coorg, giving a description of the fine Cromlechs lately discovered in this country. These Cromlechs are generally under burrows, but sometimes also under large mounds covered with trees and brushwood, which had evidently been untouched for centuries. All the Cromlechs have square or segmental apertures, which the natives always point out as a proof that these structures used to form the abodes of the pygmy race. As urns are invariably found in these apertures, it is probable they may have been used for purposes of sepulture. Several antique-shaped urns and pots, composed of thick red and black pottery, apparently highly glazed, some four feet, and some tripods have been discovered. Rude iron weapons have also been found in the chambers. A brief account of the Kerahis, an aboriginal tribe in the hill tracts of Maunbhoom, by Mr. V. Ball, was also read; and an interesting account of the Aboo lion, which is now fast becoming extinct, by Dr. George King. An announcement was also made that a further instalment of the "History of Burmah," by Sir A. P. Phayre, in continuation of that published in the thirty-second volume of the society's journal, had been received. In that paper the author traced the history of the Burmah race from the earliest times to the arrival of the two sons of the King of Tagrung at the site of the present town of Prome. The national chronicles from that time proceed with the history of the monarchy established at Tuare Kheltara, to the east of Prome. In the present paper the author condenses the principal events of that monarchy, and of the succeeding dynasties of Burmah kings, which reigned at Pagan, on the Irrawaddy River, about 180 miles above Prome.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following leaves of absence were granted in September:—Mr. French, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kamroop, for three months; Lieutenant Grey, Assistant

Commissioner, Amballa, has privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 4th of September, 1868; Mr. Hawes, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, for one month; Dr. Shircore, Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, for six weeks; Mr. D'Oyly, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, for two months and eight days; Lieutenant-Colonel Rowlett, Deputy Commissioner, Western Doars, for one month; Mr. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Contai, for three months; Mr. Lance, Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is authorised to avail himself of the leave granted to him under those orders, from any date within one month of the 20th of September; Mr. Pughee, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazarebaugh, for three months, from the 11th of September; the leave to Mr. Coxhead, Assistant Magistrate of Magoorah, Jessore, to attend the examination for High Proficiency in Bengalee, to be held in October in Calcutta, is cancelled; Mr. DaBrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, for one month, from the 2nd of September; Mr. Wavell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, for three months; Mr. Lewis, Officiating Judge of Dinagore, for two months, from the 7th of October; Mr. Forbes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, for one month; Mr. Kemble, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, for two months, from the 14th of October; Mr. Ridsdale, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, leave for three months, from the 15th September; Mr. Gantzer, Accountant to the Hooghly River Division, three weeks, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Taylor, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, privilege leave for sixty days; Lieutenant Horsburgh, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, privilege leave for sixty days; Lieutenant Muir, Political Superintendent of Serhoi, three months, from 5th September; Mr. Venning, Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, has one month's privilege leave, from 28th September; Captain Jackson, Executive Engineer, 1st Allahabad Division, Public Works, one month, from September 27; Rev. F. W. Young, Chaplain of Sabathu, for one month; Dr. Jones, Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, two months; Lieutenant Paddy, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, 2nd Allahabad Division, two months; Rev. Joseph Spear, Chaplain of Meerut, two months; Captain Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Belaspore, two months; Mr. Wyer, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruck, three months.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21. Buckinghamshire, Pain, Glasgow; Gauntlet, Sutherland, London; He-cuba, Walker, —; Futtay Allum, Nacoda, Bombay.—23. Dominion, Nacoda, Aden; Rooparell, Jackson, —; Patricia, Stewart, London; Herald, Beckford, Boston; City of Perth, McKelvie, Glasgow; Univalled, Hedgcock, —; Phaulle Barry, Nacoda, Bombay; Calcutta, Sonny, London; Sea Queen, Cunningham, Madras; Himalaya, Greaves, Mauritius; Knight Errant, Derosy, London; Oriental, Gossin, Bombay; Canton Carpenter, Malhin, Zafuna; Poona, Napier, Mauritius.—24. Ticonderoga, Holland, Bombay; Pandora, Ankers, London; Sophia Joakim, Singer, Bombay; J. L. Hale, Blody, Newcastle; Serampore, Cawsey, Liverpool; Alice Ritson, Matches, Sunderland; str. T. A. Gibb, Mathewson, Hong Kong.—25. Str. Abyssinian, Baxter, Greenock.—26. Alexandra, Kelly, Liverpool; Natolia, Williams, Newcastle.—27. Mary Anne, Schifersparre, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Patricia.—Mr. Robert Caye Gent.
Per Calcutta.—Mrs. Bouchers, Mrs. Price, Miss Price, Masters George and Eugene Price.
Per Sophia Joakim.—Capt. Crang.
Per Ticonderoga.—Mrs. Holland and family.
Per T. A. Gibb.—Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Fletcher.
Per Pandora.—Mrs. Ankers, Miss Piccaithly.
Per str. Abyssinian.—Mr. Dickenson, Mrs. Luff, Miss Latimar, Master Anlar.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21. Manfred, Marguerite.—22. Glenroy, Cumberland.—23. City of Pekin.—24. Strs. Bengal and Pungab; Malabar, Lady Octavia, Green Jacket, Surrey. City of Calcutta, Isabel.—25. Str. Koina; Simla, Fazarabany, Persian Empire, Scimitar, Clifford.—26. Str. Ranzone; James Vincombe, Medea, Ashgrove, Natnoo.—27. Ellen Stuart, Comorin, Marine Minister Von Roou.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 8 to 94
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	...
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	95 to 95
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 109 ...	104 4 to 105
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	114 8 to 114
5 per Cent., 66-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	109 8 to 109

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 9-16
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 11-16	to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	Rs. each. 100 ...	102 to 105
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	180 to 169
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	174½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	7½ to 9 pm. ex div
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	575 to 580
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Do. (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	600 to 610
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.

Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Do. New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	197½ to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	25 to 30
East India Railway Company ...	218 ...	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25 to 30
Do. (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	213 ...	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	180 to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	117½ to 120
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	320 to 325
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	430 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	134 to 134½
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	100 ...	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	38 to 40
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	270 to 285
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	80 to 85 exdiv.
Screwery Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	500 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	115 to 120
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	0 16 3 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice ...	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	£0 17 6 to 1 0 0
Seeds ...	2 1 3 to 2 1 6	1 19 9 to 2 0 0
Jute ...	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Tamil language:—Capt. Dickinson, Staff Corps, Madras, passed the elementary test. On the report of the committee for the examination of assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the higher standard:—Messrs. J. Kelsall, J. Cameron, and J. B. Jones.

MILITARY CHANGES.—The Supreme Government have telegraphed to the Madras Government to send one cavalry and four infantry regiments to occupy Saugor permanently, and to relieve Bengal troops. The *Madras Times* thinks it probable that the Madras regiments now in the Bombay Presidency will be ordered to march immediately to the Central Provinces, and that the contemplated reduction of the local Madras army will be postponed.

GENERAL HAINES.—We learn from the *Madras Times* that Gen. Gregory Haines, brother of Gen. F. P. Haines, in command of the Mysore division of the Madras army, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to be guardian to the young Maharajah of Mysore, on an allowance, including house rent, of Rs. 3,000 per mensem. The gallant and lucky friend of Sir Stafford Northcote is sixty-two years of age. He was formerly in the Mysore Commission.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Military Secretary, and one aide-de-camp, has left Ootacamund for the western coast, with the view of inspecting the troops at Quilon, Cannanore, and Calicut, after which he will return to Ootacamund on the 7th proximo. The remainder of the head-quarter staff will remain in Ootacamund until his Excellency's return.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 28.

THE KEONGHUR DISTURBANCES.—The five companies of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, located at Perambore, consisting of four commissioned officers, five non-commissioned officers, and three hundred and eighty rank and file, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Gopaulpore en route to Cuttack, on the coasting steamer *India*, expected here on the 27th September; the Collector of Ganjam has been directed to provide carts for the conveyance of their baggage to Cuttack.—*Madras Times*.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence under the new rules:—Mr. Thomas, Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, for six months, on medical certificate; Rev. W. A. Liston, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Madras, privilege leave for two months, from the date of quitting his station. Mr. Thomas, Civil and Session Judge, of Calicut, for six months; Reverend William Alexander Liston, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Madras, privilege leave for two months, from the date of quitting his station.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Lieutenant-colonel Fulton, of the Staff Corps, is granted an extension for three months of the leave to Tasmania, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Montgomerie, 28th brigade Royal Artillery, from July 24 to November 24, in extension; Lieutenant Saxton, from July 28, 1868, to November 28, 1868; Lieutenant Sale, from July 24, 1868, to January 20, 1869, in extension; Lieutenant Lucas, 1st battalion 1st Foot, from September 1, or date of departure, for three months, to Neilgherries, on sick certificate; Lieutenant-colonel Smith, 36th N.I., from date of departure to December 31, to Poona, on medical certificate; Captain Miller, Staff Corps, attached to 16th N.I., from date of departure, to Madras, on sick certificate.

GOOD BREAD AT LAST.—By the ship *Art Union*, due here next month, the Government are expecting two baking machines, one of 20-horse power for the Madras Bakery, the other of 15-horse power for Bangalore. It is believed that by this machinery not only will ample supplies of good bread be obtained for the troops in garrison, but that there will be no difficulty in supplying the general public also to some extent. The bread manufactured by native bakers is often so insipid, gritty, and unsightly that the intention of Government to turn an honest penny by supplying the public with more wholesome food is very commendable. The bakers, whose occupation will be gone, should be left to the horrid doom of eating their own bread.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—The following officers are empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into criminal cases triable by the court of session or high court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of session or high court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose, viz.:—Messrs. Luttman-Johnson, assistant magistrate and collector, Nuddea; Vowell, assistant magistrate and collector, Jessore; Power, assistant magistrate and collector, Bheerbhoom; Kembel, officiating magistrate and collector, Sylhet, leave for two months; Forbes, assistant superintendent police, Hooghly, leave for one month; Lewis, officiating judge, Dinapore, leave for two months; and Wyer, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, leave for three months. The following assistant commissioners are vested with the powers of a magistrate in Assam, viz.:—Lieut. Boyd, Kamroop; Capt. Blathwayt, in charge of the sub-division of Golaghat, Sebsaugor; Lieut. Butler, officiating personal assistant to the Commissioner of Assam; Mr. H. A. C. Wroughton, to officiate temporarily as district superintendent of police, Kamroop. Lieut. Boyd, assistant commissioner of Kamroop, is vested with the powers to try cases under Act XIII. of 1859.

FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, m.c., under new rules:—Major Fairlie, 2nd in command and Squadron Officer 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, for two years, to embark from Bombay; Captain Campbell, 1st Wing Subaltern 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, for twenty months, and to embark from Madras; Lieutenant-Colonel Fulton, of the Staff Corps, is granted an extension for three months of the leave to Tasmania; Captain J. Creagh, 1st battalion 1st Foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Kirby, 19th Foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Captain Swinton, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe; Lieutenant West, Royal Horse Artillery, to proceed to England for the purpose of going through the long course of instruction in gunnery, commencing on January 1, 1869; Lieutenant Warren, Royal Horse Artillery, to proceed to England with a similar view, under orders from H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India. These officers will proceed in sufficient time to admit of their arriving home in December next, their services being available, if necessary, for duty with troops on the voyage.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.—Some of the gaps in the survey maps of the Madras Presidency are likely to be soon filled up. They seem to have been caused by the omission to survey tracts of Zemindary land and of Government waste land, excluded by the demarcation, as not likely to be taken up for cultivation for many years; and although the Board of Revenue consider that the maps as now prepared are sufficient for purely revenue purposes, it appears to them as in the highest degree unadvisable not to take advantage of the present survey to secure a complete map of each district. This, Colonel Priestley assures them, can be done now at a moderate cost, and without in any way impeding or delaying the Revenue and district boundaries have not yet been authoritatively laid down. In Salem, for example, the boundary with Mysore on the north and west is not yet fixed. In Tinnevely the same remark applies as regards the Travancore frontier, which is not even laid down on the maps in places where there is no dispute regarding it. The talook boundaries are not laid down, and where several Zemindaries are in juxtaposition, they, together with adjoining Government waste, appear as one block without any definition of their respective interior boundaries. In urging the board remarked that it "is needless to enlarge on the importance of the completeness of maps in a country like India, where the Government have so many interests in the land. The value of such information was insisted on by the Court of Directors in their letter in the Statistical Department, dated 23rd July, 1856, No. 2, and instructions given for supplying the omissions as Zemindary boundaries should be fully surveyed. At this present moment the area of the different districts is not accurately known, nor that of many of the largest proprietary estates. A good topographical map is an imperial necessity, and the board are of opinion that if this opportunity is neglected, the Government will have to incur a much larger outlay, the purpose." The Government fully concur with the board's views, and have requested the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey to submit proposals for carrying out their suggestion.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19. Victoria Bridge, Lawry, Mauritius; Calliope, Simmon, Mauritius; Belvidera, Abernethy, London; Jaffna, Meppen, Negapatam.—20. M. M. Peter, George Pollock, Henderson, Coconada; Clyde, Sewell, Coconada.—21. Sir George Pollock, Mate, Newcastle; Gloucester, Butcher, Calingapatam; Silvercraig, Currie, Coconada.—24. Nicobar, Billanay, Calcutta; Simon, Volk, Vizagapatam; str. Candia, Ward, Suez.—25. Ravensworth, Yeoman, Coconada.—26. Str. Himalaya, Lewis, Calcutta; str. Burmah, Gray, Rangoon.—27. Eastern Star, Curtis, Boston; Heroin, Nickerson, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gloucester.—Miss Lass.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. J. Roberts, Mr. Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mrs. Manson and three children, Mr. E. May, Dr. Graham, Mr. M. Ballock, Mrs. Smythe, Mr. J. S. Landy, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hughes, Mr. J. Wildes, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. Ranken, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. J. Hope, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. F. Ford, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. H. Escott, Mr. B. Coombes, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and two children, Mr. Wagstaffe, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. H. Winter, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. J. Clague, Mr. T. Hanson, Mr. Rathbone, R.E. For Rangoon.—Mr. McGaffie. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Shortt and two children, Miss Mark, Mr. Brown. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. Goldingham, Mr. Gantz, Mr. and Mrs. McGhee. From SUEZ.—Major Pigott, Mr. W. Snowden. From GALLE.—Mr. Hastings, Mr. Tingey.
Per str. Himalaya.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Dr. De Block, Mr. A. M. Shaw, J. Long, Mrs. Harcourt and three children, Mr. E. B. Foord, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden and two children, Mr. J. Gass, Mr. Irvine, Mr. P. G. Konnere. For Bombay.—Mrs. J. T. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Lovekin and child.
Per str. Burmah.—For MADRAS.—Sir Colley Scotland, Archdeacon Deatly, Major Gen. Faunce and Mrs. Faunce, Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Surg. Gamack, Asst. surg. Alexander, Capt. Sawbridge, Lieut. Cumming, Mr. O'Brien, Apothecary Nicholls, Asst. apothecary McFarlan, Mrs. A. Revell, Lieut. Herning, Mrs. Rolands, Miss Lindsdale, Mrs. Kearney.

DEPARTURES.

19. Valetta, Donkin, Coconada.—23. Roxburgh Castle, Dinadale, London; Victoria Bridge, Lawry, Coconada; Havering, Maxted, Coconada; Calliope, Simmonds, Calcutta.—24. Jaffna. Coconada; Canata, Rangoon; British Empire, London.—25. Naworth Castle, Hong Kong; str. Tynemouth, Calcutta.—26. Hotspur, Ganjam.—27. Star of Hope, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Farmer, and two children, Mr. J. R. Goodsir, Mr. C. G. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. J. Stardeland, Rev. A. Maye, Capt. J. Wilkinson, Mr. A. G. Smythe, Mr. R. L. Arathoon, Lieut. E. W. Samwell.

Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF AT REST.

Mahomed bin Kuleef, late Chief of Bahrein, is a fugitive and outlaw; his fort, war vessels, and ordnance are destroyed; the demands of the Bombay Government on Bahrein and its marauding ally Gunter, in respect of the plunder of the traders of Abbotabace, have been complied with to the full, and once more there is security for all henceforth in the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf. Such, in brief, is the result of the much-battled cruise of H.M.'s steamship *Vigilant*, which left Bombay about ten weeks ago, in response to a requisition for armed assistance made on this Government by Colonel Pelly, the British Resident of Bushire and Agent in the Gulf. The occasion for the request will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The said Mahomed of Bahrein, an old acquaintance of Colonel Pelly's—for the two had given each other much trouble aforetime—had fallen upon certain Banian traders and other peaceable "British subjects" of sorts, who mostly resided in the little maritime State of Abbotabace, and had fleeced them of goods and money to the tune of several lakhs. In this the brigand of Bahrein had been cordially aided by the neighbouring maritime chief of Gunter. These lawless proceedings, having a great tendency to become contagious, were regarded by Colonel Pelly with much anxiety, and he proceeded very promptly to demand that a stop should be put to them, and that reparation should be made to the sufferers. For the first of these demands Colonel Pelly's moral influence had sufficed; but to ensure restitution and prevention more weighty arguments were needed. These last that active officer would no doubt have applied at once to the case of Bahrein had it not been for an unlucky oversight on the part of those who should have equipped the *Sinde*, a small steamer of the Bombay marine, used by Colonel Pelly as a despatch boat. This vessel was duly provided with powder—sufficient, no doubt, to blow up the whole fort of Bahrein, but there were neither shot nor shell on board; in default of which Mahomed, the then successful rover, felt himself at liberty to defer acceding to the demand for restitution of spoil. Hence the Resident found himself constrained to pepper the Sheikh with remonstrances and threats, while weary months were consumed in tedious endeavours to obtain the aid of a Royal navy vessel, the whole squadron on this station being with the Commodore at Annesley Bay. For several months the requisition of the Resident in the Gulf, and, if we mistake not, those both of the Bombay and Supreme Government, were slighted by the naval authorities; and when Commodore Heath sailed away to his new station, on the coast of Africa, he gave a tardy intimation that a vessel should be sent when the season became suitable for operations in the Gulf. The Indian Government then supported Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in ordering Captain Brown, R.N., of H.M.'s *Vigilant*, to proceed to the Gulf, and all the business has been got through full two months before any ship would have been available under the regulations of the Admiralty.

Scarcely any details of the operations in the Gulf since the arrival there of the *Vigilant* are yet to hand. It is not likely there can be much interest attaching to them; but the general results, of which we have sufficient account, are very complete and satisfactory. All the demands of the Resident have been acceded to, and additional guarantees have been taken for the maintenance of maritime peace. To this end it was found needful to use force only against the Chief of Bahrein, whose defences and munitions of war were disposed of as already described. Nothing is said about Guntter. Probably he disgorged the Banians' piece-goods and ruppes before coercion could be applied. For anything that appears he may have joined with all the rest of the chiefs, who at last made common cause before the Resident, in denouncing Sheik Mahomed as the head and front of the offending. He it was, they all aver, who instigated the plunder and piracy, and as he had fled, refusing to meet Colonel Pelly, there was nothing for it but to take the word and bonds of those present that peace should be kept for the future. The chief men of Bahrein agreed that the Sheikh who had fled should be cast out henceforth, and that his brother and the leading chiefs should alone rule in the island. It remains to be seen how this arrangement will stand the test of those replies and protests which, in one shape or other, will some day be put in by the fugitive. Undoubtedly it was the best plan that could be adopted at the time, and we are inclined to think that the troublesome Sheikh was exceptionally fierce amongst the valiant or reckless tribes of the Gulf. There is reason to hope that commerce is now making its inherently pacifying influence felt in the Gulf, and that the thorough though tardily applied punishment inflicted on this turbulent chief will go far to reassure the traders and pearlfishers for a long time to come.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT.

The department of Public Instruction has now, by the labours of Sir Alexander Grant himself and his two predecessors, Mr. Erskine and the late Mr. Howard, been so well organised, that "good men and true," capable of carrying forward what has so well been begun, may be readily found either within the ranks of the Civil Service or without. Nor will Government have much difficulty in getting another Vice-Chancellor, though the list to select from is a small one. What it will have difficulty in finding for the office is a gentleman himself distinguished for his attainments as a scholar, experienced in the work of imparting instruction in those liberal studies necessary to the higher education; intimately acquainted with the University systems of Europe in their various forms and manifestations; and bringing all his learning, knowledge, and experience to aid in giving life and strength to an infant institution, only recently called into existence by the State, and jealously guarding its privileges in a very unequal struggle to maintain its independence in its own sphere, and prevent its becoming a mere register of the edicts of Government. To find a person with these qualifications for the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will indeed be difficult, yet all are possessed in an eminent degree by the gentleman we are now about to part with. It is now eight years since we had occasion to congratulate ourselves on the arrival amongst us of Sir Alexander Grant to aid in the work of education in this Presidency. He was appointed in October, 1860, by the Government of Sir George, Clerk to the Professorship of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College, with the reversion of the Principalship on the retirement of Dr. Harkness. The effect of his teaching, management, and influence with the students was rapidly made apparent, and in the course of a year or two he had become a power amongst us in all that related to collegiate education and the work of the University. On the retirement of Dr. Harkness in 1862 he became Principal of the Elphinstone College. At an early stage of his connection with collegiate education in Bombay Sir Alexander Grant put his finger on the weak part of our educational system, the inefficiency of the elementary and higher schools at that time throughout the Presidency. In one of his earliest reports he said—"The least satisfactory portion of my work has been that spent on the first year students. This fact of course reflects on the condition of the Central School and other schools from which we obtain our supply of students. It is needless to say that the efficiency of the Elphinstone College is entirely dependent on the higher schools of the Presidency. If they send us badly-grounded students, our time is wasted in teaching what ought to have been taught at school. And all hope of extension of the number in the college depends on the schools being able to prepare a large number of boys so as to render them fit for college instruction." To improve the character of these higher schools was a work which engaged the attention of both Sir Alexander Grant and Mr. Howard, and the result of their exertions has been evidenced by the increasing number of students that have every year come forward to be tested by the University examinations. It is to the influence of Sir Alexander Grant's character and the success of his teaching that the Elphinstone College and University have of late risen so rapidly in favour with so many influential natives; and there can be no doubt that it was mainly through his influence that the munificent benefactions of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier to both the College and the University were procured. On the resignation of Mr. Howard, in June, 1865, Sir Alexander Grant

succeeded to the office of Director of Public Instruction; he had two years before been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University, which office he resigned when he proceeded on a short furlough to England in 1865, but was again reappointed in the same year on the death of Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes, and has held the office ever since. There can be no better testimony to the value of Sir Alexander Grant's services to the cause of education amongst us than the fact that he should be in possession of the two most important offices that can be held in connection therewith—and that in each case he is looked upon by common consent as the right man in the right place.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 26.

STATION TALK.

NERIAD, Sept. 21.—A pretty large gathering of the inhabitants of this place, consisting chiefly of Desais, Pateedars, bankers, dealers and others, took place on Saturday last at the Banyan Mahajuns' dhurmasala, to consider and adopt a petition to the Legislative Council of Bombay against the City Surveys Bill. The petition embodies a strong but respectfully worded protest on the part of the people against the principle involved in the Bill. After calling the Council's attention to the circumstance that sufficient time is not allowed to the people in the Mofussil to understand the general scope of measures before the Council, and to express their views on the subject, the petition proceeds to show the objectionable character of the Bill in respect of its several provisions. Great stress is laid on the circumstance that by seeking to confirm the rights of owners of lands situated in towns and cities, the Bill establishes a principle of State interference with private rights and private property which has never obtained in this country under any previous Government. It unsettles people's minds in respect of lands which from generation to generation have come to be possessed and enjoyed as a matter of course, without any questions having been raised or doubts expressed as to the rights of private proprietorship. Similar petitions, I hear, have been forwarded from Broach, Surat, and Ahmedabad. The select committee will thus have ample work before it, in the way of reviewing the different arguments for and against the proposed measure, and to report upon the advisability or otherwise of placing it on the statute book of the country. You are perhaps aware that Neriad is one of those talookas where cultivation has reached its extreme limit, there being over 90 per cent. of land under actual culture. One hardly meets with a single extensive tract of land lying waste. Even the ground set apart for the grazing of cattle is eagerly sought after for the purpose of being broken up for cultivation. The recent monetary crisis over the Presidency has affected the value of land in Bombay, but here it is remarkably steady, and likely to be further increased by the increased facilities of railway communication. The principal crops raised in this talooka are cereals, especially bajree, joway, rice, gram dal, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, &c. The late heavy rains, besides doing a great deal of injury to the houses in the town (six hundred being reported to have been pulled down or otherwise injured), causing a loss estimated at about Rs. 50,000 has seriously affected the crops, some of which have been replanted (the previous plantations being washed away by the rains), in the hope that with a fresh fall of rain they would soon grow up. In this hope the ryots have been completely disappointed; ever since the late floods hardly a drop of rain has fallen in this or the Ahmedabad Zilla, and the extensive tracts of land replanted with cereals and other crops are suffering badly from a want of rain. Calculating on a short supply, dealers have already raised the price of grain for January delivery. The price of new bajree is raised from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per kulsee of sixteen maunds. The small natural reservoirs of water have dried up one by one. It is a pity to find that the talooka, with the richest land under cultivation, possesses such wretched artificial means of collecting the abundance of natural rain water which heaven kindly pours upon it. No extensive tanks or ponds are to be found where the late superfluous water could be collected, and which would be invaluable to the ryots in a time of scarcity. The result is that the cultivators have fallen back upon well-irrigation, to which they resort during winter and summer for raising dry crops.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF A LADY AT POONAH.—The *Bombay Gazette* regrets to announce the death, after a brief illness, of Mrs. Oliphant, the wife of the Collector of Poonah. The loss of this young and accomplished lady will be lamented wherever she was known.

FLOODS IN UPPER SINDH.—Upper Sindh has not been exempted from the disasters that have been current in the other provinces. The Bigree canal has inundated some 7,000 beegahs of cultivated land, and destroyed the crops. The *Jowarees* was fortunately so far advanced as to be able to stand out of the water, and some 5,000 beegahs of that grain will be safe. House property to the amount of Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 has been damaged in Jehanpore, and the local jails in several instances were destroyed. Colonel Phayre promptly despatched Mr. W. H. Bolton to Kasmore to arrange for relief.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 25th September, 1868:—Major Macauley, Staff Corps; Surgeon Glen, Bombay Medical Establishment.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.—The Superintendents of Police on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways are appointed Deputy Commissioners of Police in the city of Bombay. Mr. R. H. Showell, second magistrate of police, returned from England by the last mail steamer, and resumed charge of his duties at the Mazagon Police Court.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard:—Lieuts. Walker and Hewitt, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Morgan, Royal Artillery; and Capt. Madan, 49th Foot. The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Higher Standard:—Lieut. Humfrey, 2nd Belooch Regiment.

CARWAR.—A European vessel is about to sail from this harbour to Carwar, to take in there 7,000 bales of Dharwar cotton. From that port the ship will sail direct to her destination. The saving of time effected by the vessel between waiting here for the cotton to be brought up by pattimars and going down to Carwar, taking in her cargo, and sailing thence direct to Europe, must be nearly a month. Were there but a railway to convey European goods up from Carwar to the Nizam's territory and Western Madras, the saving alike to the import and export trade would be immense.—*Times of India.*

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.—The members of the Bank Commission left Bombay by the mail of the 26th September. It will be impossible, we understand, to examine either Mr. Hannay, the late chairman of the Bank, or Mr. Blair, the manager, both gentlemen being in too critical a state of health to allow of their appearing without danger before the commission. Mr. Morrison, the late manager of the Asiatic Bank, is in Ceylon. We believe that Mr. Birch, Mr. Cassels, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Mell-wraith are about all the witnesses likely to appear before the Commission at home.—*Times of India.*

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have obtained leave of absence:—49th Foot: Captain Gavegan, from September 18 to December 18, on private affairs. Commissariat Department: Conductor Budd, from June 26 to August 7, to Bombay, preparatory to his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment. 25th Regiment N.I.: Lieutenant Walter, from October 1 to October 31, on private affairs, in extension to appear before Examination Committee. 28th Regiment N.I.: Lieutenant Singleton, from September 20 to September 30, in extension. Mr. Blathwayt, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Kuldagee, for three months, from October 10; the Reverend Blunt, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, one month's privilege leave, from the 21st of September.

DEPARTURE OF THE 46TH FOOT FOR ENGLAND.—On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 1, H. M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* sailed from Bombay with 1,474 officers, troops, and others, comprising the 46th Regiment from Poona, and invalids and time-expired men from Bombay, Kurrachee, Beypore, and elsewhere. The invalids and time-expired men from Kurrachee arrived by steamer *Scotia*, and those from Beypore by the s.s. *Asia* on Wednesday morning, and were at once put on board the *Euphrates*. The following are the particulars of the several details:—From Kurrachee—Invalids and time-expired men—1 officer, 1 officer's wife, and 2 children, 25 men, 2 women and 13 children. From Beypore—Invalids and time-expired men—5 officers, 160 men, 20 women, 30 children. From Poona—The 46th Regiment—18 officers, 3 officers' wives, 5 officers' children, 1 bandmaster, 489 men, 26 women and 20 children.—From General Depot, 3 officers, 193 men, 25 women, and 60 children. From Bombay—8 officers, 3 officers' wives, 3 officers' children, 3 warrant officers, 2 warrant officers' wives, 7 children, 1 man, 2 women and 5 children. The total number of passengers by this transport is thus—first class:—36 officers, 7 officers' wives, 12 officers' children; second class:—1 man 1 woman, and 5 children; staff sergeants and their families:—10 men, 2 women, and 4 children; troops, third class passengers and their families:—860 men, 74 women, 132 children.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. B. KEER.—A purse with Rs. 245 was presented on Monday, Sept. 28, by Capt. Watson, of the ship *David Malcolmson*, on behalf of several captains, officers, dubashes, and crews of ships either now or recently in harbour, several of them in connection with the late Abyssinian expedition, "To the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G., Bombay, in testimony of their appreciation of his indefatigable zeal in promoting the Christian welfare of the seamen of Bombay." In addition to the services held on shipboard, sometimes on three or four several ships on Sundays, the Sailors' Home, and European General Hospital, at both of which there has been an unusually large number of seamen for many months past, upwards of 300 volumes of books have been lent to the ships, besides the distribution of about fifty copies of Dr. Chevers's pamphlet "On the Health of Seamen in Indian Ports," and several large parcels of tracts, periodicals, and newspapers, which have been highly appreciated by the seamen. On the occasion of the presentation the rev. gentleman begged to thank Capt. Watson and the other subscribers "for the substantial expression of their kindness and sympathy, the recol-

lections of which he hoped would serve to encourage him in his work in the future, as he felt that but little could be done for the moral and religious improvement of our seamen without the hearty co-operation of their commanders."—*Times of India.*

PLANS FOR IMPROVING KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—Kurrachee is the fifth port of India in importance. Ever since the days of Sir Charles Napier the bar of its harbour has frightened away shipping of large size, has been the battle-ground of engineers who are sometimes as dogmatic as doctors of divinity or of medicine, and has involved the State in much expense. After years of squabbling there is now a prospect of action. Mr. Parkes has just submitted to the Bombay Government a report on the whole subject, as clear, practical, and moderate in its plans, as any of Mr. Leonard's. It is based on his former experience of the harbour and on a series of surveys said to form "one of the most perfect records of the effects of natural forces upon the bed of a harbour which have ever been made." He proposes to continue the Minora breakwater for 1,500 feet at a cost of £109,000, to admit the waters and native traffic of the Chinna creek into the harbour and to go on with dredging. Already the capacity of the harbour has been trebled, he declares, and if the breakwater permit the depth caused by the groyne which has wrought this result to be maintained, Sind and the Punjab will have reason to be grateful to Mr. Parkes. The harbour of Kurrachee is a subject of imperial interest, for it will come next to that of Calcutta and of Bombay in political as well as commercial value the moment it is linked on to the frontier. We observe that Colonel Merewether supports Captain Merriman's project for supplying Kurrachee, which has a rainfall of only 6½ inches a-year, with water from the Mulceer river, sixteen miles from the town, at a capital cost of Rs. 630,000.—*Friend of India.*

A RAJAH REDIVIVUS.—Some of our readers will remember that during the troubles of 1858 the Beder or Berdar Chief of Shorapoor, or his people for him, for he was comparatively a young man, joined in the revolt and rebellion, and that after a short action Shorapoor was taken by a body of the Hyderabad contingent, the Rajah seized and taken captive to Hyderabad, where he was tried and convicted, his sentence being transportation. On the road to the coast, however, with a guard commanded by an officer, on the occasion of the guard halting to rest, the prisoner Rajah got hold of a pistol and destroyed himself, and the little territory was bestowed by Lord Canning on the Nizam. To all appearance the transaction and all connected with the Berdar Chief of Shorapoor there closed, and during the past ten years the Nizam's talookdars have been collecting the revenues and administering justice. But at the close of 1867 a rumour became current in that Berdar town that their Rajah was not dead, but was wandering about the western skirts of the principality, and he was ultimately seized near Kalladghee and brought to Shorapoor. Some identified the captive with their late chief, but others denied all identity, and amongst the latter was the widow of the Rajah, who years before had performed the rites customary on widowhood. The uncle also of the Rajah denied the captive's identity; but the treasurer and other old servants asserted the prisoner to be their own chief, who ten years before had been taken from them. On this Sir Salar Jung, in November or December last, ordered him to be sent to Hyderabad, and he has remained a prisoner in the Kotwali ever since, while the Minister has been making inquiries regarding him. We understand, as the result of these inquiries, that Sir Salar Jung has transferred the matter to the Resident for disposal. Of the fact of the death of the person proceeding under the charge of the guard there has never been a doubt; but the prisoner asserts it was a substituted servant, and he details all connected with the change with much clearness. He alleges, we are told, that another petty chieftain, the late Rajah of Wanparti, arranged for his escape. The case, it is understood, is being investigated by Captain Tweddie, the Assistant-Resident, and we shall be curious to learn the result of his inquiry.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26. St. John, Bursley, Liverpool; Oxford, Cochrane, Shields; str. Kurrachee, Tamton, Bussorah; Moravia, Patten, Dundee; str. Orissa, Anderson, Hong Kong; str. Dacca, Hutchinson, Hong Kong.—28. Str. Krishna, Chid, Suez; str. Asia, Irvine, Beypore; Richard McManes, Foster, Leith.—30. Eldystone, Peterson, Boston; George Rendall, Ward, Hull; Scotia, Hibbert, Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26. Str. Malta, Hyde, Aden and Suez; Clasperden, Thomas, Akyab; Star of Brunswick, Wedge, Callao; Alconquin, Frasier, Callao.—28. J. P. Whitney, Bucknell, Galle; Dillharee, Bisset, Singapore; str. Mula, Cuer, Calcutta; str. Euphrates, Avern, Kurrachee; Northern Queen, Keenan, Calcutta; Fanny, Weir, Rangoon; Golden Eagle, Muir, Mouline; Pride of the Ganges, Jones, Callao.—29. Cashmere, Dickson, Calcutta; Stebon Heath, Peacock, Mouline.—30. Str. Fusi Yama, Dundas, Singapore.—Oct. 1. H.M.'s str. Euphrates, Dunn, Aden and Suez; str. City of Manchester, Jones, Liverpool; Suez, Bond, Mauritius.—2. str. Eneon, Harlow, China; Falkland, Pender, Mouline; British Crown, McDonald, Batavia; Modesty, Barr, Batavia.—3. Golconda, Dundas, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Dundas.—For Aden.—Major gen. Tremenhare. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Mattaby and child, Mr. Turcan, Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Capt. and Mrs. Kinder and child, Mr. Bassano, Col. Aitchison, Capt. A. G. Haysie. For Southampton.—Mr. Hind, Mrs. Adey and two children, Mr. R. A. Houston, Mr. H. Murray, Capt. Mostyn, Mr. J. Warrall, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Mr. A. Smith. For Suez.—Lieut. Oldham, R.E., Mr. H. Mamigonian, Mr. Rushton.



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CIVIL.

BARBOUR, D. M., asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Mudhoobanee, having resch. of his duties on July 29, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him May 5 preceding, and of which he availed himself on July 4, is *canc.*

BATTENBURGH.—The following transfer and appt. are made:—**Mr. C. A. Battenburgh**, extra asst. comr., 3rd grade, N. W. P., from Jhansie to Jaloun. [Elliott. Sept. 15.]

BEADON, Capt., to offic. as dep. comr. of Multan, relieved by Lieut. col. **BLAIR, A.**, asst. supt. of police, on special duty to Keonjhar, is posted to Palamow, in Lohardugga. This cancels the transfer of Charles to Palamow. Sept. 15.

BLISSETT, T., app. to charge of the telegraphs in Ceylon, is *canc.*

BOYD, Lieut., asst. comr. of Kamroop, is vested with powers to try cases. Sept. 11.

BROADWAY, P., asst. dist. supt. of police, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd grade of 2nd class, with effect from Aug. 1, to fill vacancy occasioned by transfer of Edwards to 1st class.

BROWN, Capt., asst. engr., 2nd grade, asst. principal of Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, with effect from August 7.

BROOKE, the services of Capt. Brooke, asst. comr. of Nagpore, have been placed at the disposal of the home dept., with a view to his appt. as officg. cantonment mag. of Kamptee. Sept. 18. [to Eur., on m.c.]

BROWNE, asst. supt., will offic. as a supt. of police, N.W.P., v. St. Albin.

BULLOCK, Lieut., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Akolah dist. Sept. 18. [mag. and dep. coll., with effect from Sept. 1.]

BURKITT, W. R. B., asst. mag. and coll. of Bareilly, to offic. as a joint

BUTLER, Ens. J., 19th foot, is apptd. to the Burmah comsn. as officg. asst. comr. of the 3rd grade. Sept. 15.

CAMPBELL, F. J. G., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, to have charge of sub-div. of Contai, dur. leave of Rattray, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in the dist. of Midnapore. Sept. 15.

CATANIA, C. A., officg. extra asst. comr., transf. from Jaloun to Lullutpore, dur. abs. of Mr. Greenwood. Sept. 17.

CHARLES, T. G., transf. to Palamow *canc.* by Mr. Blair being posted to Palamow. Mr. Charles is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs. Sept. 15.

DUCAT, Lieut. J., officg. dep. comr., Mundla, to offic. as settlement officer also of that dist. dur. leave of Ward. Sept. 15.

DWYER, Lieut. col., officg. dep. comr. of Hissar, is transf. to the Gurgaon dist. Sept. [Judge of Benares from Sept. 5.]

EDWARDS, R. M., mag. and coll. of Bareilly, to offic. as civil and sessions

ELLIOTT, Lieut. col. W. R., to offic. as dep. comr. of Multan, v. Barkley, on furlough. Lieut. col. Elliott will, however, remain at Gurgaon till relieved by Dwyer. Sept. 5.

EVANS, H. F., asst. mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class. Sept. 17. Transf. from Agra to Elawah as asst. mag. and coll. [Shircore. Sept.]

FAWCES, Dr., to offic. as civil asst. surg. of 24-Pergunnahs, dur. leave of FORSTER, Major, to offic. as dep. comr. of Hissar, v. Dwyer.

GOLDNEY, F. C. N., to offic. as asst. dist. superin. of police, 2nd grade, N.W.P. Sept. 15.

GOSLIN, G. A., an asst. supt. in the telegraph dept., to offic. as supt. of Ganjam div., dur. abs. of Blissett, to England on duty, with effect from Aug. 21.

GRANT, Lieut. R. A., officg. 3rd class coms. of ordnance, to be an asst. field engr. for telegraphs in Hazara, as a temp. arrangement. Sept. 16.

GRANT, F., to offic. as dep. comr. of Western Doonars, dur. leave of Lieut. col. Rowlatt. Sept. 16.

GRAVES, J. S., asst. inspector of female schools, N.W. Provs., to offic. as asst. insp., 1st circle, dept. public instruction, in add. to his own duties, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. Constable. Sept. 5.

HALL.—The Bunnoo station order, dated Aug. 27, apptg. Lieut. C. M. Hall, 5th Punjab inf., to be station staff officer, v. James, is confirmed.

HAMILTON, R. C., recently apptd. to offic. as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Dacca div., has been posted to dist. of Backergunge, where he joined on Aug. 29. [abad div., public works, on Aug. 5.]

HENNESSY, W. C., exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of 2nd Allah-Hopkins, Mr., to be vice-chairman of municipal comrs. for Kishnaghur.

HUDBLESTONE, Lieut., dep. comr. of Akolah dist., to offic. as comr. of West Berar. Sept. 18.

LEVIEN, A., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sylhet, dur. leave of Kemble. Mr. Levien will take charge of these offices on being relieved, as civil and sess. judge of Sylhet, by F. J. Cockburn. Sept. 15.

LYONS, J. H., exec. engr., 4th grade, transf. from 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road, to Rawulpindee div., as a temp. arrangement.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut., asst. comr., Raepore, will offic. as dep. comr. of Belaspore, dur. abs. of Thomason. Sept. 22.

MARRIOTT, A., asst. dist. superint. of police, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Baitool, reported his arrival and assu. ch. of his duties from Capt. Vandergucht on Sept. 1.

MILLS, F. T., offic. extra asst. comr., is posted to Jaloun. Sept. 17.

MOBERLY, G. J., superint. of Indore div., is transf. to charge of telegraphs in Ceylon. Sept. 12.

MOSELEY, E. S., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bograh dur. leave of Wavell. Mr. Moseley will offic. as a mag. and coll. of 2nd grade. Sept. 16.

NOYES, D. E. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, proc. to join irrign. dept. on Sept. 7.

OAKLEY, W. H., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Darjeeling.

PARK, G. S., offic. addl. judge of Jessore, to offic. temp. as civil and sess. judge of that zillah, in add. to his present duties. Sept.

PARRY, W. E., exec. engr., P.W. dept., att. to 2nd Allahabad div., will offic. for Capt. Jackson during his absence. Sept. 16.

PEARS, Col., made over ch. of office of postmtr. gen. Madras, to Mr. C. W. Hutchinson on Aug. 7.

PEMBERTON, Lieut., asst. comr., Belaspore, is inv. with powers of a mag. described in chapter 2, sect. 22, of Act 25 of 1861.

POCOCK, G., insp. of police, is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Meerut, dur. leave, of Dunbar, with effect from date on which he received charge. Sept. 14.

POLLIES, C., asst. engr., 1st grade, posted to the 2nd Allahabad div., Aug. 5, joined 2nd Circle, N.W.P., is transf. from 2nd Allahabad div., public works, to 3rd div., Grand Trunk-road.

PORCH, R., reported his return from leave per *Simlah*, which arrived at the Sand Heads on Sept. 13, officg. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah. [of Serohi, during absence of Muir, on leave.]

ROBERTS, Capt., asst. to G.G.'s agent in Rajpootana, to offic. as polit. supt.

ROSE, Lieut. col., exec. engr., Rawulpindee div., will offic. as suptg. engr., 1st Circle, during Col. A. Taylor's abs. on priv. leave, dated Sept. 22.

SARPE, B., judge of Furruckabad (on leave), to offic. as comr. of Benares div. during abs. on leave of Shakespear, dated Sept. 17.

SEVESTREE, R. T., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a mag. in that dist. Sept. 19.

SMART, R. B., revenue surveyor, 2nd div., Central Provs., availed himself of the leave granted to him by the Surveyor gen. of India, on Aug. 19, and rejoined his appt. Aug. 28.

THORP, Lieut., 19th foot, candidate for the staff corps, is apptd. to Burmah commission as offic. asst. commissioner of the 3rd grade. Sept. 15.

TURNBULL, A. H., to offic. as principal asst. to opium agent of Benares, from date of his having relieved Dr. Christison. Dated Aug. 26.

WARD, W. E., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, during leave of D'Oyly. Mr. Ward will offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

WRIGHT, S., sub. judge of Dinagapore, is prom. to 3rd grade of sub. judges.

WROUGHTON, H. A. C., to offic. temp. as dist. supt. of police, Kamroop. This cancels the appt. of Patch to Kamroop, notified Aug. 26.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT, Ens., 107th foot, to be 2nd wing sub. 42nd N.I., on probation, v. Alexander, apptd. 1st wing sub. Dated Sept. 8.

BARR, Ens., 58th foot, to be 2nd wing sub. 17th N.I., on probation, v. Randall, apptd. 1st wing sub. to 19th N.I. Dated Sept. 8.

BINGHAM, Ens., 106th foot, to be 2nd wing sub. 13th N.I., on probation, v. Mowbray, reind. his regt. Dated Sept. 7.

BINGHAM, Ens., 106th foot, to be lieut., v. Girardot, prom. Dated Sept. 11.

BISHOP, Lieut., 2nd squad. sub. and officg. 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer in addition to his other duties, v. Broome. Sept. 16.

BRANDER.—The undermentd., having completed 12 years' serv., is prom. to rank of capt. on staff corps from date specified: Lieut. J. B. Brander. Sept. 10.

BROOME.—The regtl. order No. 640, dated Sept. 6, making the under-noted officg. appts., is confirmed:—2nd Punjab cav.—Lieut. J. H. Broome, 3rd squad. officer, as 2nd squad. officer, v. Crispin.

COLLEN, Lieut., Royal Art., to offic. as a 3rd class coms. of ord. Sept. 15.

COLQUHOUN, Capt., 77th foot, to be mag. without purc., v. Wellington, dec. Dated Sept. 2.

DRUMMOND, Capt. Hon. J. D., 90th foot, officg. brig. major, to be a brig. major on estab. in succ. to Gillespie, who vacates.

DUTTON, Lieut. the Hon. C., 85th foot, to act as A.D.C. on the staff of the C. in C., during the time Lieut. Buller is employed in the qrmr. gen.'s dept. Dated Sept. 9.

ELDERTON.—The resignation of his commission by Lieut. C. P. Elderton, royal (Bengal) art., is accepted by the C. in C. in India. Sept. 15.

FORD, Capt., 1st batt. royal regt., to be maj., fr. Aug. 18, with local rank.

FRYER, Capt., asst. comr. British Burmah, reported his return from England Sept. 2.

GILLESPIE, Capt., to be major of 106th foot, v. Dawson, dec. Sept. 11.

GIRARDOT, Lt., 106th ft., to be capt., v. Gillespie, prom. Dated Sept. 11.

GREEN, Lieut., 2nd squad. subal., to offic. as 1st squad. subal., 12th Bengal cavalry. Sept. 15.

HAMMOND.—The undermen. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 yrs. service, is prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified:—Lieut. F. Hammond, Sept. 8.

HAWKINS, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 5th Bengal cav., v. Shakespear to Europe. Dated Sept. 11. [son. Dated July 2.]

HUGHES, Ens., 1st batt. 2nd foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Boulder-Jackson, Ens., 55th foot, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostane, in the Madras Presy. [12th Bengal cav.]

JACKSON, Capt. G. C., 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer of MANSEERGH.—The name of Lieut. (local capt.) W. G. Mansergh, 107th foot, is to be added to the list of officers nom. for depot duty at home, in G.O. of Aug. 10, and his sers. are available for duty with troops to England.

MORGAN.—Official notification has been received of the undermen. officer of 12th foot, having, on his recent prom., been posted to the 2nd batt. of his regt.:—Lieut. F. Morgan.

NAPPER.—The undermen. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' serv., is prom. to rank of lieut. col. from date specified :—Major R. A. Napper. Sept. 9.

NORMAN, Ens., 90th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 6th inf., Punjab frontier force, to offic. as ditto of 2nd inf. (temp.) during the time the regt. may be employed on field service in Hazara.

O'CALLAGHAN, Ens., 11th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt., 43rd N.I., on prob., v. Teed, apptd. 1st wing subalt. Dated Sept. 7.

REAY.—The undermen. having completed 26 years' serv., is prom. to lieut. col. from date specified :—Major C. Reay (Bengal staff corps). Sept. 9.

REID, Lieut., gen. list, inf., servs. placed at disposal of the C. in C. Sept. 15.

RENNICK, Lieut., officg. wing subalt., 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to be permanent wing subalt., 6th inf. (Hydrabad order of Sept. 5 confd.)

ROGERS, G., is apptd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of 3rd grade, and posted to Coorg.

RYND.—The regtl. order No. 446, dated Aug. 25, apptg. Capt. Rynd, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as qmr. 3rd Punjab inf., from July 4 last, in add. to his other duties, is confirmed.

SALKELD.—The undermen. is admitted to Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite his name :—Lieut. C. E. Salkeld, R.A., 2nd squad. subalt., 2nd Bengal cav.; May 15, 1867.

SANDEMAN, D., made over charge of the office of accountant gen., Bengal, on Sept. 2, to J. E. Cooke.

STEEL.—Local rank is assigned to the undermen. officer :—Lieut. Steel, royal (Bengal) engr., to be capt., from Dec. 7 last.

SULLIVAN.—Regtl. order, dated July 9 last, confirmed, apptg. Capt. G. Sullivan to act as interpreter, dur. abs. of Ducat on leave.

TURNBULL.—The prom. of Cornet Turnbull, 21st hussars, to be lieut. 77th foot, is cancelled; dated Sept. 7. Cornet Turnbull to be 2nd squad. subalt. 15th Bengal cav., on probation, v. Teed; dated Sept. 8.

WARD, Lieut. col., late Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt. 5th Bengal cav., v. Gough, to Europe. Dated Sept. 11.

WARD, Ens., 23rd foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. 16th N.I., on probation, v. Burton, transferred. Dated Sept. 8.

WATERHOUSE, Lieut., 1st squad. sub., 12th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

WILKIESON, Lieut. col. R. E. (Madras), to offic. as chief eng. of Mysore, and sec. in P.W. dept. to the comnr. dur. abs. of Maj. Sankey. Sept. 18.

WILLIS.—The undermd. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite his name :—Lieut. L. N. of the 107th foot, 2nd squad. sub., 19th Bengal cav. (lanc.), Dec. 24, 1866.

YORKE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 26, making the following officg. appt. in room of Boileau, 2nd in com., apptd. to the brig. staff :—Capt. P. S. Yorke, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer of 12th Bengal cav.

MEDICAL.

COULTER.—Meerut div. order confd., dated 26th ult., directing Staff asst. surg. Coulter, M.B., to ret. to duty with the 4th hussars.

DEVLIN.—Futtehghur station order confd., dated July 31, directing Staff asst. surg. H. W. Devlin, doing duty 101st foot, to assume med. charge of the nat. inf. at the station, and of the station staff, in addition to his other duties, in room of Mackinnon, with effect from 31st idem.

GRIFFITH.—Agra station order confd., dated Aug. 24, directing Asst. surg. G. Griffith, doing duty 41st N.I., to proceed to Abbottabad, and report himself to the principal med. officer with the Hazara field force.

JONES.—Pres. div. order confd., dated Aug. 20, directing Surg. Jones, 17th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of 9th N.I., in addition to his other duties, in room of Hall. [Bombay mint on July 20.]

KINGSTONE, Asst. surg., assumed charge as dep. assay master of the O'REILLY.—Meerut order confd., dated Aug. 27, directing Staff asst. surg. O'Reilly, lately arrived in the div. for duty, to be attached to the Royal Art. at Meerut.

NASH, Surg. J. P., civ. surg. of Merkara in Coorg, is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the gaol at that station. Sept. 12.

SHAW.—Gwalior dis. order confd., dated Aug. 21, dir. Staff asst. surg. G. Shaw, doing duty 93rd highlanders, to proc. to Meean Meer for duty with British troops in the Lahore circle.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATES.

Sept. 15.—The following two resolutions received from the Government of India, in the financial dept., are published for general information :—

Simla, Aug. 28.—No. 2,130.—Read a letter from the accountant gen., Bengal, No. 787, dated the 20th ult., and enclosures, proposing that the accountant gen., Bombay, should be authorised to issue last pay and last pay certificates to officers on leave passing through Bombay from other Presidencies or Provinces on their way to Europe on their producing—

1st. A copy of the order granting them leave.

2nd. A certificate of their average salary during past 3 years and their past leave from the account office in which their salaries have hitherto been audited.

3rd. A certificate in the following form from the coll. in whose district they have last served :—“This is to certify that A. B. has received his salary from this treasury at the rate of Rs. _____ per mensem, less deductions as shown below, up to the _____, and to no later date, and that he made over charge of his office on _____ noon of the _____.”

Resolution.—The G.G. in Council is pleased to authorise the account. gen., Bombay, to issue last pay and last pay certificates to officers in civil employ proceeding on leave to Eur. via Bombay from other Presidencies and Provinces.

Aug. 31.—Read a letter from the accountant. gen., Bengal, No. 813, dated 22nd ult., enquiring whether it is necessary to require covenanted civil servants proc. on furl. to Eur. under the new rules to produce no demand certificates.

Resolution.—The G.G. in Council is pleased to decide that no demand certificates shall not be required from covenanted civil servants proc. on furl. under the new rules, except when the furl. involves loss of appointment.

FREE PASSAGE TO OFFICERS ON CIVIL EMPLOY.

Simla, Sept. 3.—No. 2,199.—Read the undermdtd. papers :—

Resolution No. 3,524, passed in this dept. on Dec. 15, 1865, prescribing rules for the provision of free passage to public officers in civil employ travelling on duty by sea.

Resolution No. 1,467, passed in this dept. on July 23, 1866, prescribing rules in supersession of those contained in the resolution No. 3,524 of Dec. 15.

Letter from Mr. H. A. Mangles, accountant gen., British Burmah, No. 1,296, dated June 24, soliciting the exten. to covenanted civil servants of the benefit of that portion of the rules of Dec. 30, 1865, which declared that mily. officers in civil employ would be allowed a free passage “when being employed at a station beyond sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to Eur. or to a hill station on leave on m.c., and also when they rejoin their station on return from that leave.”

Resolution.—Premising that Mr. Mangles has erroneously referred to the obsolete resolution of Dec. 1866, instead of the resolution of July 23, 1866, the G.G. in Council observes that the new rules for the grant of leave of absence to mily. officers render it unnecessary to allow them a free passage under the circumstances described in the extract quoted above from the order of Dec., 1865, and is accordingly pleased to rescind the portion of the order of July 23, 1866, in which that concession was repeated.

RAILWAY PASSES TO OFFICERS.

The following extract from a letter, from the Govt. of India in the military department, to the controller of military accounts, No. 283, dated Aug. 13, 1868, is published with reference to G.O. No. 239 :—

“When an officer is ordered on temporary duty from one station to another, and permanently retained at his destination in the interests of the service, or permanently posted to any other station, he is as much entitled to a pass to enable his family to join him as he would have been for them to accompany him if he had been originally ordered on permanent duty.”

“3. But should the transfer of an officer be made for his own convenience, or at his own request, he would of course have no claim to a passage for his family.”

ADVANCES.

No. 276.—The following extracts, from the military department letters noted, are published for general information and guidance, in continuation of G.O. No. 249 of 1867, and Nos. 66, 170, and 182 of 1868 :—

“Military Dept., No. 567, dated June 20, 1868.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council considers that the procedure laid down in G.G.O. No. 149 of 1868, under which all applications for advances for building purposes are submitted through the quartermaster general's department should be maintained, even in the case of officers not serving under the orders of the C. in C.”

“Military Dept., No. 353, dated Aug. 15, 1868.—The ruling power contained in military department letter No. 567 of June 20, 1868, is equally applicable to military chaplains and officers of the public works department.”

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—PAY.

Simla, Sept. 8, No. 271.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 816 of 1865, G.O. No. 136, April 30, 1868, the following letter from the Government of India in the military department, to the controller of military accounts, No. 388, dated Aug. 17, 1868, is published for information :—

With reference to your letters No. 1,853d, dated March 26, 1868, No. 195e, dated May 8, 1868, submitting a question as to the amount admissible to temporarily attached subaltern officers in receipt of the Sappers' allowance, when appointed to act in the fixed regimental establishment of the Sappers and Miners, I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency the Governor-general in Council is pleased to decide that, in the event of an officer of the fixed establishment of four being absent on duty, or on leave, and half of his staff salary being available, any temporarily attached officer who may be appointed to act for him will be entitled to half the regular staff allowance, without forfeiting his own Sapper allowance, provided that the aggregate sum shall in no case exceed Rs. 112.

2. The Government G.O. No. 816 of 1865 in no respect altered the nature of the Sapper allowance of Rs. 60.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 265.—In calling attention to the G.O.G.G. re-published below, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the Govt. have ruled that the spirit of that order is equally applicable to officers of the Indian army not belonging to the staff corps :—

No. 29a, dated July 2, 1863.—“To obviate misapprehension the Right hon. the Governor General is pleased to notify that all officers of the C.S. who may be at any time without staff, civil, or miscellaneous appts., are at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for tempy. employt. in garrison or with corps H.E. may consider desirable.”

“2. Whenever an officer of the C.S., therefore, relinquishes or is removed from staff employ, he will report himself by letter to the adjt. gen., from whom he will receive the orders of the C. in C. as to the regt. or garrison to which he is to be tempy. attached.”

“3. Should the officer be at the time residing at or near a mily. station, he will, pending the orders of the C. in C., report himself for duty to the officer comdg. that station.”

“4. The principle of this order is applicable to the three presidencies.”

OFFICERS IN THE COLONIES DRAWING PAY.

No. 889.—The Right hon. the Secy. of State for India having intimated that the necessary instructions have been issued by the War-office to the controllers of the army expenditure in the colonies to allow of officers of H.M.'s Indian army who may be there on leave drawing their pay from the local commissariat chest on the production of the requisite authority in each case from the Indian Govt., H.E. the G.G. in Council is pleased to notify that such officers as may be desirous of availing themselves of this priv. should either directly before embark, or through their agents in India, subsequently, apply to the pay examr. of the Presidency to which they may be attached for the necessary warrant on this account, which will then be duly furnished by the pay examr. concerned, after obtaining the endorsement of the controller of mily. accounts, and the counter-signature of the Secy. to Govt. in the mily. dept. of the Presidency concerned:—

The warrant referred to will be in the following form:—

WARRANT No ——— of 186—6—.

To

THE CONTROLLER OF ARMY EXPENDITURE OF H.M.'S COLONY OF ———.

(Name of officer, rank, &c.)

having been granted leave on furl. (furl. to be specified) for a period of ——— under the orders of Govt. specified in the margin, is hereby allowed the priv. of drawing his pay from the local commissariat chest during the above-mentioned period, commencing from the date of his last pay certificate, at the following rate:—

(Here enter rate).

(Sd.) _____

Pay Examiner.

(Sd.) _____

Contrl. of Mily. Accts.

(Sd.) _____

Secy. to Govt.

GYMNASTICS.—PAY.

No. 264.—The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, military dept., No. 218, dated Aug. 10, to the Adj. gen., is published for information and guidance, in continuation of G.O. No. 229 of 1866, 241 of 1866, and 100 of 1868:—

"With reference to your letter, No. 563e, dated May 22, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council sanctions a staff allowance or working pay of 1 shilling or 8 annas daily for 6 days in the week, being passed to the sergeant instructors of fencing in each cavalry corps of the line, as it is shown that provision has been made in the British army estimate of this year for the appointment in accordance with the terms of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866.

"The pay dept. will also be instructed to remit all retrenchments made on account of pay actually drawn for the sergeant instructors."

RETURN FROM EUROPE.

Simla, Sept. 8.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct all officers of the British service on staff employ, returning from leave to Europe, to report themselves to the military authorities at the port of debarkation, as it is necessary their return should be made known to Government, and announced in Government orders.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLAIR, W. T., to be a member of the committee for the examination of assistants, v. E. F. Webster. Sept. [that station.]

DE FRIES, T., postmaster of Pondicherry, to be a money order agent at GOSLING.—The confirmation of Lieut. H. M. Gosling as 3rd class dep. conservator of forests, notified on June 12, to be ante-dated to May 29.

HARINGTON, W. S., assumed charge of office of under sec. to Govt. in P.W. dept. on Sept. 16.

PAYNTER.—The unexpired portion of the cumulative priv. leave granted to Mr. L. W. Paynter is cancelled.

STANBROUGH, H., to be health officer for the town of Madras under the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, 1868. Sept.

WEBSTER, E. F., acting civil and sess. judge of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the court from Mr. H. D. Cook on Sept. 12.

WILKIESON, Lieut. col., R.E., suptg. engr. of 8th div., delivered over charge of his office to Prendergast on Sept. 19.

MILITARY.

BEAGIN, Lieut., offic. adjt. 2nd N.I., is confirmed in his appt., with effect from Aug. 20 last.

BIRD, Lieut., staff corps, having completed 12 years' serv., to be capt. in Madras staff corps, from Sept. 20.

BRADSHAW.—The servs. of Lieut. O. M. Bradshaw, qrmr. 10th N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in home dept., for employment under chief comr., Central Provinces.

CLEMENTSON, Capt., Madras staff corps, having completed 20 years' serv., to be major, from Sept. 20.

COOKE, Lieut., 1st wing subalt. 36th N.I., is appd. qrmr. 9th N.I. Sept. 9.

FAUNCE, Lieut., adjt. 9th N.I., has exchanged regts. with Lieut. Strettel, adjt. 23rd L.I. Sept. 1.

GAMIER, Lieut., R.A., to join head qrs. of his brig. on duty, on arrival at Bellary of Galloway, and posted to B batty. Sept. 2.

GREME.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to confirm the provisional appt. of Capt. Grame, 102nd foot, as A.D.C. to Major gen. R. Shubrick, comdg. Ceded Districts, Madras.

HORSBY, Ens., 19th foot, to act as instructor of musketry to 2nd batln., from Aug. 6, v. Thorp, resigned.

HALLETT, Lieut., removed to D brig. R.H.A., v. Alexander, removed to B batty. 23rd brig., being unable to join his batty. on expiry of his present leave. Lieut. Hallett will join the B batty. on expiration of his leave. Sept. 2. [Dated Sept. 9.]

HALLIDAY, Lieut. col. J. G., from comdt. 12th N.I., to comdt. 16th N.I. LYNCH, Major, cadre 19th N.I., to do gen. duty at Vellore, under officer comdg. centre div., at expiration of leave granted him on March 4 last.

MAYNE, Lieut. col., dep. judge advocate gen., centre div.; leave of abs. on private affairs is canc. at that officer's request.

NOIT, Brevet Col., from comdt. N.I., to comdt. 12th N.I., with effect from date of arrival of 12th N.I. at Tonghoo.

PRIOR, Lieut. and Adj., 37th gren., appd. Cuttack station staff officer, v. Capt. Moore, relieved. Dated Sept. 2. [duty. Sept. 9.]

RIDEOUT, Capt., att. 35th N.I., removed, to be att. 34th L.I.; to join on SHAW, Lieut. A. J., from att. 3rd L.I., to qrmr., and to offic. as adjt. 28th N.I. Sept. 7. [Faunce, adjt. 9th N.I. Sept. 1.]

STRETELL, Lieut., adjt. 23rd L.I., has exchanged regts. with Lieut. TAYLOR, Major, Madras inf., will continue to do duty at the convalescent depot, Wellington, for 6 mos., from Sept. 30 last.

TEMPLEMAN, Major, 21st fus., having arrived at Bombay on Aug. 7 last, is to be considered as having joined his regt. at Secunderabad, on duty. Sept. 9.

THORP, Lieut., 19th foot, is appd. 2nd wing subalt. 12th N.I., to join on arrival of corps at Rangoon. To do duty 38th N.I.

WEST, Lieut., to do duty with B batty. D brig. R.H.A., canc. Lieut. West will rejoin the C batty. D brig. R.H.A. on its arrival at Secunderabad. Dated Sept. 2.

WEST, Capt., 2nd wing subalt. 24th N.I., to offic. as wing officer until arrival of Major Rammell, v. Capt. Broughton, relieved. Sept. 9.

MEDICAL.

SMITH, Asst. surg. W. A., M.D., to do duty dep. inspector gen.'s dept., Presidency div. Sept. 9.

WALKER, Asst. surg., 19th foot, to proc. to Madras, and report himself at the office of inspector gen. British med. serv., previous to the invalids leaving for Bepore, for the purpose of taking med. charge of latter from Presidency, Mysore and Burmah circles, to Bombay, by overland route.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

COMPENSATION TO MEDICAL SUBORDINATES ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Fort St. George, Sept. 22.—No. 366.—It is hereby notified that the Govt. of India have fixed the sums noted below as compensation to be allowed to med. subordinates, when not supplied with free quarters or camp equipage:—

	Per Mensem.
Honorary asst. surgs. and senior apothecaries ...	Rs. 50
Apothecaries ...	30
Assistant apothecaries ...	20
Passed apprentices ...	12
Apprentices ...	7½

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BARINGTON, Lieut., acting supt. of B. B. and C. I. Railway police, to be also acting dep. comr. of police in city of Bombay, dur. abs. of Major C. P. Barras on leave. Sept. 30.

BARRAS, Major, supt. of B. B. and C. I. Railway police, to be also dep. comr. of police in city of Bombay. Sept. 30.

BELL, C. W., mag. F.P. in Poona dist., is invested with powers to hear appeals in that dist. from decisions in criminal cases. Mr. Bell is invested with powers of a comr. under Certificate Tax Act IX. of 1868.

BEYTS, N. B., acting supt., Guzerat revenue survey, has performed the duties of his substantive appt. as dep. supt., Guzerat survey, in add. to those of his acting appt., from May 13, 1867.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. F., supt. of G. I. P. Railway police, to be also dep. comr. of police in city of Bombay. Sept. 30.

DENSO.—H.E. in Council has been pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. Max Denso as acting consul at Kurrachee for the North German Confederation, dur. abs. of Mr. A. E. F. Denso.

EAST, W. A., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Sattara, continuing to act as 1st asst. coll. of Canara. Sept. 30.

HALL, J. C., asst. political agent, Rewa Kanta, has been allowed leave of abs. to proc. to Presidency for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

NUGENT, J., to be 2nd asst. coll., Poona. Mr. Nugent is invested with powers of a mag. in Poona dist. Sept. 25.

POLLEN, A. D., acting 3rd asst. to coll. of Khandeish, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in Khandeish dist. Sept. 25.

SPENCE, J. K., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Sattara from date of his passing the 2nd departmental examination. Sept. 25.

TERRY, G. W., is appd. to act as secretary and curator of the Government Central Museum dur. Dr. Birdwood's abs. Sept. 25.

MILITARY.

ADAMS.—The foll. temp. arrangement is conf., with effect from Sept. 16: Lieut. Adams, 22nd regt. N.I., to perform the duties of qrmr., in add. to his own, v. Lieut. Ketchen, on m.c. Sept. 26. [wards. Sept. 26.]

BOYD, Capt., 2nd regt. N.I. (Grenadiers), to offic. as wing officer, v. Ed-CHAMPION, Lieut. col., staff corps, comdg. 12th regt. N.I., is appd. to offic. as dep. adjt. gen. of the army, v. Aitchison, to Eur. Sept. 26.

COUSSMAKER, Lieut. M. F., Bombay gen. list, asst. supt. revenue survey, Mysore, admitted a probationer to Bombay staff corps on Jan. 1 last.
 DUCAT, Capt., staff corps, att. to 21st regt. N.I., is transf. to do duty with 15th regt. N.I. Sept. 26.
 GREIG, Lieut., gen. list, wing subalt. 9th regt. N.I., to be adjt. 14th N.I., v. Blew, on m.c. to Europe.
 KETTLEWELL, Capt. T., staff corps, att. to 1st regt. N.I. (Grenadiers).
 MARTIN, Lieut., wing subalt. 26th regt. N.I., is transf. as wing subalt. to 22nd regt. N.I.
 PEAT, Lieut., squad. subalt. 2nd cav., to be 3rd squad. officer 3rd regt. Sind horse, v. McMair, appd. 2nd squad. officer of 1st regt.
 SMITH, Lieut. (capt. in staff corps), cadre 17th regt. N.I., to have the position of capt. from Sept. 16, v. Hayward, dec.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' serv., to be lieut. col. from the date specified:—
 Major G. Davison. Sept. 4.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' serv., to be major from the date specified:—
 Capt. C. T. Heathcote. Sept. 7.

No. 627.—The admission to the staff corps, on probation, of Lieut. F. H. Blanchard, 46th foot, notified in G.O. No. 583 of Sept. 9, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 628.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, to be captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval: Lieuts. W. L. Hallett, G. F. Birdwood, and M. Tweedie—Sept. 20.

No. 630.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appointed to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. W. B. Soton, general list, acting sub-assistant commissary-general, April 16.

POSTINGS.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of the 23rd foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions specified:—

Major Provost, 2nd battalion; Captain Hutton, 1st battalion; and Lieut. Phibbs, 1st battalion.

MEDICAL.

GONSALVES, Sub. asst. surg. J. F., is apptd. to the med. charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Tatta. [Royal Art. Sept. 9.]

GREENE, H. R., Staff asst. surg., to the med. charge of F. baty. 18th brig. HARRIS, Surg. major F. W., Bombay med. estab., ret. to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, Aug. 28.

MCCARTHY, Asst. surg., 1st batt. 23rd foot, to med. charge of detachment at Asseerghur. Sept. 9.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—BENGAL ARMY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qtrs., Poona, Sept. 18.—No. 814.—It is notified for general information of all depts., that of the troops belonging to the Bengal Presidency arriving at, or leaving Bombay, by H.M.'s Indian troop ships during the ensuing season, those only for the Lahore, Peshawar, and Sirhind divs. will proceed *via* Sind; all others will travel by rail between Bombay and Nagpore, and thence by bullock transit to Jubbulpore, or *vice versa*.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEFS.—No. 815.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 718, dated Aug. 19 last, the following additional movements, in relief, are ordered:—

No. 4 batty. 5th brig. R.A., from Hyderabad to Madras.
 No. 5 do. do. from Kirkee to Rangoon.
 No. 6 do. do. from Belgaum to Madras.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—At Calcutta, Sept. 22, wife of G. A. Andrews, son.
 ARMSTRONG—At Darjeeling, Sept. 22, wife of Major C. Armstrong, Bengal S.C., daughter.
 ATKINSON—At 24, Chowringhee, Sept. 5, wife of H. M. Atkinson, son.
 BAGSHAW—At Cuttee Cherra, Cachar, Sept. 11, wife of Clement D. Bagshawe, daughter.
 BORGES—At Cavel, Sept. 29, wife of N. A. Borges, daughter.
 CHILL—At Agra, Sept. 23, wife of W. R. Chill, son.
 DUNCAN—At Lucknow, Sept. 9, wife of Capt. J. Duncan, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, daughter.
 FOLKARD—At Kussowlie, Punjab, Sept. 20, wife of G. M. Folkard, daughter.
 HARRISON—At Kurrachee, Sept. 20, wife of H. B. Harrison, son.
 HENDRY—At Calcutta, Sept. 24, wife of R. Hendry, daughter.
 HOBART—At Dhoolia, Sept. 26, Hon. Mrs. George Hobart, daughter.
 HORTON—At Raneeegunge, Sept. 2, widow of late W. Horton, E.B.R., son.
 LEGGATT—At Ootacamund, Sept. 20, wife of B. Leggatt, son.
 LOVING—At No. 37, Creek-row, Sept. 17, wife of R. H. Loving, son.
 McMULLEN—At Chirgow, Jhansi division, Sept. 17, wife of R. W. McMillen, Customs Dept., daughter.
 MILLER—At 3, South Collingwood-street, Sept. 18, wife of D. F. Miller, [daughter].
 MOIR—At Mussoorie, Sept. 20, wife of R. Moir, M.D., F.R.C.S., daughter.
 MURRAY—At Nusseerabad, Sept. 18, wife of Capt. H. G. Murray, Executive Engineer, son.

NICHOLL—At Umritsur, Sept. 22, wife of E. Nicholl, Dep. Comr.'s office, son.
 OUSELEY—At Mussoorie, Sept. 25, wife of G. Ouseley, daughter.
 PATERSON—At Indapore, G.I.P.R., Nizam's Dominions, wife of R. S. Paterson, C.E., son. [daughter].
 PEMBERTON—At Malligaum, Sept. 24, wife of Lieut. C. C. Pemberton, son.
 REES—At Calcutta, Sept. 20, wife of F. W. J. Rees, C.S., son.
 YOUNG—At Bimlipatam, Sept. 20, wife of S. S. Young, son, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

BEST—BENNETT—At Negapatam, Sept. 16, J. W. Best, M.C.S., to D. Harrison, child of the late Robert Bennett, of Bombay.
 CAMPBELL—WALKER—At Trimulgherry, Sept. 22, A. D. Campbell, Exec. Engr., Secunderabad, to Alexandrina, daughter of Rev. A. Walker.
 MUIR—ARTHUR—At Abou, Sept. 22, W. J. W. Muir, Political Superintendent, Sirohi, to Isabella F., daughter of Col. E. J. Arthur, Political Supt., Pahlapore.
 WARD—CAUTLEY—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 19, A. E. Ward, 1st batln. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Elizabeth G., daughter of the late Lieut. col. R. Cautley, formerly of the 10th Bengal L.C.
 WETHERALL—PEEL—At Nusseerabad, Sept. 22, F. Y. Wetherall, lieut. of the Royal regt., to Susan, daughter of the late Spencer Peel, capt. of the Royal regt.
 WITHER—VAN TEYLINGEN—At Tranquebar, Sept. 24, L. F. B. Wither, son of Rev. L. B. Wither, of Hampshire, to Sophia Frederika, daughter of Dr. Van Teylingen.
 WRIGHT—RENNY—At Ramnagur, Jessore, Sept. 22, A. C. Wright, to M. Charlotte, daughter of the late Col. R. Renny, C.B.

DEATHS.

BAMFIELD—At Fyzabad, Sept. 23, Agnes Mary Carne, daughter of Capt. T. H. Bamfield, lieut. and adjt. 1st batln. 11th foot, aged 13 months.
 CUNYNGHAM—At Bangalore, Sept. 23, Lieut. James Dick Cunyngnam, 60th rifles. [coll. of Mootecharie, Chumparun, aged 38].
 DA BREU—At Arrah, Shahabad, Sept. 23, Louis Da Breu, dep. mag. and Diver—At Bombay, Sept. 27, wife of T. Diver, M.D.
 FAULCONER—At Byculia, Sept. 30, Fanny G., daughter of H. V. Faulconer, aged 12.
 FINNERY—At Simla, Sept. 16, Mr. E. Finnelly, aged 58.
 GLADWIN—At Lucknow, Sept. 21, James, son of T. Gladwin, of the Agra High Court, aged 15.
 HUBBERT—At Agra, Sept. 23, son of the late B. P. Hubbert, aged 8 mos.
 JARVIS—At Allahabad, Sept. 22, Miss Louisa J. Jarvis, aged 20.
 KEMPSON—Off Marseilles, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Massilia*, Oct. 14, Capt. Kempson, H.M.'s 26th Cameronians, aged 32.
 LAURIE—At Bombay, Sept. 23, Lieut. col. J. J. Laurie, S.C., aged 43.
 L'ESTRANGE—At Chittagong, Aug. 27, Edmund L'Estrange, aged 39.
 OAKES—At Moulmein, Sept. 6, Charles A., son of Capt. A. R. Oakes, 25th regt. N.I., aged 11 months.
 REYNOLDS—At Calcutta, Sept. 10, Francis D., son of Major W. Reynolds, Bombay Army.
 ROBERTS—At Mussoorie, Sept. 23, John Roberts, of Meerut, aged 64.
 ROONAN—At Byculia, Sept. 20, Emily L., wife of M. Roonan.
 STEVENSON—At Rampore Beulah, Sept. 23, J. F. S., son of John Stevenson, Turtpore, Malda, aged 7. [Major R. Stewart].
 STEWART—At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Sept. 6, Henry Murray, son of Stewart—At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Sept. 10, Robert Joseph, son of Major R. Stewart.

FURLOUGHS.—The following officers, Civil and Military, obtained furloughs to Europe on medical certificate, under New Rules, in September:—Major-General Skinner, to Europe for two years, from Oct. 31. The furlough to Lieutenant Jacob, Staff Corps, Superintendent Army Schools, dated May 7, is commuted to a furlough for two years. The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England on the 1st Oct., and will join the general depot forthwith:—Captain Cardew, 82nd Foot; Captain Lawrie, 108th Foot; 2nd Captain Sturt, Royal Engineers—the senior officer to command; Captain Thorburn, 2nd batt. 21st Foot; Lieutenant Hughes, 1st batt. 4th Foot. Cornet Ord, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Galwey, 96th Foot—to proceed to England by the overland route; these officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards. 2nd Captain Sexton, R.A., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation—to England on urgent private affairs; Captain Laurie, 108th Foot, from Oct. 10 to Jan. 9, 1870—to England, on private affairs; Captain Laurie's services are available for duty with troops. Major Millett, Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police, Berar, for two years. Captain Bourdillon, Invalid Establishment, Pension Paymaster, Poona; Lieutenant Singleton, General List, Adjutant H.M.'s 28th Regiment N.I.; Lieutenant Hennell, Staff Corps. Cornet Ord, 2nd Dragoon Guards, thirty days from date of departure—to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England. Rev. A. Polchampton, Joint Chaplain of Poona, for two years. The leave for six months on private affairs granted to Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, on April 27 last is cancelled, and he is allowed instead a furlough for eighteen months. Mr. W. Boulton, Third Class Deputy Collector of Kurrachee, for twelve months—to Europe. Lieutenant Ryves, Adjutant 2nd Regiment N.I., has furlough to Europe. Mr. Havelock, Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, three months, from Oct. 9—to England.

Home.

A RELIC FROM CAWNPORE.—Surgeon-major Clarke, 84th Regiment, has just presented to the Museum of the College of Surgeons, Dublin, the skeleton of Jowallah Pursand, one of the most notorious of the high-class Brahmins connected with the massacre of Cawnpore. The museum is very rich in ethnological specimens.—*British Medical Journal*.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £188,000, and to Madras £12,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. on both Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 30 per cent.; those above will be allotted in full. The result shows a slight diminution in the demand for remittances.

A TOUCHING CEREMONY.—The *Guardian* states that "the sombre colours of Westminster Abbey were relieved on Saturday by the presence of an Indian prince, dressed in his native costume, with his prime minister and attendants, who came for the purpose of strewing Lord Canning's grave with flowers. The servants bearing the trays containing the flowers, held aloft in Eastern fashion, were very picturesque. After expressing his deep love of Lord Canning, and his grateful remembrance of his rule in India, the prince knelt and himself strewed with flowers the stone slab which covers the remains of Lord Canning, and also of his father, George Canning. The dean pointed out the spot on which the monument is to be erected, a fact which was of much interest to the Indian strangers. After bending in prayer, the prince bent down and kissed the stone, followed in the reverent act by his retainers. This is perhaps the first act of Mohammedan worship which the Abbey has seen within its walls."

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—There is a probability of a much greater change resulting from the recent consultations of the Government about the army reduction than most people will have been prepared for. It is understood that the Commander-in-Chief is rather in favour of remodelling or altogether reconstructing the Depot Battalions on a more extended basis than of simply suppressing them. One or other will happen. There is no doubt that in their present condition they answer no useful purpose; but if, instead of sweeping them away altogether, they can be developed into a sort of District Depot Staff, in conjunction with the Militia Staff, a great step in advance will have been made. What the Depot Battalions mostly lack is a good staff of non-commissioned officers, and this the Militia has in the shape of picked men, who are necessarily idle for ten or eleven months in the year; the Duke's eye has probably detected this means ready at hand for getting rid of the evils of the present depot system, and rendering possible an easy connection of line regiments with the Militia of their several counties, as well as for a more efficient organisation of the recruiting department, and the bringing the various branches of the reserve army together under one organisation in the various districts.—*Broad Arrow*.

REGIMENTS PROCEEDING TO INDIA BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE IN THE SEASON OF 1868-69.—The following is the official programme of the order in which it is proposed to embark the troops destined for India:—

Ship and Voyage.	Corps.	Port of Embarkation and Date.	Port of Disembarkation.
1868.			
<i>Serapis</i> —1st voyage	Drafts ...	Portsmouth (Sept. 20) ...	Bombay
	62nd Regiment ...	Queenstown (Sept. 24) ...	Malta
	1st Batt., 8th Foot ...	Malta ...	Bombay
<i>Crocodile</i> —2nd voyage	Drafts ...	Portsmouth (Oct. 1) ...	Bombay
	48th Regiment ...	Queenstown (Oct. 5) ...	Malta
	1st Batt., 14th Foot ...	Malta ...	Bombay
<i>Serapis</i> —3rd voyage	3rd Hussars ...	Portsmouth (Nov. 14) ...	Bombay
	Drafts ...	Portsmouth (Nov. 25) ...	Bombay
<i>Crocodile</i> —4th voyage ...	Drafts ...	Portsmouth (Nov. 25) ...	Bombay
<i>Serapis</i> —5th voyage	6th Brigade, R.A. ...	Portsmouth (Dec. 30) ...	Bombay
	Drafts ...	Portsmouth (Dec. 30) ...	Bombay
1869.			
<i>Crocodile</i> —6th voyage	Drafts ...	Portsmouth (Jan. 6) ...	Bombay
	62nd Foot ...	Queenstown (Jan. 10) ...	Bombay
<i>Serapis</i> —7th voyage	Drafts ...	Portsmouth (Feb. 11) ...	Bombay
	1st Batt., 21st Foot ...	Queenstown (Feb. 15) ...	Bombay
<i>Crocodile</i> —8th voyage	Drafts ...	Portsmouth (Feb. 22) ...	Bombay
	39th Foot ...	Queenstown (Feb. 26) ...	Bombay

EXPORTS OF BULLION.—Gold has been finding its way to this country from Bombay lately in consequence of a glut of the precious metal at that Presidency; nevertheless the exports of gold continue. The exports of gold and silver to India and the East appear, from the subjoined analysis of the last two fortnightly returns (Low's Indian Circular) to have been very large; the moiety being, however, to Alexandria for the Pacha of Egypt. Mr. Low's report for the 9th instant shows that £247,000 in gold was sent to Alexandria per P. and O. Company's steamers during the month of September, and £235,376 in gold and £3,320 in silver, per Messageries Impériales steamers. The exportations to India, &c., during September were—to Calcutta, gold, £55,000; Ceylon, gold, £2,800; Bombay, gold, £13,250—silver, £1,050; Madras, gold, £5,994. Per Messageries Impériales steamers—Ceylon, gold, £10,000; Pondicherry, gold, £700; Madras, gold, £10,644—silver, £996; Calcutta, gold, £10,000—silver,

£23,596; Batavia, gold, £8,000; Mauritius, silver, £10,000. The exports per P. and O. steamers of 9th inst. were—Bombay, gold, £70,700—silver, £25,000; Madras, gold, £1,729; Singapore, silver, £17,200. Subjoined are the exports per P. and O. steamers of the 11th, 17th, and 18th inst.:—Bombay, gold, £47,160—silver, £89,000; Ceylon, gold, £5,000; Madras, gold, £1,174; Calcutta, silver, £4,888.

India Office.

Oct. 24, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. C. Sutherland, C. Home, W. B. Jones, H. Osborne (Uncov.), F. E. Huggett (Uncov.), F. Adams (Uncov.), H. E. Thompson (Uncov.), J. T. Blissett (Uncov.), W. D. Bristow (Uncov.), and H. L. Jones (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. R. Rice, R. Davidson, and H. D. Cook.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. S. W. MacIver, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. O. Boardillon, Invalid Est.; Capt. J. G. Griffiths, Engrs.; Major J. P. Malcolmson, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. T. Church, 3 mo.; Mr. T. Dickson (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. R. J. Clarke (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. H. Chamberlain, 5 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Rogers, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. G. Oldham, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. E. O'B. Horsford, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. H. Scott, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. T. S. Magan, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. E. H. Thomas, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. maj. F. Fletcher, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Apothecary J. Leahy, Sub Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Apothecary J. Mulrooney, Sub Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Surg. major G. S. Shaw, Med. Estab., 3 mo.; Col. H. P. Vincent, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. Taylor, J. W. Gardiner, A. T. Maclean, A. B. Falcon, F. B. Girdlestone, H. B. Henderson, J. Anderson, W. McGregor (Uncov.), J. Graham (Uncov.), R. P. Colvin (Uncov.), C. B. P. Gordon (Uncov.), and G. W. Vivian.

Madras Estab.—Hon. L. C. Innes, Mr. A. A. Stoddard (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. D'Oyly, C. R. Ovens, and C. B. Izon.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. S. J. Hire, Staff Corps; Conductor J. Williams, Ordnance Dept.; Major G. W. Fraser, Staff Corps; Surg. H. M. Cannon, Med. Estab.; Lieut. J. E. Alexander, Art.; Asst. surg. C. O'Daniell, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. D. Briggs, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. G. C. Ross, Staff Corps; Capt. A. E. Campbell, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. P. Montgomerie, Engrs.; Capt. W. R. Johnson, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. M. Duff, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. F. M. Haultain, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. C. Bird, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor A. McKinley, Ordnance Dept.

Bombay Estab.—Apothecary J. Robinson, Sub Med. Estab.; Lieut. F. F. Comyn, Inf.; Major E. W. Lyons, Staff Corps; Major W. R. Alexander, Staff Corps; Capt. J. G. Watts, Staff Corps; Major J. Black, S.C.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BOOKER—The wife of George Booker, Jun., of H.M.'s steamship *Waterwitch*, India, of a son, at Ferle, near Lewes, Oct. 20.

FERGUSON—The wife of F. J. Fergusson, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a daughter, at 14, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Oct. 21.

HAMMOND—the wife of Henry W. Hammond, late Bengal C.S., of a son, at Preston, near Bath, Oct. 15.

LANGMORE—The wife of R. P. Langmore, Esq., of a son, at Rosslyn-park, Hampstead, Oct. 23.

MAXWELL—The wife of T. Maxwell, Esq., late Surgeon-major H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at Richmond, Surrey, Oct. 23.

OGILVIE—The wife of Major James S. Ogilvie, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 42, Eastbourne-terrace, Oct. 16.

PRINGLE—the wife of R. K. Pringle, Esq., of a son, at the Grove, Darley Dale, Derbyshire, Oct. 21.

SANDEMAN—The wife of Albert G. Sandeman, Esq., of a daughter, at The Hollies, Weybridge, Surrey, Oct. 19.

MARRIAGES.

CHURCHILL—MILLET.—George C. Churchill, F.G.S., to Rosaline, daughter of the late Frederick Millett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and member of the Supreme Council for India, at Ewell, Surrey, Oct. 23.

IMPEY—McKER.—Hastings E. M. Impey, son of the late Major Hastings Impey, Bengal Army, to Mary M., daughter of the late John A. McKer, of Derby, at St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, Oct. 20.

H.M.'s BRITISH REGIMENTS STATIONED IN INDIA.

CORRECTED TO THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1868.

REGIMENT.	Where Stationed.	Station of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.
BENGAL.			
4th Hussars	Meerut	Canterbury	Oct. 16, 1867
5th Lancers	Lucknow	Canterbury	July 28, 1863
7th Hussars	Sealkote	Maidstone	Aug. 27, 1857
11th	Muttra	Canterbury	July 25, 1866
19th	Benares	Maidstone	—
20th	Kumilporo	Canterbury	—
21st	Umballah	Canterbury	—
1st Batt. 3rd Foot	Meerut	Shorncliffe	July 24, 1868
1st " 5th	Ferozepore	Shorncliffe	Aug. 25, 1868
1st " 6th	Rawul Pindee	Sheffield	Dec. 10, 1867
1st " 7th	Saugor	Walmer	July 20, 1857
1st " 11th	Fyzabad	Cork	July 18, 1861
2nd " 12th	Jubbulpore	Chatham	July 19, 1864
1st " 19th	Rawul Pindee	Chatham	July 21, 1857
2nd " 25th	Shahjehanpore	Preston	July 29, 1863
26th Regt.	Fort William	Preston	July 24, 1865
36th	Peshawur	Athlone	Aug. 1, 1863
37th	Bareilly	Preston	July 18, 1868
38th	Sealkote	Colchester	Aug. 4, 1857
41st	Agra	Colchester	July 24, 1865
55th	Lucknow	Preston	Nov. 10, 1863
56th	Darjeeling	Belfast	July 18, 1864
2nd Batt. 60th (Rifles)	Fort William	Winchester	Sept. 15, 1867
77th	Nowshera	Chatham	June 17, 1857
79th	Roorkee	Stirling	Aug. 10, 1857
85th	Meeran Meer	Dover	Jan. 30, 1863
88th	Peshawur	Colchester	July 15, 1857
90th	Subathoo	Canterbury	Apr. 15, 1857
92nd	Jullundur	Aberdeen	Jan. 25, 1863
93rd	Jhansie	Aberdeen	June 6, 1857
*101st	Cawnpore	Chatham	—
102nd	Lucknow	Shorncliffe	—
103rd	Morar	Shorncliffe	—
104th	Dugshaie	Parkhurst	—
105th	Dinapore	Pembroke	—
106th	Umballah	Chatham	—
107th	Allahabad	Fermoy	—
108th	Mooltan	Chatham	—
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade	Seetapore	Winchester	July 26, 1857

Royal Artillery.

A. Horse Brigade	Meerut	Woolwich and Warley
F. " "	Umballah	
8th Foot	Lucknow	
19th	Barrackpore	
19th	Peshawur	
22nd	(Morar) Gwalior	
24th	Meeran Meer	
25th	Allahabad	

MADRAS.

16th Lancers	Bangalore	Canterbury	Sept. 9, 1865
16th Hussars	Secunderabad	Canterbury	June 18, 1864
1st Battalion 1st Foot	Cannanore	Colchester	July 23, 1857
2nd " 10th	Secunderabad	Chatham	Jan. 11, 1860
2nd " 19th	Bangalore	Chatham	Aug. 24, 1863
2nd " 21st	Secunderabad	Birr	July 11, 1863
2nd " 24th	Bangalore	Buttevant	Mar. 12, 1860
45th Regiment	Fort St. George	Chatham	Feb. 14, 1863
3rd Battalion 60th Rifles	Bangalore	Winchester	Aug. 20, 1857
76th Regiment Foot	Tonghoo	Belfast	Oct. 23, 1863
*91st	Kamptee	Fort George	Dec. 14, 1854

Royal Artillery.

D. Horse Brigade	Bangalore	Woolwich and Warley
15th Foot	Madras	
20th	Kamptee	
23rd	Secunderabad	

BOMBAY.

2nd Dragon Guards	Mhow	Canterbury	July 25, 1857
2nd Battalion 1st Foot	Nusserabad	Canterbury	Aug. 15, 1866
1st " 2nd	Aden	Chatham	July 10, 1866
1st " 23rd	Bombay	Walmer	May 23, 1857
*46th Regiment Foot	Poona	Pembroke	Oct. 12, 1854
46th	Deesa	Colchester	Aug. 29, 1865
82nd	Kurrachee	Chatham	May 20, 1857
95th	Mhow	Fermoy	July 28, 1857
96th	Poona	Birr	June 25, 1865
106th	Belgaum	Gosport	—

Royal Artillery.

E. Horse Brigade	Kirkee	Woolwich and Warley
14th Foot	Ahmedabad	
18th	Kurrachee	
*21st	Mhow	

* To return home in the season of 1869-69.

† Three Batteries of 5th Brigade are stationed in the Bombay Presidency.

NOTE.—The Regiments and Brigade to embark for India this season are as follows:—3rd Hussars, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, 1st Battalion 8th Foot (Malta), 1st Battalion 14th Foot (Malta), 1st Battalion 21st Foot, and the 39th and 62nd Regiments.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LAWRIE.—We regret to record the death of Lieut.-col. J. J. Lawrie, of the Bombay Staff Corps, which occurred at his residence in the Marine Lines yesterday. The deceased entered the service on the 2nd February, 1841, and since the beginning of May last had been officiating second in command of the 21st N.I. (Marine Battalion). He served in Sind from 1841 to 1844, and was present at the battle of Hyderabad, for which he received the medal. He served also in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-45, and was present at the operations against the Hill forts, including the affairs of Kulumbeest, Gotea, and Moolus. As staff officer, he was present at the revolt at Neemuch in 1857, and he served in the actions at Neembhara and Jeerun. At the latter he was severely wounded in three places, and his horse was shot under him. For these services he was made brevet major, and received the medal. He also took part in the siege of Neemuch in 1857, and in the affairs in the Santpoora Hills, in pursuit of Tantia Toppe. The deceased officer, who was only forty-three years of age, was buried with military honours.—*Times of India*, Oct. 3.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	—	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29	—	—	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	—	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	—	92½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	—	—	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—	—
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	—	—	—

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dia.	1 dia.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½d.
 Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 10½d.
 Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£			
India Stock	...	...	216
India 5 per cent.	...	...	115
India 4 per cent.	...	...	103½
India 4 per cent., 1868	...	...	103½
India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.	...	...	91½
India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1873	...	...	106½
India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	...	110
India Stock Debentures, 1868	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	105½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1868	...	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	104½
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...	...
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	20s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	25s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107
20	Ditto F Shares	18	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	110 to 111
20	Ditto L Extension	10	14 to 15 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	110 to 111
20	Ditto (new)	10	14 to 15 pm.
20	Ditto	4	12 to 13
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 107
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	100 to 102
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	100 to 102
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent.	all	105 to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to 1 pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
20	Ditto	2	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	6 to 7
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	30 to 31
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	76 to 80
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
5	New	4	1½ to 2½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	22 to 24 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	17½ to 18½
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	5	2½ to 2 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	1 to 2 dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	52 to 54
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	1½ dis to par

MAGISTERIAL.—The following gentlemen to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose, viz.:—Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea; Mr. Vowell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore; Mr. Power, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom.

Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 15th October, 1868.
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That PACKAGES, stated to contain RESERVED ARTICLES from the Estates of Deceased Officers and Soldiers of the late East India Company's Service, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, have from time to time been received from the Governments of the respective Presidencies in India.

Packages containing Articles Reserved from the following Estates remain unclaimed, viz.:

11. Babington, W. R., Assistant-surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
12. Briggs, F. W., Rev., Madras Establishment.
- 17A. Barclay, J. S., Captain, 39th Madras Native Inf.
20. Coust, H. A. O., Captain, 2nd Madras Native Veterinary Battalion.
21. Carter, C., Captain, 38th Madras Native Infantry.
26. Chaney, A., Lieutenant, 39th Madras Native Inf.
33. Doune, J. T., Assistant-surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
42. Dillas, R., Lieutenant, 3rd Madras European Regt.
48. Edmonston, W., Sergeant-major, 25th Madras Native Infantry.
52. Fenning, D. A., Colonel, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.
53. Grimlock, E., Private, 10th Foot.
65. Harris, J. D., Lieutenant, 28th Madras Native Inf.
69. Hawes, J. C., Brevet-major, 1st Madras Fusiliers.
75. Halliday, J., Sergeant, Bengal Establishment.
79. Johnston, J. McE., Captain, 4th Madras Native Inf.
83. Keichly, F., Lieutenant, 24th Madras Native Inf.
85. Kensington, H. B., Ensign, 32nd Madras Native Inf.
117. Owen, M., Lieutenant, 35th Madras Native Infantry.
129. Redmond, J. J., Lieutenant, 7th Madras Native Inf.
- 134A. Ryan, P., Deputy Commissary, Madras Sappers and Miners.
142. Shelton, Assistant-surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
- 150A. Stothert, R., Major, 4th Bengal Native Infantry.
154. Walker, A., Captain, Madras Establishment.
165. Walker, T., Sergeant-major, 7th Madras Native Inf.
170. Wright, W., Sergeant, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Applications for such Packages should be made by the Next of Kin of the Deceased, or by the Legal Representatives of such Next of Kin, to the Military Secretary, at this Office.

In the event of any of the Packages in question remaining unclaimed for the further period of six months from this date, they will be opened, the contents be disposed of by Sale, and the amount realised be credited to the Estate of the Deceased.

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S. B. Fergusson, Res. Sec., West-end Office, 3, Pall-mall East.

EDINBURGH . . . 3 and 5, George-street (H.O.).

DUBLIN . . . 66, Upper Sackville-street.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 10; Agra, October 6; Calcutta and Madras, October 5.

From the Bombay papers we get some brief details of the little campaign in the Black Mountain. On the 4th of last month the First Brigade of General Wilde's force had a short brush with the enemy at the Koongullie Pass. The heights however were soon occupied without any loss. The Second Brigade seems to have advanced in concert up the same spur of hill. In a night attack on the same date the enemy managed to kill two and wound seven sepoy. The heavy fire of our troops made short work of the defence. From that time the enemy seem to have made no regular stand. On the 5th the Muchi Peak, on the highest crest of the Black Mountain, was occupied by the two Brigades, with the loss of three wounded, the enemy retreating as our men advanced. On the next day the Elephant Battery was expected to reach the same point. Some exchange of shots must have taken place, for Lieutenant Unwin was slightly wounded, and apparently seven sepoy were also wounded and one killed. Water was reported to be scarce. The troops were busy making a road up the Mountain. From that date all resistance seems to have been over, and on the 8th no enemy remained in front. The burning of Hussunzai villages had begun in the usual style of our frontier warfare, and the Hussunzais, thoroughly cowed, were suing for terms.

THE Akhoond of Swat, whom so many journalists credited with all kinds of evil plottings against the English, has proved his judgment, if not his friendliness towards us, not only by refusing to call out the 40,000 warriors who are burning to attack the infidel, but by chasing the whole of the Hindustani refugees out of his dominions. One inveterate alarmist however, as quoted in the *Bombay Gazette*, revives the old story about the 40,000 warriors, and declares that a large number of Afreedies, with 2,000 muskets, have already joined the Akhoond's standard. Sixteen competent persons—the writer is very cir-

cumstantial—"are engaged in making gunpowder and balls for the use of the Akhoond's men." The Chief of Bajour and the six sons of the Chief of Der have also, on the same authority, made ready to lead their thousands of followers at a signal from the Akhoond against his enemies and theirs. Much of this may be literally true, and yet those enemies may have no sort of connection with his English neighbours.

ANOTHER chieftain who ought by some people's showing to be at heart our foe, has just made most friendly advances to the Indian Government. According to the latest news from Simla, Shere Ali Khan, the Ameer of Kabul, has notified to the Viceroy his desire for full diplomatic relations with British India, and the Viceroy has sent him a favourable answer. This incident, which ought to silence the clamourers against Sir John's plan of "masterly inactivity," confirms other accounts received from Afghanistan concerning the gracious reception of Sir John's *vakeel*, and the Ameer's readiness to send a *vakeel* in his turn to Peshawar.

THE Governor of Bombay held a grand durbar at Poonah on the 6th October. Some two hundred and thirty or forty chiefs and gentlemen of rank mustered in the old Mahratta capital, each followed by a crowd of armed retainers. Prominent among them were the Rajahs of Kolapoor, Edur, Barea, Loonawarra, Jowar, and Akulkote. The great hall of the Engineering College supplied a fitting theatre for the splendid pageant, in which not a few Englishmen of both services and a fair display of ladies bore their part. The address was read by the young Rajah of Kolapore, a prince of much promise, and a good English scholar. It congratulated the Queen on the successes achieved in Abyssinia, complimented the Governor on his share in promoting them, spoke in proud terms of the part played by the Bombay sepoy, and made grateful reference to the helpful counsels of Sir Bartle Frere. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in his reply paid a pretty compliment to the Rajah of Kolapoor, and suggested the founding at Poonah of a school at which the sons of the native aristocracy might receive a fitting education. He also gave the chiefs a hearty invitation to come and talk with him as often as they could. Altogether, the durbar was a real success.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, the new Finance Minister, is said to be shaping out a scheme for equalising the salt duties, which under the present system press hard on the poorer peasantry of Bengal as compared with the inhabitants of Bombay and Madras. A reduction in the Bengal rates will probably diminish the smuggling that now flourishes on the North-Western frontier. Sir Richard was also intending to visit Nagpore, which was getting ready to receive him with becoming honours.

HARDLY has Colonel Pelly settled the little dispute with Bahrein, when another source of difficulty springs up for him in the Persian Gulf. The Imam of Muscat, whose throne was so sorely shaken last year by the attacks of an ill-disposed uncle and aunts, has again been driven into a strait by his brother-in-law, whose forces, by last accounts, had got possession of Muscat itself; the Imam being shut up in a fort overlooking the town. He had just time to get his harem and treasures on board a native frigate, whose protection was entrusted to the captain of H.M.'s steamer *Sindh*. The captain had his guns shotted and his rocket-tubes ready against a threatened attack of the insurgents, which had not come off

when the mail steamer of October 2 left the harbour. Colonel Pelly himself had returned in the *Vigilant* to Kurrachee, when news of the outbreak reached him in time to hurry off the *Sindh* from Mussendom to the scene of uproar. If India is to keep the peace of the Persian Gulf, it is high time to give her back a navy of her own.

PERSIA also is hankering after an ironclad fleet. According to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, our Minister at Teheran has applied in the Shah's name to Lord Stanley for the loan of an English naval officer, to be engaged for at least twelve months, who will help with his counsels towards equipping a squadron for police service in the Gulf. "A distinguished officer, high upon the list of captains"—can it be Captain Sherard Osborne?—had the first offer from the Admiralty, and declined it. Only officers junior to Commodore Heath are supposed to be eligible for the post.

WARNED by the signs of the season in the provinces of Upper India, the Indian Government has issued a timely paper of instructions for the guidance of the local authorities. An area of about 320,000 square miles, containing 58,000,000 of people, is threatened by a scarcity which next spring may possibly turn into a tremendous famine. The *Kareef*, or autumn crops, have generally failed, and "if there should be a further failure of the September and October rain, and the Rubbee sowings be lost, preparation must be made for a great calamity." Very much will depend on the weather during the time for sowing the *rubbee* or spring crops, and the amount of rainfall about Christmas. Meanwhile, the benefits of last year's plenteous harvests would continue to tell on prices in November, and the pressure caused by the failure of the autumn crops would most likely be gradual enough to give time for pouring in fresh supplies from other parts of India. Compared with 1860, prices still rule low in the North-West Provinces. Wheat is little higher than during the past eight months. Jowar and Bajra however, the mainstay of the peasantry, had become in July twice as dear as it was in January. The recent growth of railway and irrigation works—300,000 acres being now watered by the Ganges Canal alone, and the railway joining Calcutta with Lahore and Mooltan being nearly finished—will tell greatly in mitigating the present distress. At least two months remain for preparing against the worst. The attention of the Local Governments is therefore called to the question of public works in relief of the threatened suffering. Certain lines of railway and canal are specially pointed out. The authorities are to indent at need on the services of all officers in every department. The Inspector-general will remain at his post in the North-West. In every case of admitted expediency, the Government will contribute towards measures of local relief a sum equal to the amount raised by private subscription.

THE provinces threatened comprise the Punjab, the North-West, Oudh, Rajpootana, and Central India. The hopes revived by the showers that fell towards the end of September have already died out. Rajpootana is an especial sufferer. In Ajmere not a blade of grass is left, and from Marwar the people are emigrating in shoals. Gwalior also is hard pressed. Its ruler is taking a lesson from ourselves, by remitting the land-rent, and promising to support the worst sufferers at the public cost. The Chief of Jeypore has also come forward to help his subjects in their need.

ONE step towards separating fiscal and judicial functions in Bengal has been taken by the local Government. It is going to bring in a Bill for transferring revenue suits from the Collectors' Courts to those of the Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens, and Judges. This will leave the district officers time to mind their proper business, and keep themselves in closer connection with the people under their charge.

DR. SHORTT, of Madras, seems to have done for the primeval tribes of the Nilgherry Hills a similar service to that rendered by Dr. Campbell for the tribes on the North-Eastern Frontier. His recent memoir embodies the results of his own researches during two seasons' residence among the tribes, besides a valuable report by the late Colonel Ochterlony on the Geography and Statistics of the Nilgherries. Avoiding speculations on the origin and past history of the tribes in question, Dr. Shortt contents himself with furnishing useful information

as to their present habits. Of the five distinct tribes that came under his notice the two chief are the Todas and the Badagas; the latter however being infinitely the more numerous. The Todas, about seven hundred in number, seem to be the oldest dwellers there, while the eighteen thousand Badagas are evidently of Hindu descent. Three "Helot" tribes, the Kotars, Kurumbas, and Irulas, complete the list. The most industrious of all these tribes are the Kotars, who speak broken Canarese with a Tamil accent, and are thought to be low-caste refugees from the plains. They are good farmers and skilful artisans, held in much the same kind of vassalage to the Todas as the Canaanites were to the Jews. They are mainly monogamists, with a tendency to drinking and opium-eating. The Badagas are supposed to be Hindu refugees from Mysore, retaining their old religious worship, but given to eating flesh. They too are good farmers, and vassals of the Toda chiefs. Their spiritual homage, largely mingled with fear, is concentrated on the Kurumbas, a small tribe of uncouth-looking wizards, who work spells and cure diseases by means of their medical knowledge. They are the augurs without whose services no Badaga will begin any kind of agricultural labour. Their religion is a rude kind of Pantheism. These people in their turn have a traditional awe of the lordly Todas, who claim to be the "autoc-thones" of these hills, and stoop to no lower occupation than tending flocks and herds. The buffalo is their sacred beast, to whom holy men minister in sacred groves. Tradition describes them as fleeing to the Nilgherries from the yoke of the victorious Rama, and they seem to have brought with them into their present retreats some definite traces of the worship of Krishna. One custom which they share with the hill-men in the Himalayas is polyandry, the marriage of one woman to more than one man. The wife claims all her husband's brothers as partners of her bed, and the husband and his brothers can take similar possession of the wife's sisters. The children of these strange unions are divided impartially among the different husbands; the first-born going to the eldest brother, the second to the second, and so on all round. It seems however that the Toda women are remarkably well treated, and are exempt from all outdoor drudgery.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, the captain of the *Galatea*, has been pulled up short at the very threshold of his new voyage round the world. On her way from Barnpool into Plymouth Sound on Monday the frigate grounded, and it will take two or three days to repair the damage done. The Duke, who was on board, returned to London the same afternoon.

Two noteworthy speeches were delivered last week on Indian affairs. Lord Salisbury, whose remarks we have analysed elsewhere, addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in terms of eloquent sympathy with the efforts of Manchester to secure the foundations of a close commercial union between England and India. From beginning to end his speech was pervaded with a deep sense of the responsibility under which England lies, of doing her very best by the great dependency which events have brought under her sway. Cotton and railways formed the burden of his strain. Mr. Massey at Liverpool took a wider range. He began by exposing the new cant about non-annexation, and respect for the rights of native princes. "Had the policy of non-annexation been carried out in its integrity, we could never have had our Indian empire." That policy could not be enforced at all times, in all circumstances. As for the rights of native princes, they had sometimes to be overruled by reasons of "urgent political necessity." The development of the railway system was working a great social revolution throughout India. In the interests both of actual and possible trade the Indian Government was ordering new railways everywhere "without regard to cost." On the yet more important question of irrigation it had long been anxiously reflecting, and was now "prepared to raise millions of money" in order to save the dwellers in the "arid plains" of Upper India from the perils of recurring drought. With regard to cotton, Mr. Massey declined to be over-sanguine, but looked forward to a large increase in the supply of that now precious staple.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Andrew Wilson, Esq., late Inspector gen. of Hospitals, E.I.C.S., Bengal, at St. Ann's, Cheltenham, aged 66, Oct. 22. Asst. surg. J. H. White, at Barrackpore, Oct. 2.

MADRAS.—Lieut. gen. William Justice, Madras Army, at 19, Queen's-square, Bath, aged 68, Oct. 27.
BOMBAY.—Capt. J. Ingle, at Bombay, Oct. 3. H. Clark, Esq., late Senior surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at Leamington, Oct. 23. J. M. Knapp, Esq., Surgeon major late Bombay Army, Oct. 24.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Chandon, Mr. Dodgson, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Owen, Miss Sheppard, Mrs. Haldone, Major and Mrs. Lamb. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Rayne, Mr. Bird, Mr. Sharpe, Mrs. Holloway, Mr. Campbell. From BOMBAY.—Col. Snow, Capt. and Mrs. Incey and three children, Col. Hodgson, Major Griffith, Hon. J. Westropp, Mrs. Westropp, Mrs. Hogg and infant, Major Nicholls, Mr. Oliphant, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and child. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Hardie, Mr. St. John.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From MADRAS.—Rev. E. Porter and Mrs. Porter, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Tinning, Mrs. Travers and five children, Mrs. Scott Elliot and child, Lieut. Verne. From BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Campion, Mr. H. Campion, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Simpson and child, Dr. and Mrs. Redfern and three children, Capt. Swanson, Lieut. F. Constable.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1868.

LORD SALISBURY AT MANCHESTER.

LORD SALISBURY'S appearance on a Manchester platform marks an epoch in political progress. Saul also is enrolled among the prophets. In the interests of India we may congratulate his lordship on a conjunction which furnishes one more proof of his readiness to march with the times on all questions lying outside the pale of party politics. There is no good reason indeed for importing political partisanship into matters concerning the general welfare of some two hundred millions of Asiatics divided from their English masters by half a world of land and water, and by infinite distances of moral and mental conformation. But the force of homegrown habits and traditions will always tempt a large proportion of homebred statesmen to gauge the wants and feelings of one country by the standards of another; and the old indifference on Indian questions finds but a sorry substitute in the livelier motions prompted by this or that form of class or party prepossession. Manchester itself, in spite of Lord Salisbury's tribute to its "constant vigilance over the interests of the people of India and the affairs of that country," can hardly be held clear of looking at those interests from local rather than imperial standpoints, from the side of India's commercial usefulness to England, rather than the side of England's duty towards her great dependency. Still it is only fair to credit Manchester also with a genuine desire to forward India's welfare in accordance with principles tending to the benefit of both countries alike. And Lord Salisbury's speech in answer to the admiring welcome of his new friends justifies the belief that he for one will steadily support all efforts, made by whichever class or party in the State, to advance the well-being of that "strange people which a most remarkable series of events has placed within our power." It must have been more than a mere stroke of rhetoric which led him in the opening of his first speech to deplore the almost utter indifference betrayed at this moment by the constituencies throughout the country towards the "tremendous interests" committed to their charge in the matter of British India. It might perhaps be objected that all remoter interests are just now naturally swamped in the excitement stirred by a question of more immediate moment to this country. But anyhow we may thank his lordship for reminding us of one equally difficult problem which demands an early solution at our hands. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. His isolation from his party at this juncture has at any rate left him free to preach up the duty of governing India on the twofold principle of consulting the good of its own people,

and of extending to its utmost the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

On the main question it may be said that all parties are theoretically at one. In these days nobody professes to govern India solely or mainly for the good of her English masters. We are all for studying the interests of the natives in the first place, even if we insist on not quite overlooking our own. But on coming to ask ourselves what those interests are, and how they may best be forwarded, we immediately begin to part company from each other. Everyone draws his own picture of things as they are, and fills in his own programme of things as they ought to be. From a fatherly despotism to a self-governed federation of native States, all sorts of schemes for the good of India find their befitting champions. None of these however needs discussing here. But on one principle of future action few, we imagine, will care to differ much from Lord Salisbury and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Experience and self-interest alike urge the same moral, the duty of binding India and England closer and closer in the bonds of a mutually beneficial trade. The commercial solidarity of the two countries offers a safe text for administrative reformers of every school. Whoever helps us on the road to so gracious a wedlock, deserves not the doubtful honour of a statue or a monument in the newest style of British art, but a warm place in the memories of a grateful people.

Among such benefactors the late Secretary of State for India may fairly be reckoned. His first speech at Manchester points to several ways of applying a sound principle. One aid for instance to commercial intercourse may be found in assimilating the currency of the two countries. As Lord Salisbury rightly observed, no one conversant with the subject can doubt the expediency of substituting a gold for a silver currency in India. Nor, in spite of the "curious delays" to which he referred, can such a reform be kept back many months longer. Whenever it is finally conceded, we may count on having for both countries a common unit of currency, in itself a sure pledge for the development of trade between the two. To alter the currency in one country without establishing a common unit for both would be a blunder impossible, we trust, to any body of Anglo-Indian statesmen.

But the question of currency, in Lord Salisbury's opinion, yields in importance to that of cotton. Now is the time for India to develop her cotton-growing powers and take fast hold of the English market. It is the quality, not the quantity, of Indian cotton which needs bettering for that purpose. Government inspection within due bounds would teach the ryot to be more careful in getting up his cotton for sale. But that would sin against the principles of free trade? Not at all, says Lord Salisbury, who rightly objects to turning rational faith in a good principle into a sweeping superstition. There is no just connection, he argues, between the doctrines of free trade and the question of State-supervision over certain manufactures. In India, as in France, the State, which represents the nation at large, is expected to wield an influence which we in England, with our traditional zeal for the rights of private persons, are only just beginning to tolerate here and there. But all this has clearly nothing to do with the broad principles of free trade in cotton or anything else. English manufacturers will take any amount of Indian cotton properly cleaned. If the State can help the ryot to meet this prime want, without encroaching on his lawful freedom of action, it will render a very great service to all concerned. All care must of course be taken not to meddle with the ryot's perfect freedom to grow whatever he pleases, nor yet to stimulate too wide a production of a staple which some new turn of events in America may yet tempt our manufacturers to purchase at a lower rate from beyond the Atlantic.

But the development of our Indian trade, whether in cotton or any other staple, must be aided by improved means of conveyance. "The question of commerce in general"—remarked his lordship—"is in the main a question of conveyance. It is the opening of navigable rivers and the opening of railways to which you must look." On this point Lord Salisbury's recent

experiences come to his aid. He has the sense to see that even if a railway does not pay immediately, yet "by scattering wealth along its path, by stimulating commerce, by opening out the resources of the country, by bringing new ideas to increase the diligence and thrift of the natives of the country, it opens out to the Government new sources of revenue, it makes the people a more taxpaying people than they were before," and in these ways the Government may look to being eventually reimbursed.

Roads, railways, canals, and rivers—all these channels of Indian trade need opening up to a far greater extent than the rulers of British India have hitherto deemed it prudent to go. But there are evidences abroad that the bolder policy recommended by Lord Salisbury is to mark the future course of Indian administration. Mr. Massey, at any rate, in his recent speech at Liverpool has credited the Indian Government with a desire henceforth to spare no pains or outlay in developing these sources of national wealth. Besides the millions it proposes to spend on railways it is prepared, he tells us, "to raise millions of money in order to utilise the Indian rivers, and make them channels for irrigating those arid plains" which have hitherto been the scenes of periodical famines, consequent on failures in the annual monsoon. Thus in every direction there is a call for more money to spend on works of public importance; and cautious statesmen may well be excused for thinking that works of irrigation should take precedence of works mainly tending to develop trade. Both however will henceforth be carried on together without too much regard for present outlay.

Lord Salisbury's proposal to give the mercantile interest some sort of representation in the Council of India need not be dismissed as unfeasible because the same idea was embodied in Mr. Disraeli's rejected India Bill. All other Anglo-Indian interests are fairly represented in the Council, and the mercantile interest grows yearly more important. You cannot expect from eminent lawyers, soldiers, and statesmen "that minute and detailed knowledge of the wants of the mercantile community which nothing but a mercantile training can afford." Very true, but might not a like plea be urged with much greater force for the admission of native members to represent interests yet more nearly connected with India's well-being? The presence however of one or two able mercantile members might infuse into the Council a certain amount of practical acquaintance with one large field of modern statesmanship. But after all, it is neither mere merchants, nor mere lawyers, nor mere administrators, who are wanted for the Home Council; but statesmen of wide experience, enlarged sympathies, active intellects, and trained judgment. If such men are wanting, mere professional knowledge will hardly fill the gap.

LORD NAPIER ON THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

WITH all deference to the conqueror of King Theodore, we are inclined to demur a little to his highly-coloured contrast between the British soldier of to-day and the British soldier of forty or fifty years ago. That a general improvement has taken place in the ranks of our army as well as in other classes of the community, we are not going to dispute. But when so eminent a personage as Lord Napier hints plainly enough that the British soldier in the days of Wellington was an utter reprobate, from whom men, women, and children in a foreign country were never safe, we cannot be surprised to hear of old Peninsular officers protesting loudly against the libel. One of them, writing to a brother officer, wants to know if Lord Napier's remarks implied "that women and children would have been insulted or injured by British soldiers fifty years ago. . . . Not to speak of our own old corps, did Lord Napier wish his hearers to believe that women and children would have been ill-used in a camp of the 43rd, or the old 95th, or 4th, or 71st, or 79th, whom we well knew?" In spite of Badajoz and such exceptional cases, we imagine that respect for the helpless and the weak has long formed a marked trait in the conduct of our soldiers.

Notices of Books.

Under the Rose. Poems written chiefly in India. By H. G. Keene, Author of the "Moghul Empire." London: Bell and Daldy.

"The tolerable poets," says Nathaniel Hawthorne, "we leave upon the shelf." This dictum we conceive to be for the most part true; but while it implies a tribute to the pre-eminence of the art of poetry, it bears rather hardly upon the poets. There would be a fearful outcry if the treatment were to be extended to the other arts. What should we say to an exhibition at the Royal Academy, with the tolerable pictures excluded from it? The collection would be very small. And how if the tolerable music were denied a hearing? The result would be that nine-tenths of the professional people in London would lose their livelihood. While however it is true that the general public will not interest itself in poetry that is not of the first order, yet we conceive that a man is to be excused for publishing a volume of poetry, if he thinks he will thereby gratify a circle of friends, or call the attention of those on whom he has some claim from the circumstances of his and their relative positions.

Such, in our view, is the justification for the volume whose title heads this notice. It will be perused with interest by those who are personally acquainted with Mr. Keene, and who have known him to have been for many years in the habit of writing verse; and, as a book of Anglo-Indian poetry, written by an Anglo-Indian, it may ask some attention from that circle who either from personal experience, from relationships, or—it may be—from pure curiosity, cultivate an acquaintance with things Eastern. The volume is not altogether new; some of the poems have appeared in India, others in *Blackwood*, and several are reprinted from a previous collection entitled "Ex Eremita." But there are new poems in it; the old ones have been retouched and improved, and this edition has the great advantage of the clear printing and pretty boards which Messrs. Bell and Daldy always afford. Indeed, it is the same thing to say that a book is gracefully got up and to say that it is published at the York-street establishment. The first impression, and it is, in our opinion, also the last and the enduring one, produced by a perusal of Mr. Keene's poems, is the superiority of the expression and the mechanical execution to the ideas. It is generally otherwise with the tolerable poets; we have too often to make allowances for a want of distinct articulation, and to admit that a conception would not be bad, if it were only better expressed.

But with Mr. Keene our feeling is:—Here undoubtedly we have a readiness and a richness of language amounting to a gift, but which are inadequate to produce a satisfactory result, in many instances, from the indistinctness of thought in the writer's mind, and his inability or neglect to round off any conception into a separate, artistic form.

There are some shorter pieces in "Under the Rose" which seem to be on the verge of being excellent, and which you peruse under the impression that with such happy choice of words the author must certainly have got firm hold of an idea; and then, to your dismay, there is either no conclusion, or one which could not reasonably have been expected. Like a soap-bubble, the lyric swells into form, streaked with delicate colours, but at the exact moment that it seems likely to complete its shape, and become an independent and self-contained piece of work, it has burst—it has gone—there is nothing.

But whilst this haziness of conception prevents any one poem from being quite approvable, the execution of certain passages, viewed entirely by themselves and apart from the context, is equal in workmanship, in our opinion, to the happiest inspirations of the great masters in the same style. This is a great deal to say, and may sound like extravagance, but a similar criticism was pronounced by the late Mr. William Empson—an excellent judge—who said of certain lines, reproduced in this very volume, that Wordsworth would not have been ashamed to have written them. Indeed, individual passages are real poetry, and when that has been said, all has been said. As long as gold is gold, crystal crystal, poetry will be poetry—to slightly vary a favourable testimony which Goethe once bore to Wieland's merits.

We will at once quote a passage which bears out, as we think, what has been stated:—

There, on the upland, shall a milder sun
 Smite the white cottage and the glistening vane
 And nestle in the balmy stack, and float,
 A fruitful flood, upon the southern wall:
 There the great oak shall stir his solemn head,
 The lime-tree shed her blossoms, sweetly faint,
 The poplar tremble, like the heart of man,
 Whose darkest thoughts have underlights of hope;
 The beech shall spread his venerable shade,
 The stately elms' procession guard the walks,
 The birch-bark gleam through foliage, and the ash
 Wave ruddy clusters; willows then shall weep,
 And the wet alder shall delight to wade
 Knee-deep in sluggish waters, when the kine
 Take the whole meadow with contented eye,
 Philosophers of nature.

The poem from whence these charming lines are taken is called "Michael de Mas," and is, on the whole, an unsatisfactory attempt to portray the adventures and end of an unscrupulous soldier of fortune who seeks to achieve power through the instrumentality of gold.

Both from this piece, as also from the second poem, entitled "The Twins," dramatic power is wanting, and there is observable great obscurity of intention on the writer's part. Indeed, with regard to the longer pieces, it may in all truth be said that they are without form and void, and that darkness is upon the face of the verse. And yet they are clustered with well-said things, and much of the imagery is chaste and beautiful and in every sense poetic. Take a passage or two anywhere:—

And now he drooped, and felt an inward dread,
 Such as the priests of old Jerusalem
 Felt, when they heard the sighing gusts that swept
 From the dark shrine to the gate beautiful,
 Upon the fatal night before the Storm,
 When the Shechinah left them audibly.

In "Shechinah" we conceive the penultimate to be short, but let that pass, and take another extract—an Indian *monyah* at sunset:—

Under the moist star of eve
 The village seemed to slumber—girt with trees—
 Intensely still, and immemorial pools
 Silently shining, save when, now and then,
 The alligator glided from the bank,
 Warned by the chill of evening, or the girls,
 With tinkling bangles, and the ringing laugh
 Of youth, and happiness and unrestraint,
 In coming down for water, scared away
 The timid monster of two elements.

In the "Twins" there is an excellent description of a spirit-haunted cavern, and there are many passages which, like the following, show a light, graceful hand:—

The birds were scarce awake, the butterflies,
 Bees, and all tribes that live about sweet flowers,
 Had not yet met the morning; for they knew
 The petals would not open till the sun
 Had mounted somewhat higher—now he hung
 Like a red banner o'er the gates of dawn.

But we will now give complete one of Mr. Keene's sonnets, and we select one which appears especially to corroborate what we have said about his merits and faults:—

TO TIME.

When setting constellations counsel sleep,
 All through the silent watches of the night;
 Then, when the maiden Dawn, with chrysolite
 Paves the great sun's path up the eastern steep,
 All through the working hours of dusty day,
 I miss her, miss her, always, everywhere,
 To nerve my labour or to soothe my care.
 Time, flying time! I do not bid thee stay,
 But rather let my thoughts outwing thy pace;
 So might I once, before my manhood vanish,
 Behold her free from all but love's alarms,
 Fold her dear form within these empty arms,
 See my own love reflected in her face,
 And hear the voice my memory will not banish.

Now no one can possibly say that this is not good English, that the rhythm is not musical, and that the management of the difficult form is not skilful. Nor is pathos wanting. But if one was condemned not to have anything to eat till one had written down on a slate the exact sequence of thoughts in the writer's mind, oh, what a morning of penance, hunger, and lassitude would be in store for us!

However, some poems much more nearly approach completeness than others, and the two entitled "Perhaps" and "Sowing the Wind," though not free from occasional fog, are very nicely executed, and will repay perusal. Indeed, the whole volume

will repay perusal; the reader must not expect absolute artistic gratification, but he must take what he can get, and he will certainly find many charming touches, and many evidences of an eye that can see nature, and a hand that can follow the eye. And even in the works of the highest genius how often do we have actually to practice this, resting thankful with what we can get. What carries us through the long and impotent attempt to prove Frederic the Great a hero but the delights to be enjoyed on the fruitless journey? We may then be thankful to a tolerable poet for graceful handiwork, without insisting that he should have that larger grasp of art to which few indeed can attain. The power of expression possessed by Mr. Keene and his aptness in hitting on good words and neat turns qualify him, in an especial degree, for a translator; and the piece entitled the *Flowers' Revenge*, from the German of Freiligrath, is remarkably well done. It reads with the freshness and ease of an original poem, and yet adheres with quite sufficient fidelity to the original. This is a branch of his art which we counsel Mr. Keene to follow up more closely; the discipline of another man's thought would be good for him, whilst at the same time ample scope is afforded for richness of vocabulary and felicity of phrase.

We will just mention why the volume is called "Under the Rose." Goethe has those lines, which bear this interpretation. No man confesses willingly in prose, but we often confide ourselves to the silent grove of the muses on the sly (*sub rosa*). The idea of a man's poetry being the confession of his whole being was a favourite one with Goethe. On this passage Mr. Keene has founded the following neat dedication to Barry Cornwall:—

No man his inner nature shows
 Willingly on the paths of prose,
 Yet oft the secret is betrayed
 In the Muses' silent shade—
 Under the Rose.
 So lonely Goethe. I who have found
 Among my fellows humbler ground,
 Still love to trifle truant hours
 Where dies beneath those magic bowers
 Each earthly sound.
 O, father of our modern lyre,
 You know the pulse such hours inspire,
 Accept these songs, though poor and slight,
 And judge them not by your clear light,
 But my desire.

The title seems to us a happy one for verses written amidst professional avocations. "These are my works," said Charles Lamb, pointing to the ledgers in the old India House. And it is to be hoped Mr. Keene is confessing himself in prose, in some distant *Kuchcherry*, whilst we are criticising his minor works here. The line before those forming the motto of "Under the Rose" is this:—

Lob und Tadel muss ja seyn.

We have praised and we have blamed; the faults are obvious, the merits claim from all, we think, certainly from Indian readers, a friendly appreciation.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

LORD MAYO.

The *Englishman* holds that the arguments of the public at home on the subject of this appointment are imperfect, as long as it is not shown that a good man, even as they estimate a good man, for India was available, and was passed over. This no one has yet attempted to show. A statesman of the Dalhousie type is certainly needed in this country, now more than ever. But who, of all the English statesmen of the present day, could be called a statesman of the Dalhousie type, without in a great degree anticipating his future career? The events of the last quarter of a century have hardly been of a nature to call forth a display of qualities of the Dalhousie type either in England or in any part of our possessions, except this country. Statesmen of the Dalhousie type may exist *in posse*, but we certainly do not know them. According to all accounts, Lord Mayo is not deficient in either pluck or obstinacy—two qualities without which another Dalhousie would certainly be impossible. We are far from saying that they are all that is required; but we have had quite enough of non-muscular statesmen, in Indian experience notwithstanding.

The *Delhi Gazette* believes that Lord Mayo is not by any account a man to rule his subordinates by fear, and cannot see why he should not be a Governor such as India shall remember in years to come with a kindly feeling, if not with pride and gratitude. The Minis-

terial organs—who, we presume, are as truthful and have as much right to have an opinion and to be heard—say he possesses qualifications which to us appear all that is necessary for success in the high office he is destined to occupy. By their version he is at once plastic and inflexible, patient and persistent, moderate and determined, industrious, unostentatious, painstaking, sensible, and sympathetic. This picture is doubtless overdone, too bright and glaring, but we remember it has been exhibited as a contrast to those which are too dark and sombre. Any way, we do not accept either as a correct representation. We prefer, as we have said, to try the rulers of India by our own standard. It may be a severe, but it is always an unprejudiced and therefore an impartial one. If Lord Mayo is possessed of that most important of all qualifications in a ruler of India, a fitness of acting through others; if he be capable of judging men sufficiently to select proper advisers; if he have the happy tact of choosing and using the best instruments at his disposal; if he give his mind to the great work before him, he will do for us. He will do for us all the better perhaps because, as we are led to believe, he will be for the greater part, if not for the whole of his career in India, in the Opposition. Mr. Disraeli's Viceroy is not likely to be neglected by Mr. Gladstone's Secretary of State for India.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

The *Englishman* cannot congratulate the officers of the Irrigation Department on the amount of work performed in connection with the new projects for irrigation in the Punjab and Oudh during the last season; but it is only fair to say in their favour that they laboured under considerable disadvantages. Many of them did not commence operations until the season was too far advanced, and then only with small establishments; whilst common coolies had to be trained to the duties of Khullassies, and by their mistakes in chaining and flagging out the lines, caused the officers to have to go over the whole of their work a second time. The new schemes reported upon by Major Gulliver, on the 31st of August last, consist of three, viz., operations connected with the Western Jumna Canal; operations connected with the Inundation Canals from the right bank of the Sutlej in the Lahore and Montgomery districts, and from the right bank of the Indus in the Dera Ghazee Khan district; and operations connected with the design for the canal from the left bank of the Sutlej at Roopur for the irrigation of the country between that river and the Guggur and Sursooti rivers. On the Jumna Canal the Kandrah drainage channel was nearly completed, and the Jooah channel and Ker escape commenced, whilst several projects for draining the country from the floods and utilising the water were considered. Actual measurements were also made of the quantity of water available from the Jumna in the monsoon, but the season was so exceptional that no reliable data could be arrived at. The report says, however, that enough information was obtained "to allow the general scheme for the irrigation of this portion of the country to be sketched out." Owing to the officers having been appointed so late in the year, a commencement only was made upon the survey of the Inundation Canals on the right banks of the Sutlej and Indus, general levels only having been taken. On the Sirhind Canal the position of the head of the Canal at Roopur has been decided on, and the channel marked out as far as the junction of the Puttiala branch. Eighty miles of the Puttiala branch have been surveyed, and designs and estimates prepared, and 988 miles of cross sections were taken to decide the courses of the other branches. In making these surveys several valuable quarries were discovered near the head of the canal, the rights of working which were purchased from ten villages for the sum of one thousand rupees. The necessity of pushing on these works has been fully shown by the scarcity of rain during the present year.

THE SALT DUTIES.

The *Indian Daily News* says it is quite true that the Financial Minister has under consideration the Salt Duties, with a view of forming a judgment as to whether those duties may not be equalised, or nearly equalised, throughout India—instead of remaining in their present anomalous condition—a condition under which the rack-rented cultivators and, generally speaking, poverty-stricken ryots of Bengal, pay a higher duty on the salt they consume than do either the very well-off village communities of Bombay, or the rapidly-becoming-wealthy cultivators of the Madras Presidency. A different rate of duty prevails in every gubernatorial division of India. That in Bengal is higher than that in Madras or than that levied in Bombay—is, in fact, the highest rate in India. Thus the rate in the North-West Provinces is not the same as that in the Punjab, nor as those in Oude and the Central Provinces; while, in the Punjab there are two, if not more, rates of duty! There is no room to doubt that under the existing system, or rather absence of any general and uniform system, much fiscal iniquity obtains; nor any doubt whatever that the ryots of Bengal Proper, the poorest of the cultivating class of India, have been and are the heaviest sufferers. Now that the energetic and indefatigable Sir Richard Temple has taken the question in hand we may expect to see it brought forward, in a manner to secure for it the attention its importance demands, in the Imperial Legislative Council during the ensuing cold season. There is, however, neither probability nor

chance of any reduction being made in favour of the Hill tribes, as suggested by a North-western contemporary. Those wild but still cunning desperadoes require—that is, should have served out to them periodically—a Snider *cum* grape peppering and salting, instead of an obtainment of their supply of the saline condiment at less than the almost nominal rates of duty—two and four annas per maund—they now pay on the quantities they obtain from within our Punjab territories.

OFFICERS RELATIVELY WORSE OFF THAN SOLDIERS.

The *Bombay Gazette* contrasts the advantages open to soldiers as compared with officers. It might not perhaps be feasible to place both on a complete equality as regards the points discussed, but at a very little cost to Government the inequality might be greatly diminished. For instance, considering the large amount of transport available in the new transports—still further to be increased, it is said—Government could often if not always give a free passage home to those officers' wives who could produce a medical certificate to the effect that a change to England was absolutely essential to the recovery of their health. In the same manner officers' wives who had not accompanied their husbands to India for some valid reason might also be given free passages out. This would cost Government nothing, and would be an inestimable boon. As to the railway fare through Egypt, we cannot see the justice of making officers' families pay it out of their own pockets, while the fare for soldiers' families is paid by the State. In the matter of malt liquor, also, a considerable advantage might be given to officers by allowing them to purchase a certain amount from the Commissariat at cost price. This, again, would cost the country nothing. In the matter of quarters also, something might be done to benefit the officer without involving any expense to the State. Government has sanctioned a scheme for the erection of officers' quarters at all military stations, officers paying for the same at the rate of seven per cent. on the cost of the quarter. This is a very liberal arrangement, and has the further advantage of not costing Government anything. Years, however, will elapse before the intentions of Government can be completely carried out, and in the meantime married officers have to pay from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 a-month for quite small houses. It is true that Government have sought to mitigate the hardship by advancing officers the amount of their tentage for the purpose of buying houses whenever no dwelling suitable to the rank of the applicant can be hired. The sum, however, is quite insufficient for the purpose, and even if it were not, but slight benefit is derived from the liberality of Government. The houses in most stations are generally the property of a few monopolists, who combine to keep up the present high rents. There may be a sufficient number of houses for all residents, and a Government grant be therefore unattainable; consequently the poor married subaltern is compelled to pay in rent a sum equal to the fourth of his income. This will be to a great extent remedied by the building of officers' quarters; but if there are many applicants, a married captain or subaltern will only be able to obtain quarters suited to his rank, which would give ample accommodation for a bachelor, but are quite insufficient to a man with a large family. Again, most men very naturally object to letting their wives live in barracks, and we imagine that when these officers' quarters shall have been completed every one will have to occupy, or at least pay rent for them. A far quicker, as regards the present, and a far more convenient method of protecting officers from the extortionate demands of house owners would be for Government to build quarters only for bachelors, and to buy as opportunity offered as many existing houses as would suffice for the average number of married officers in each station. The rent to be charged for these would of course depend upon the individual circumstances of each case, i. e., the state of repair and the age of each building. In any case, however, Government could charge such a rent as would afford good interest for the outlay, provide for repairs and deterioration, and yet demand about half what is at present paid to private house-owners. There are several other ways in which Government might practically add to the emoluments of officers without really adding a farthing to the military estimates. Were the quarters or purchased bungalows, for instance, provided with some of the more bulky articles of furniture, such as beds, tables, chairs, and almirahs, or wardrobes, charging a fair sum for the hire, officers would be saved a large portion of that ruinous outlay required in setting up house and the selling off, often at a great sacrifice, on leaving the station. Again, the Austrian plan of causing all articles of uniform to be kept in the regimental store and sold to officers at cost price would be a great boon. Another Austrian plan of saving the pockets of officers might be adopted—namely, of allowing staff and mounted officers to purchase chargers at the Government breeding studs at a reasonable rate. Indeed, were but a little trouble taken, a few inquiries among practical men made, many devices would be discovered by which the emoluments of officers would be increased without any augmentation of the army estimates. It would only be common generosity to make the endeavour, and it certainly would be wise, for there is much discontent at present among the officers of the army.

Bengal.

HAZARA.

The following are the latest telegrams published in the Bombay papers:—

SIMLA, Oct. 3, 4 P.M.—No decisive news has yet been received from the camp, but the troops were positively to march at three o'clock this morning. Colonel Rothney is to remain and guard the camp. The Cashmere troops are to hold the passes of Soosang, Kattar, and Anato, and also to guard the camp. The neutrality of the Hussunzaies and independent Swatees is considered very probable. No news of any of the Hindoostanee fanatics.

Oct. 4.—The troops occupied the Jalgulle Pass at 10 A.M. No resistance was met with on the Keahrotee spur; the heights above the Koongulle village to the left were weakly defended, but the enemy were driven off without loss on either side. A further advance will be made to-morrow.

BLACK MOUNTAINS, Oct. 4.—The 1st Brigade engaged the enemy yesterday, and occupied Chitterbut, on the crest of the Black Mountain; the 2nd Brigade is four miles below Chitterbut. Both brigades ascended the same spur. The enemy were driven from their first position without loss. At night the enemy attacked the bivouac of the 1st Brigade, inflicting a loss of two Sepoys killed and seven wounded. To-day three wounded as yet reported.

Oct. 5.—The operations yesterday were most successful, and resulted only in the loss of six Sepoys, wounded. The enemy, unable to stand our heavy fire, bolted.

Oct. 5, 10 P.M.—The 1st Brigade occupied Muchi Peak, the highest on the Black Mountain, at three o'clock this afternoon. The enemy, who appeared in large numbers, made no resistance, but retreated as the British troops advanced. The attacking force consisted of one British and four native regiments, covered by two mountain batteries. The troops are engaged making a road up the mountain. To-morrow the Elephant Battery will be on the Muchi plateau. The enemy, it is believed, will make no stand against the advance of our troops.

Oct. 7.—Resistance is collapsing, and some of the belligerent tribes are begging for terms. Lieutenant Unwin, 5th Goorkhas, was slightly wounded yesterday; one Sepoy killed, and seven wounded. Water is somewhat scarce. The troops are busy road-making.

Oct. 8.—No appearance of any enemy in General Wilde's front. The British troops were engaged yesterday burning the enemy's villages.

According to the *Indian Daily News* the rumour of the Sittana and Mulka fanatics being about, many of them to seek refuge in British territory, turns out to be well founded. A number of the fanatics have crossed, and others continue to follow them. There is no quarter for them now beyond our frontier. They are being attacked on the one side by the Khan of Umb, and on the other by the Akhoond of Swat and his people. These Wahabecs have really fallen on evil times; and what makes their case worse is, that there is nobody to pity them.

The *Pioneer* informs us that the column of observation to be stationed at Derbund will consist of 500 men of H.M.'s 38th Regt., the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, and a squadron of the 9th Bengal Cavalry. The entire force will be under the command of Colonel Willis, H.M.'s 38th Regiment. A brigade major and a commissariat officer will be attached to the force. Captain Wace is the officer endowed with political duties in that quarter. This force will, it is considered, be amply sufficient for the protection of the Khan of Umb, or—to give him his new title—the Nawab Bahadur of Umb, should the necessity for protection arise.

A correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion*, writing from Hazara, September 30, says:—"The head-quarters of the force were established at Oghee yesterday. Her Majesty's 19th Regiment marched into Oghee this morning. The 6th Royals and the 2-25 Royals and the 2-25 Royal Artillery, with mortars and rockets, will arrive to-morrow and complete the strength of the force. The heat has been very great, but a slight fall of rain to-day (September 30) has cooled the atmosphere. The troops continue healthy. The news that Feroze Shah and his one or two followers have left for Cabul and Bokhara has been confirmed. Most of the Hussunzaies and the independent Swatees have already tendered their submission to our political officers. The bulk of the Hindustanee fanatics are at their old head-quarters at Tanjora. Some few, however, are still on the banks of the Indus, and their plans seem as yet undecided. From Murdan it is stated that the Salarzaies are willing to tender their submission as to the points at issue, but they fear coming into Murdan, lest they should excite the anger of the Akhoond of Swat."

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.—Days before this reaches you will probably have heard by telegraph of the little fighting there is to be done on the frontier having been commenced. General Wilde's force and preparations are complete in every respect; the reserves are in their proper places; the long-looked for 5½-inch mortars are in park; the three brigades are organised under, respectively, Colonels Vaughan, Bright, and Willis. All the tribes are in the most lively state of

apprehension, and the fellow styling himself Prince Feroze Shah has had to fly out of Swat to Afghanistan. The Akhoond will have nothing to say or do with our enemies; so much for the good demonstration we have made. Many thought the force was too large, your correspondent among; but the chief and General Wilde know better, and are paid for "knowing better." There is now no doubt that the Afreedee and Omakzar raid on Murai, in Kohat, was the work of the Moulvees, and not of the Akhoond of Swat, who has had a good many things unfairly laid on his shoulders. A moulvee was supreme in Murai, and his tenets were different from those held by some moulvees across the border, and the latter, in their religious zeal, got those not unwilling "holy boys," the fishermen, to organise a raid upon the heterodox Murai, or rather to attempt such, and suffer for having attempted it. The Home Secretary, Mr. E. C. Bayley, leaves this in a day or two, on three months' privilege leave—to England! Something new, is it not? To England and back in three months! The materials of the Commander-in-Chief's camp will be at Umballa by the 25th proximo; but not even his Excellency himself knows anything further of his movements. Should—which is most improbable—the Hazara business not end with October, his Excellency may go as far as Lahore. All notion of going to Jhansie and Central India this year has been abandoned, and what is most likely is that Sir William will either accompany Sir John to Calcutta or quickly follow him there from Umballa. The opening of the Umballa and Delhi branch of the railway will be on or about the 25th proximo, and from the 25th to the 31st proximo special trains will run daily to Delhi from Umballa. They may, however, be only for the Government staff and employees.

Sept. 31.—The articles of war for the native troops are to be amended in some very important particulars. The Bill, as you are aware, has had "leave to be introduced," and is understood to effectually "cry down" the sepoy's credit, much in the same way as the British soldier is, by the law, made a personage whom no tradesman or dealer will permit "to sign." The sepoys we have been getting since the mutiny are, some people think, very unlike their Poorbea predecessors, inasmuch as instead of "saving" the tendency with them is to get into debt. Possibly complete inquiry would show that it is not so much the sepoys who have become changed and improvident as the "cost of living" which is greatly enhanced. Fifteen years ago a sepoy could lay by, and transmit to his friends at home, at least Rs. 3-8-0 a month; but he cannot do so now, finding it, as he sometimes does, a difficult matter to live as a soldier of the State should, and save a single pice! We accordingly find it not by any means so easy to procure native recruits of a desirable order as formerly; and "cutting names"—in other words, taking discharges—has become much more frequent than of yore. The men who would otherwise seek military service now find profitable employment as chuprases, in the Public Works Department, and as durwans to Europeans and natives of respectability. They no longer look upon the army as offering the best paid and most *distingue* employment. This should not be; for our native army should always be so paid and ruled that discharge from its ranks would be regarded by the sepoys as the greatest punishment which could be inflicted. This system, which tells so well on the Guards at home, should be that of the British army at large, European as well as native. A curious rumour has been afloat here that the Home Government, or some "friend" of theirs, telegraphed out to know whether Sir John Lawrence would resign a month or a month and a-half before his time in favour of Lord Mayo? The rumour is only heard outside official quarters, and may be a "shave;" nevertheless, I have heard very well-informed people, when talking of the present shakiness of the Tory administration, add emphatically that there was not the slightest chance of Sir John resigning the viceroyalty a single hour before his full period had expired, no matter how anxious and desirous he may be to rejoin his family in England.

MHOW, Oct. 3.—The old (Company's) artillery are to leave here next month; the head quarters and No. 6 Battery 21st Brigade for England; the D.-E. Battery R.H.A. for Nusseerabad. With the head quarters two of the best and most popular officers that ever served in the Indian Artillery go home—namely, Colonels Petrie and Murray. I have known the former from the time of his arrival in India in 1841, and can confidently say that a more popular man, or excellent officer, never served in the regiment. From the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, to Magdala, is a long stretch, and Colonel Petrie has served in India nearly all that period. Colonel Murray served for many years in the Ordnance Department, and was a general favourite with his subordinates. Many of the latter were expecting him to join the department again, on Colonel Mellersh proceeding to England on furlough, but although offered the appointment, he prefers, I am told, going to the "banks and braes o' bonny Doon" again. Wherever he and Colonel Petrie go they will carry with them the best wishes of the men who served under them in India.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

USE OF SNIDER RIFLES BY THE TROOPS.—Officers commanding regiments armed with muzzle-loading rifles and muskets are cautioned against making any changes in the drill of manoeuvre because of alterations consequent on the introduction of Snider rifles in a few regiments.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Intelligence has reached the Presidency that her Majesty's Second Battalion Rifle Brigade will proceed in wings to Seetapore and Benares, instead of Benares and Darjeeling. —*Englishman*, Sept. 29.

MILITARY.—Colonel Roberts, v.c., formerly of the Quartermaster-general's Department, is expected shortly from England to succeed Major C. C. Johnson as First Assistant in the same department. Major Johnson will then most probably be appointed chief of the Barrack Department. —*Englishman*, Sept. 29.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have reported their return from England:—Major H. E. Quin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general; and Sub-Conductor P. Keay, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works, date of arrival at Fort William, 14th September, 1868.

APOTHECARIES' EXAMINATIONS.—Hospital Apprentice G. B. R. Ellis, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is reported to have passed for the grade of Assistant Apothecary on the 15th January, 1864. The undermentioned Hospital Apprentices have been reported qualified for promotion to the grade of Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 17th July last:—Henry Watson and Fred. Chas. Adie.

LEGISLATION AT SIMLA.—A meeting of the Viceregal Council was held at Simla on the 1st Oct. Sir George Couper, Bart., a newly-appointed member, took the usual oaths of allegiance, &c. The Inoculation (Kumaon and Garhwal) Bill was passed; the report of the committee on the Coorg Courts Bill was presented; and the Lock Hospitals Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

REMOUNTS.—Major-General Colin Troup, C.B., Colonel W. H. Ryves, Lieutenant-Colonel T. James, Major E. Harnett, and Staff Veterinary Surgeon W. Johnson, have been appointed to form a committee to enquire into and report on certain points connected with the system under which remounts are at present supplied to the Bengal army.

RATIONS.—H.E. the Governor-general in Council directs that, whenever Indian allowances shall be drawn by troops embarked on board transport or hired ships to England, or from port to port in India, the malt liquor sanctioned must be paid for at the rate of 1d. or 8 pie per pint. It will, however, be optional with the men to take the malt liquor on that condition.

SETTLEMENT OFFICERS' EXAMINATIONS.—It is notified that the notification, dated the 7th July, 1866, investing all settlement officers who had passed the higher standard of examination, or had been exempted from examination, with the full powers of a magistrate, to be exercised in the district to which they are attached, is applicable to every settlement officer who has since been, or may in future be, appointed in the North-Western Provinces.

PENSIONED SOLDIERS IN INDIA.—With regard to soldiers who elect to reside in India on pension, after completing the regulated period of service, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief deems it very desirable that commanding officers should discourage soldiers of this class from settling in the country, unless they are satisfied that the men can obtain respectable and permanent employment or means of living.

BENGAL COMMISSIONERS.—A proposal is before the Government involving a reduction in the number of Commissioners. It has been suggested that the number of Commissioners under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be reduced from eight to four. Under this arrangement each Commissioner would receive charge of two divisions. But to remedy any inconvenience from such an arrangement, it has been added that they are to be constantly on the move. —*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 3.

CAPTAIN SLADEN.—The Rangoon papers state that letters, dated 6th September, had been received from the Bhanmo Expedition. Captain Sladen and party had reached Bhanmo after surveying three routes between that place and Momein. Before leaving Bhanmo for the Burmese capital Captain Sladen had called a meeting of the Tsaubwas, with a view to induce them to keep the route open. On the return journey the people were found to manifest a decidedly friendly feeling to the explorers.

MUNICIPAL.—The election of Mr. James Casamaijor Robertson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, as President, and of Mr. Robert Carr, as Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Allahabad, is approved by the Hon. the Lieutenant-governor. A Supplementary Commission of the Peace has been issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, directed to Captain Henry Auriol Prinsep, Cantonment Magistrate of Agra, and directed to Mr. David Anthony, Deputy Magistrate of Mirzapore.

CHAPLAINS' GRIEVANCES.—It is said that the Lord Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras have respectively recommended to the Government of India that the period of service which entitles chaplains to retiring pensions may be reduced from twenty-five to fifteen years, or assimilated to that of judicial and educational officers, and that they may be permitted to remain in service even after that period if they deem fit to do so, and not be compelled to retire when superannuated. The Government of India has referred the case to the favourable consideration of the Home Government.

A PLEASING TESTIMONIAL.—The *Pioneer* states that an address, bearing the signatures of the Maharajahs of Dholpore, Benares, and Kupoorthala, of Sir Rajah Deva Narain Singh, and of several native gentlemen—pleaders, bankers, landholders, &c., residents of different parts of India, from Calcutta upwards—is about to be sent to England for presentation to Mr. Edwards, late a Judge of the High Court, N.W.P. The address is to be accompanied with a purse of Rs. 8,000 for the purchase of a testimonial to Mr. Edwards, the selection of which is left entirely to that gentleman's taste and discretion.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.—**HAZARA FIELD FORCE.**—The Hazara Field Force order, dated the 1st of September, directing Assistant Surgeon Chesnaye to assume medical charge of the field hospital (native troops) at Abbotabad, with effect from the 28th of August is confirmed. Ditto, dated the 28th of August, directing Surgeon Major Turnbull, 24th Native Infantry, to assume medical charge of the head quarters staff Hazara Field Force, in addition to his other duties. No. 2 Brigade Hazara Field Force order, dated the 7th of September, directing Surgeon Gulland, M.D., 1st Battalion 6th Foot, to assume medical charge of the staff of No. 2 Brigade, with effect from the 27th of August.

DEATH OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON J. H. WHITE.—A general court-martial was to have assembled at Barrackpore yesterday for the trial of Assistant Surgeon White, who was recently tried at Fort William. It will not however take place, the unfortunate gentleman having been found dead on his bed at about five P.M. on Thursday. He was last seen alive at a quarter-past one o'clock by an officer of the 9th N.L., who went into his room. At that time he expressed a wish to go to sleep, and must have died immediately afterwards. We have not heard of the result and *post mortem* examination, but it is supposed he was attacked with apoplexy whilst asleep. —*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 3.

NEW SYSTEM OF ROOFING BARRACKS.—The newly-roofed European infantry barracks at Jubbulpore are said to have undergone so great an improvement, having stood the rains of 1867 and 1868 remarkably well, that we draw the attention of builders in general to the description of roofing. It consists of a double layer of tiles, instead of a single one, over a flat brick. The roof is light and keeps the inside of the buildings cool in the hot season. The design is that of Mr. O'Donnell, Executive Engineer at Jubbulpore, who could scarcely have any objection to communicating a description and plan of the tiles and roofing to some professional publication, such as the Roorkee paper or the *Bombay Builder*.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained leave of absence in September last:—Mr. Henry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central India, three months' special leave, from the 15th Sept., for the purpose of studying the Hindustani language; twenty days' privilege leave is granted to Dr. Cullen, Civil Surgeon, Hoshungabad, from the 10th November next; two months' privilege leave, under Chapter II., Section 19, of the Rules of June 1868, is granted to Mr. Hadow, Civil Surgeon of Boolundshuhur; privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. Bayley, Secretary for the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from the 5th Oct.

DISTRESS IN GWALIOR.—The Maharaja of Gwalior has remitted or at least postponed the payment of the first instalment of the land revenue in his territory on account of the season, and a large number of the population who crowded at Gwalior last month are returning to their homes. But we hear that a stream of people is still pouring downwards towards Malwa, deluded by the belief that they will find wheat selling there at two rupees a maund—the fact being, as a rule, that the further they go south they find prices invariably rise, at any rate along and in the vicinity of the high road. The poor wretches, those of them who have any cattle, dispose of them for what they will fetch as they go along. Round about Goona the crops are in good order, but a scarcity of grain is apprehended.

MARCH OF ENLIGHTENMENT.—We heard rather a good story a few days ago in which the Maharajah of Jeypore showed, we think, rather more than the usual acumen of native princes. Our readers are probably aware that there has been scarcely any rain in Rajpootana, and that a famine is expected. The other day an individual came to the environs of Jeypore and gave out that he had power over the rain, and that if his Highness would visit him that he would cause the clouds to give the long wished for showers. In former days lands have actually been given to persons who have been supposed to possess such powers, and these lands are still in the possession of their descendants, on whom however the mantle of their forefathers does not seem to have descended. The Maharajah, on hearing of this man's boast, pitied his folly, and suggested that a man who was so powerful as to rule the clouds and cause rain to come could surely order the King of Jeypore to come into his presence if it was necessary to produce rain! We ought to hail with gladness these breaks in the chain of superstition with which the nobles of this land have so long been bound. We also hear that his Highness, owing to the scarcity, has exempted all grain from duty. He loses about Rs. 1,20,000 this year by the measure, but he will have the blessing of many poor starving creatures; and who will not join in giving him credit for such a noble example! —*Delhi Gazette*.

THE SCARCITY IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Accounts from Hissar, Sirsa, and Bikaner are very distressing as regards the effects of famine. At the latter place we hear that parents are selling their children to save them and themselves from starvation. The Rajah does his utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, but as his own means are limited, he cannot do much towards it. The Hurreana district, notwithstanding its verdant name, is generally the first to suffer in seasons of scarcity. Rain seldom falls in sufficient quantity to enable the cultivators to hope for a fair out-turn once in three seasons; and when there is a scarcity of rain elsewhere Hurreana is sure to suffer most—notwithstanding a very fine canal which runs through the district.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 3.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—A letter from Jubbulpore confirms the intelligence given by us in a recent issue of the earnestness displayed at that station for the speedy completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's works. The earthworks have been completed within a few yards of the terminal station site, and the turfing of the banks is rapidly progressing. Ballast is being carted and laid on the roadway; the girders for the bridges have nearly been finished at the local workshop; plate-laying has been brought within the civil station limits; and a small engine with half-a-dozen trucks may be seen going up and down the new line with the permanent way material. The East India Railway Company are also pushing on their works in continuation of their present temporary station towards the terminal site, and will be quite ready to meet the Great Indian Peninsula by the time the latter have their roadway completed to the junction point. The day will be duly celebrated by the usual festivities.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 3.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Brevet Major Pearce, F Battery, 20th Brigade, R.A., to remain in England, from December 29, 1868, to September 29, 1869, on urgent private affairs, in extension; Second Captain Robinson, Adjutant 22nd Brigade and Royal Artillery, Gwalior District, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Lieutenant MacDonnell, 12th Foot, to Darjeeling, from Aug. 25, for four months; Major Barter, Commandant, 15th (the Loodianah) Regiment N.I., for two years; Captain Knapp, 46th Foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Crofton, 60th Foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Major Wilkinson, 82nd Foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieutenant-colonel Wedderburn, Staff Corps, to Simla, from Aug. 6 to November 1; Major Pierce, Staff Corps, to Buxar and Nynce Tal, from September 15, for two months, on urgent private affairs; Major Barter, Commanding 15th N.I., to Calcutta, from the 1st to the 10th November, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the new rules of 1868; Lieutenant-colonel Russell, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, for sixteen months; Lieutenant Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, Boorhanpore, in Nimar, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted to him on the 7th inst., making over charge of his office to Extra Assistant Commissioner Mahomed Zainool-ab-deen Khan.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following civil servants obtained furloughs on m.c. to Europe in September under the last new rules:—Mr. Field, to Europe, for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation. Subsidiary leave for two weeks is also granted to Mr. Field from such date as he may avail himself of it. The privilege leave for two months granted to the Honourable Brandreth, of the Bengal Civil Service, dated the 9th of April last, is cancelled, and he is now granted leave of absence preparatory to furlough, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of privilege leave up to the date on which he sailed from India. The Honourable Brandreth, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe for a period of two years, from the 1st of July last. Twenty-five days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding to Europe on leave on private affairs, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Unwin, Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, with effect from the 9th of November next. Captain Impey, Political Agent, Marwar, has been granted one month's preparatory leave, from the 20th of September, to enable him to proceed to Bombay with a view of applying for furlough. Major Ramsay, Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, is granted preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it to enable him to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining furlough. Mr. Paterson, Judge of Agra, was a passenger on board the steam-ship *Mooltan*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 31st of August. Major Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, Mekhur, and Officiating Commissioner, West Berar, left Bombay on furlough on the 1st of September by the steamer *Rangoon*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28. Str. Candia, Ward, Suez; Decide, Massan, Marseilles; Hotspur, Sanders, London.—30. J. H. McLaren, Corning, Point de Galle; Ambrose, Cannell, Bombay; Calliope, Simond, Mauritius.—Oct. 1. Str. Far East, Jones, Suez; str. Tyneworth, Kennedy, Bombay; Sea Gull, Lawson, Melbourne; Formosa, Chantard, Liverpool.—3. W. H. Haselden, Rose, Newcastle.—4. Str. Oriental, Day, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia.—From Southampton.—Mr. C. J. Roberts, Mr. Hemming, Mr.

and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. E. May, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Dr. Graham, Mrs. Manson and three children, Mr. Ballock, Mrs. Smyth, Mr. J. S. Landy, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. P. Hughes and wife, Mr. J. Wildes, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. H. H. Ranken, Mrs. Pearson, Messrs. J. Williams, F. Ford, B. Coombes, W. Grautham, H. E. Scott, Schmidt, Reade. From Marseilles.—Mr. McGuffie, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and two infants, Mr. P. Wagstaffe, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. Davis, Mr. J. Mackenzie. From Suez.—Mr. H. Winter. From Galle.—Mr. Rathbone, R.E., Messrs. Donaldson, Clague, Hanson. From Madras.—Dr. and Mrs. Farmer and two infants, Mr. Hordelaud, Capt. Wilkinson, Mr. J. R. Goodair, Rev. Mr. Amaye, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Smith, Mr. Arathoon, Lieut. E. W. Samuels, Dr. Anderson.

Per Hotspur.—Capt. and Mrs. Saunders, Lieut. and Mrs. Nethercote and child, Lieut. Manning, Mr. M. Ewen, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Charles, Misses Charles, Mr. M. Fendall.

Per Andrew Jackson.—Mrs. Field and son.

Per Calabar.—Mr. A. L. Taylor.

Per Benares.—Mrs. Noyes and child, Mrs. Taverner, Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. Dibbs, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Grant and child, Miss Grant.

Per Calliope.—Dr. Sydney Fulloon, Mrs. McDermot, Miss McDermot, Mr. T. B. Warwick, Mr. Catch.

Per Sea Gull.—Mr. W. C. Ballock.

Per Oriental.—Messrs. F. Brooks, Julius Passene, Georgiades, R. Brancir, John Mackintosh, W. Pirie, Capt. Watts, R.E., Messrs. Philip Jones, Edward Elliott, T. T. Daniel, J. D. Dawson, Souttan, John Horn, C. Simson, W. E. Creaton, H. H. Remfry, R. Twidale, J. W. Anderson, J. H. Robertson, G. A. Scott, Glass, W. G. Combey, Gardner, C. Darbon, F. Ogilvy, Capt. Clifford, Capt. Yule, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Ramsay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 29. Str. Surat; Edward Hymen.—30. City of Tanjore, Ganges, Dallam Tower, Canadian, Pierre, Pride of Canada, Asiana.—Oct. 1. Dauntless.—2. City of Cashmere, Jeanne d'Arc, Francis B. Fay.—3. Str. Mahratta, Moulmein; Josiah L. Hale, Pacific.—4. Str. Labourdonnais; Fortune.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 4, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Ra. 94 8 to 94
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 91	95 to 95
5 per Cent., P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 108	106 4 to 106
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 8 to 114
6 per Cent., 66-57	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 8 to 109

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
at 6 months' sight	1 11½	to 1 11 9-16
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	1 11 11-16 to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	102 to 105
Assam Tea Company	200	190 to 109
Bank of Bengal	1000	174½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	7½ to 9 pm. ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	575 to 580
Cachar Tea Company	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	600 to 610
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	197½ to —
E. B. Indigo Company	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	240 to 242
East India Tea Company	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company....	£20 or 218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company	250	190 to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	117½ to 120
Howrah Docking Company	500	320 to 325
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	430 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	134 to 134½
New Fort Gloster Company	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	11	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India	100	38 to 40
Port Canning Land Company	1300	270 to 285
Punjab Bank	100	90 to 95 exdiv.
Screwing Company (Limited)	200	150 to —
Simla Bank	500	590 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200	115 to 120
Union Steam Tug Company	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 12 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	0 16 3 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	£0 17 6 to 1 0 0
Seeds	2 1 3 to 2 1 6	1 18 9 to 2 0 0
Jute	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	1 7 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

DECISIONS ON THE NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.—The Commander-in-Chief has directed the following decisions by the Government of India, on questions relating to the Furlough Regulations of 1868, to be published:—"1. Rule 16, which limits the amount of furlough which an officer may be allowed with pay and retention of appointment during his service to eight years, has retrospective effect. 2. The period passed on furlough on private affairs or on medical certificate out of India, under former rules, must be included in the eight years. 3. Any leave taken out of India Proper, although within Indian limits according to the old leave rules, will count against the eight years allowed under rule 16. —Rule 25 refers only to leave taken actually in India."

THE NEW VICAR APOSTOLIC.—We have to congratulate Madras on the accession to episcopal dignity and the rule of the Roman Catholic Vicariate of Madras of the now Right Reverend Stephen Fennelly. The great and good work which has been performed by the Irish Mission here for many years is, we should say, in a very large measure due to the very earnest and excellent man who has now succeeded to the episcopal charge of the Vicariate. He was doubtless stimulated in the performance of his arduous duties by the veneration he justly felt for his late respected brother, who esteemed him, not as his right hand man, but as his right hand. There are few appointments on which the interests of so many poor people are dependent as upon the appointment of a successor to the late Right Reverend John Fennelly.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE, &c.—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery, as follows (September 14):—Assistant-Surgeon Lower, Brigadier, from July 21, 1868, to November 27, 1868; Lieut. Tyzack, 23rd Brigade, from August 4, 1868, to February 4, 1869; Major Skottowe, Staff Corps, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs, within the limits of the Madras Presidency; Lieut. Graham, 16th Lancers, from August 31, 1868, or date of departure, for three months, to Neilgherries; Lieutenant McIver, 6th N. I., from September 2, or for one month, to Madras; Lieut.-Colonel McMaster, A. C., Staff Corps, from September 20 to December 20, to Ootacamund and Bangalore, on private affairs.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Telugoo language:—Captain Swiney and Lieut. Bradshaw, Staff Corps; and Lieut. Stainforth, General List.—Kamptee—Passed the elementary test. The undermentioned medical officer has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Assistant Surgeon Stewart, Bengal Establishment. Assistant Surgeon White, 1st Foot, proceeding to England on medical certificate, will take charge from Madras of the invalids from Presidency, Mysore and Burmah circles to Bombay per the overland route. On the report of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, the undermentioned officers are declared to have passed the legal test prescribed in the proceedings of Government, dated 6th September, 1865: Lieut. Tillard, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bellary; Lieut. Whitlock, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nursapore.

CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following furloughs and leaves were granted in September, under new rules:—Mr. Wilson, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna District, two years' furlough; Mr. McQuhae, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna District, two years' furlough in January next, under sections 3 and 6, with subsidiary leave; Captain Bogle, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the 4th grade, two months, on medical certificate, from the 1st August, 1868; Surgeon Graham, Assay Master, Madras Mint, privilege leave of absence for one month; Mr. Wigram, Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, privilege leave for two months; privilege leave of absence to Captain Sewel, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, for sixty days from date of departure; privilege leave of absence to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stewart, Royal Artillery, Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, for fifty days, from the 28th September, 1868.

MILITARY RED TAPE.—In our issue of the 19th September we offered some remarks in connection with questions of military hygiene. At the same time we alluded to the health of the 21st Fusiliers. It now seems that the medical authorities, regimental and station, have protested against the move to Burmah, as a large number of men have suffered from dysentery and other diseases incident to the climate. Even the non-professional observer, seeing the regiment on parade with other corps, cannot, it is said, fail to be painfully struck by the generally unhealthy appearance of the men; while the high sick-rate and death-rate, compared with all other regiments in the Madras command, is strikingly shown in the quarterly returns of the Inspector-General's Office circulated from headquarters for the information of officers commanding stations. Notwithstanding all this, as we remarked the other day, the 21st Regiment is to be sent "out of the frying-pan into the fire," because it and the 24th Regiment stand first for removal at the office of the Quartermaster-General, in order that routine may not be disturbed. The cost from sickness, invaliding, and mortality certain to result from so injudicious a movement of the troops does not appear to have been duly thought of. It might be imagined that late experience in the Mauritius would have been sufficient warning to prevent the authorities committing like blunders in Madras; but here again we have a fresh instance of the common-sense recommendations of those best able to judge having been set aside, and a movement ordered which cannot be considered safe or inevitable. It is well known that the sickness and ill-health of the 21st Regiment was materially aggravated by the large amount of bounty money paid to the men; any plan, therefore, by which men might be encouraged to re-engage without injuring themselves morally and physically would be highly desirable. Either some such plan as we proposed for the gradual acclimatisation of the European soldier should be adopted, or the recommendations of the Royal Commission should be acted on so as to leave a certain part of the force in hill stations.—*Madras Times*.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—On the 21st September the Government sanctioned the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Madras at Mangalore.

INSTALLATION OF THE YOUNG RAJAH OF MYSORE.—A correspondent has sent us a few particulars anent the installation of the young Rajah of Mysore, which was celebrated on a grand scale on Tuesday, the 22nd September. The only festivities observed in the palace are the Dasarah, the birthday, and a few more. The non-observance of Dasarah in the palace this year, sanction not coming from the Supreme authorities, augmented the sorrows of both the people and the inmates of the palace to such an extent that the whole town wore a gloomy appearance. It is said that in the zenana some of the Ranees of his late highness never tasted even a morsel of food. They being far advanced in age, it was apprehended that they would suffer seriously in health. But to the surprise of one and all, and for the good of the country, a telegram was received announcing the assent of the Home authorities to the installation of the young Maharajah. The rejoicings manifested by the people on that day are beyond description. The Commissioner, with other European officers and some cavalry came a day previous to the ceremony. There was also a very large gathering of both European and Hindu ladies and gentlemen in the palace. The young Prince is a fair, graceful looking boy of five or six years of age, and performed his part so well during the ceremony as to command the admiration of all present. The Commissioner placed the young Prince on the elevated and splendid golden throne, which is richly embellished with pearls and precious stones. The band played in the front; the State elephant, horse and cow, were standing near, richly caparisoned, and offering their homage. The retinue comprised various insignia bearers, and the officers of the palace, accoutred for the special occasion, formed a corps in attendance. The various sorts of music and tom-tomming were quite deafening to the ear, and made the whole palace resound. It is usual, it would appear, to hold durbar for three successive days, during which time all respectable native gentries pay their respects to the Rajah. Further than this, the whole town, without distinction of caste or colour, was fed on that day, and liberal presents were given to the deserving servants.—*Madras Times*.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieutenant-Colonel Kempster, Staff Corps, Commandment 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (private affairs) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Captain Miller, Staff Corps, attached 16th Regiment Native Infantry, on m.c. for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Lieutenant Vertue, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner Central Provinces, on furlough, m.c., for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Captain Cook, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c. for twenty months, under the furlough regulations of 1854, with effect from the date of his embarkation from Rangoon. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Brevet Major Dance, Royal Artillery (No. 5 Battery 20th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board; Major Palmer, 90th Foot, to Calcutta, to appear before a Medical Board, for one month, from the 31st of August, in extension of privilege leave; Brevet-Major Ramsay, 10th Madras Native Infantry, to remain at Darjeeling, on m.c. from the 7th June to the 30th November, in extension of privilege leave. (In cancellation of the leave granted by G. O. of the 22nd July.) Assistant Surgeon White, 1st Royals (1st Battalion), to England, overland, on m.c., from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board—Fit to do duty with troops; Lieutenant-Colonel Coming, Staff Corps, from the 22nd September, 1868, to the 22nd March, 1869, Bangalore and Neilgherries, m.c., under furlough regulations of 1868. N.B.—This cancels that officer's appointment in G. O. C. C. of the 18th September, 1868, as officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 11th N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, Royal Artillery, 23rd Brigade, for three months, from the 5th October, 1868, m.c.; Lieutenant Boulderson, 2nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 36th Native Infantry, from the 18th to the 30th of September, 1868, m.c.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—(Additions to the List published Oct. 7, No. 834, in A.I.M.)—Under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1865 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned persons to be Town Commissioners for carrying out in the town of Rajahmundry, in the Godavery District, the purposes of the said Act, during the year beginning 1st May, 1868, and ending 30th April, 1869:—

RAJAHMUNDY.—Mr. Happell, Acting Head Assistant Collector; Lieut. Bloomfield, Acting Superintendent of the Central Jail; Capt. Robertson, Superintendent of Police; and Surgeon Major Aitken, M.D., Zillah Surgeon.

MANGALORE.—Mr. Hall, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate; Assistant Surgeon MacPherson, M.D.; and Messrs. Pfeiderer and Coelho.

KURNOOL.—Assistant Surgeon Andrews, Civil Surgeon; Colonel Melville Babington; Lieut. Porteous, Superintendent of Police; Messrs. Latham; Turner, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate; Browning; and Capt. Wood, 28th Regt. N.I.

CUMBUM.—Mr. Hastings Sharp, Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate; and Lieut. Russell, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

COMBACONUM.—Mr. Bird, Assistant Collector.

CANNANORE.—Capt. Gordon; Assistant Surgeon Beach; Mr. Logan, Sub-Collector; Capt. Briggs; and Messrs. D'Rozario and Rego.

NELLORE.—Mr. Stokes, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate; Surgeon Lloyd, Zillah Surgeon; Capt. Gordon, Superintendent of Police; Mr. Knox, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate; Mr. Simpson; and Mr. Smith, of Nawabpett.

ELLORE.—Mr. Happell, Acting Head Assistant Magistrate.

CONFEVERAM.—Assistant Apothecary Chadwick.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Messrs. Pearse and Johnson, Assistant Collectors; Capt. Pascal, Master Attendant; and Messrs. McMurray, Hodson and Meppen.

CUDDALORE.—Assistant Surgeon Bilderbeck, Zillah Surgeon; Mr. Tagg, Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot; and Messrs. Shaw and Keess.

BERHAMPORE.—Mr. Spedding, Acting Senior Assistant; Lieut.-col. Harkness, commanding 31st Regt. L.I.; Major Smith, wing officer, 31st Regt. L.I.; and Assistant Surgeon Nanney, 31st Regt. L.I.

CHICACOLE.—Mr. Hope, Acting Principal Assistant; Major Worsop, officer in charge of Pensioners; Mr. Thompson, Tahsildar; and Mr. Gillespie, Apothecary.

OOTACAMUND.—Messrs. Vertue and Dawson; and Lieut. Woodhouse, European Veterans.

TUTICORIN.—Mr. Bliss, Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate; Capt. Phipps, Master Attendant; and Messrs. Barter and Adderley.

MASULIPATAM.—Capt. Davies, Superintendent of Police; Mr. Cameron, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate; Mr. Pierce; Mr. Cole, Deputy Collector; Messrs. Brookman, Berry and Grimes.

VELLORE.—Lieut.-col. Rich, Madras Staff Corps; Major Wilson, 6th Regt. N.I.; Mr. DeFabeck, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Regt. N.I.; Capt. Macleod, Superintendent of Central Jail at Vellore; Lieut. Blair, Assistant Superintendent of Police; and Lieut. Byng, adjt. 6th Regt. N.I.

In each town test, native gentlemen are associated with the European officers, in about equal proportions as to number.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28. Str. Bengal, Hector, Calcutta.—29. Str. Punjab, Parker, Bombay.—30. Str. India, Templeton, Southern Ports.—Oct. 1. Str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta.—2. Lady Melville, Harrison, London; Octavia, Hall, Trincomallee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. India.—Rev. Mrs. Crampton and three children, Mr. J. Cortayne, Mr. H. Codd, Mr. E. Wright. For Calcutta.—Mr. Hill, Mr. Stonebridge. For Cocanada.—Mr. and Mrs. Bilderbeck, Mrs. Perse.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Calcutta.—For Galle.—Mr. M. T. Pearson, Mr. J. Medley, Major Swayne. For Melbourne.—Mr. Hollin. For Suva.—Rev. Mr. Urban. For Marseilles.—Mr. S. M. Jackson, Mrs. E. Clardon and child, Mr. T. Owen, Mr. J. C. Dodgson, Mr. Curtis. For Southampton.—Mrs. Miles and two children, Mrs. Moulton and two children, Mr. T. H. Phipps, Major and Mrs. Lamb and four children, Mrs. Boon and four children, Miss C. E. Shepherd, Major Hynman, Mrs. Brennan and two children, Mr. S. E. Rita, Mr. T. A. M. Beck, Mr. P. Hearn, Mrs. Haldane, Mrs. Sparshott, Mr. R. Judge, Mr. D. Skinner. For Madras.—Mr. R. H. F. Pugh, Mr. Wavell, Col. White, Capt. Wilkinson.

Per Lady Melville.—For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. Storr, O.S., Capt. Conally, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, R.A., Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Sortaine and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilford, Miss Parker. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Wetherall, Capt. Hefferman, Capt. D. Macdonald, two Misses French, Mr. and Mrs. Tillet, Mrs. Miller, Miss Lee, Miss Bruce, Madame Oodan, Mr. Spain, Mr. Edmunds.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28. Haroine, Nickesson, Ganjam; str. Himalaya, Lewis, Bombay.—30. Str. Bengal, Bombay.—Oct. 1. General Caulfield, Moon, London; str. Punjab, Parker, Bombay.—2. Str. India, Templeton, Calcutta; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat, Greaves, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Himalaya.—For Colombo.—Rev. W. Leston. From BAYRE.—For Bombay.—Surg. major and Mrs. Broughton, Capt. W. M. Dickinson. Per str. Punjab.—Mr. G. Reighby, Right Rev. Dr. Teesot, Capt. Bloomfield, Mr. O. Lilly.

Per str. India.—For Cocanada.—Mr. S. Lecot, Mrs. Cambis, Mrs. and Miss Langston. For Gopaulpore.—Mr. J. Mackey. For Vizagapatam.—Mr. Tingle, Mr. G. H. Hastings. For Calcutta.—Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Curlyman.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Rev. E. Porter and Mrs. Porter, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Tinling, Mrs. Travers and five children, Mrs. Root Elliot and child, Lieut. Vertue. For Marseilles.—Mr. E. W. Bird, Mr. W. T. Rayne, Mr. Sharpe, Mrs. Holloway. For Malta.—Major and Mrs. Sankey and child. For Suva.—Mr. S. T. Wood. For Sydney.—Mr. and Miss Urquhart.

Bombay.

THE DURBAR AT POONA.

The first durbar held by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald took place at Poona on Tuesday, Oct. 6th. The scene of the ceremonial was the handsome hall of the Engineering College, a room well adapted for the purpose, under the circumstances. The day was fine; the roads were crowded with natives in holiday costume, and they evidently enjoyed the tumasha as they always do. Nothing could have been more successful than the imposing ceremony, and no one could have performed his part, as representative of the Queen, better than the Governor. The chiefs and Sirdars mustered in considerable force, and several were attended by groups of followers more or less picturesquely attired. There was a brisk demand for vehicles of all sorts; neither the elephant nor even the paliki was wanting. Outside the hall were guards of honour, both horse and foot; in the latter the British infantry were conspicuous for

their solid and handsome appearance. A battery was drawn up just off the road, and suggested, like the British foot, the power that lay under the surface of the lively display.

Within the hall the native rajahs and Sirdars were seated in rows on each side of the avenue leading to the dais, placed at the end opposite the door. A gold-bespangled cloth or carpet overspread the steps and the platform. Three chairs were placed thereon. That on the right hand was filled by the Rajah of Kolapore, that on the left by the Maharajah of Edur. The central seat, covered with cloth of gold, was intended for His Excellency the Governor. Further off, to the right and left, were seats for the members of the Civil Service, Legislative Council, and the Military Staff. The galleries were originally intended for the ladies, and they formed a bright portion of the spectacle; but a pressure for space compelled several gentlemen to seek the galleries, and red and blue uniforms and black coats formed a background to the fair ladies of Poona. One portion of the gallery, screened from profane eyes by lattice work, was set apart for the native ladies who had the courage to attend. About half-past four the sound of guns and the strains of the band announced the arrival of the Governor, who presently walked up the avenue to his seat, amid the whole audience who stood to receive him. He shook hands with the near neighbours of his throne, and bowing to the assembly seated himself, a signal for the down-sitting of all. (Nineteen great nobles and more than 200 minor chiefs and sirdars were present, besides a great number of English and native officials.) Then one after another the rajahs were presented, the boy rajahs of Barca, Loonawarra, and Jowar leading the way; Nuzzeranas were tendered and presents made in return; the High Priest of the Parsees, a most noble, dignified, and wonderfully well-dressed gentleman, received a handsome gold medal. Wreaths of flowers were distributed in the usual way, duly besprinkled with scent, the perfume of which filled the hall. Not the least interesting incident was the address to the Governor, read extremely well by the Rajah of Kolapore, whose training reflects the greatest credit on Captain West. The reply of the Governor was worthy of his reputation as a good speaker in the most fastidious chamber in the world. He was fluent, weighty, dignified. During the delivery of his speech the scene was really beautiful. All the bright colours harmonised, and produced an effect worthy of a grander scene. On the whole, though we hear there were some complaints and mischances, the ceremony was an entire success, creditable to all who had a share in the arrangements, and who took part in the proceedings.

The Rajah of Kolhapoor, a young man of about twenty years of age, is an admirable English scholar, and there is every reason to hope that the high education he has received will fit him to govern his State in the way that an enlightened ruler should. The Rajah of Edur, Sir Jowan Singjee, has a slight acquaintance with English, of which he makes the best use he can. He was appointed some months since to an additional seat in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and the earnest attention which he pays to the duties of his office, and his desire for improvement, seem to show an admission on his part of the fact that "a life of ease is not for any man." We may add that the Rajah of Kolhapoor is a descendant of Sivajee, the great founder of the Mahratta Empire; and that Sir Jowan Singjee claims a lineage, by the side of which Guelph, Bourbon, and Hapsburgh would seem but houses of recent creation.

The address congratulated her Majesty on the late successes in Abyssinia, complimented Sir S. Fitzgerald and Lord Napier, expressed pride in the good conduct of the Bombay Sepoys, and referred gratefully to the "good counsels" of Sir B. Frere. In his reply the Governor of Bombay quoted the speaker of the address as a "striking example" of the good done by education, and suggested the forming in Poonah of some institution for teaching the younger members of the aristocracy of Western India.

Miscellaneous.

THE 82ND FOOT.—Orders have been received at Kurrachee for the embarkation of the head-quarters of the 82nd Regiment on the 6th October. The regiment proceeds to Aden by the steamers *Asia* and *Scotia*.

NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—H.M.S. *Octavia* arrived at Trincomalee on the 24th ult. from Zanzibar, and, according to a telegram received in Madras, brought intelligence that Dr. Livingstone was well, and was believed to be within one week's march of Zanzibar.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS.—The following officers acted in the appointments and for the periods set against their names:—Mr. Davies, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, from March 15, 1868, to April 17, 1868; Mr. Taylor, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D., from March 15, 1868; Mr. Major, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, N.D., from March 18 to March 31, 1868; Mr. Cameron, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, N.D., from May 19 to June 6, 1868.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUT.-COL. BIVAR.—We regret to state that Lieut.-Col. Bivar, commanding H.M. Light Cavalry, met with an accident at the children's *fete* on Friday, whereby his arm was broken above the elbow. It appears that he was distributing presents from the Christmas tree, when something fell upon his outstretched arm, and snap the bone. He is, we are glad to say, progressing favourably.—*Poonah Observer*, Sept. 29.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—We (*Bombay Gazette*) understand that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has given up, for the present, the idea of a tour in Kattywar. When he quits Poonah he will, we believe, proceed to Mahableshwar, and after that return to Bombay, in order to receive Lord Mayo, should that nobleman sail for India. The Exhibition at Broach may also be honoured with the personal attendance of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald; and he may then, perhaps, take the opportunity to visit Kattywar.

A GAZETTEER FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Crowe, a promising young civilian, attached to the Poonah Collectorate, has been appointed to compile a gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. The work is one that promises to be very useful, and Mr. Crowe has an opportunity of making some reputation. Similar works are to be undertaken in the other presidencies and provinces, and the whole when completed will form a valuable addition to our statistical, geographical, and administrative knowledge of India.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned civilians passed examinations in the following languages on the 1st Oct.—Guzerathee, Mr. Ayerst; Hindoostanee, Mr. Porteous and Mr. Johnston. Mr. Little, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Lieutenant Mander, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, have passed an examination in the Guzerathi language as prescribed in the Public Works Code. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard:—Assistant Surgeons Batty, Gordon, and Arnott, Indian Medical Department; and Assistant Surgeon Fleming, M.D., British Medical Service, Bengal Presidency.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Captain Crispin, Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of his privilege leave from August 10 to October 31, 1868, on m.c.; Mr. Kemball, Judge and Session Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from Sept. 17; the leave for fifteen months, on m.c., granted to Mr. Jacomb, Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, on the 3rd March last, is cancelled, and he is allowed instead a furlough for two years under the New Covenanted Service Leave Rules; Hon. Shaw Stewart, Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, and Acting Chief Secretary to Government, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from the 1st instant.

A MAHRATTI TRANSLATION OF THE QUEEN'S BOOK.—Mr. Gunputrao Moroba Pitale, the librarian, head clerk, and very efficient assistant to the Registrar of the University of Bombay, has received the permission of H.M. the Queen to publish a Mahratti translation of the book entitled "Leaves from a Journal of our Life in the Highlands," which has afforded so much enjoyment to the subjects of her Majesty in Great Britain and the colonies, and indeed wherever the English language is spoken. Mr. Gunputrao has received from the English publishers of the work, by the express permission of the Queen, all the casts of the illustrations to the original work, and these will be used for the production of illustrations to the Mahratti translation. It is also proposed, we believe, to have a Guzerati translation of the work, and thus, through the medium of the two principal languages of this Presidency, a book by the Queen will be made available for the enjoyment of the princes, the chiefs, and the people of Western India, in their own languages.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate:—Lieut.-colonel Hodgson, Staff Corps, for two years; Lieut.-colonel Constable, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years; Captain Swanson, Royal Artillery, for one year and 135 days; Colonel Snow, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, Central Provinces; Lieutenant Bogue, 49th Foot, twelve months, from Nov. 1, 1868, to England, on urgent private affairs; Lieutenant-colonel Gibbard, 18th Brigade, R.A., from Oct. 7, 1868, to Jan. 4, 1869, on private affairs; Lieutenant Golding, 95th Foot, thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Lucknow, on m.c.; Colonel Field, 10th Regiment N.I., thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. The following officers, who are under orders to proceed to England, are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., to embark at Bombay on the 12th Oct.:—Lieutenant West, R.H.A.; Ensign Tuck, 10th Foot; Lieutenant Hooper, 18th Hussars; Lieutenant Ferguson, 21st Foot; Lieut. Mosenthal, 96th Foot—these officers will proceed to Bombay, and report themselves to the Brigade Major of the garrison; Lieut. Mosenthal, 96th Foot, fifteen months, from date of departure, to England, on private affairs; Captain Hayshe, 49th Foot, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Lieut. Thornhill, R.A., from Aug. 28, 1868, to Feb. 28, 1869, on the recommendation of a medical board.

MUSCAT.—No sooner is peace restored in one quarter of the Persian Gulf than disturbances break out in another. We announced last week that Colonel Pelly had succeeded, with the aid of H.M.S.

Vigilant, and one or two vessels of the Bombay Marine, in establishing order in Bahrein, and that peace again pervaded the Gulf. This week we have to report the outbreak of hostilities at Muscat, which threaten to drive Syud Selim, the Sultan of that place, from his throne. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Muscat is in an uproar; it has been quiet for six months; therein lies the wonder. Last year it will be remembered Syud Selim cleared his way to the throne by the murder of his father. He was thereupon attacked by his uncle, Syud Thorkee, and by some of his aunts; Muscat was stormed, but unsuccessfully, and it was a long time before peace could be restored. At length Colonel Pelly prevailed upon Thorkee to leave Muscat altogether, and come to Bombay, where he has since remained on his pension, unheard of except at the Governor's durbars, and in masonic conclaves. But the position of the Imaum, his nephew, was never secure, and now a powerful brother-in-law, in the interior of Oman, has risen against him, taken Burkeh, a town some thirty-eight miles from Muscat, and the Imaum's summer residence. The insurgent ranks were receiving daily accessions of strength, and were advancing upon Muscat when news was last received from the Gulf. So weak and hated is Syud Selim represented to be, that Muscat too is expected to fall on the first attack. The British subjects in the place are in a sad state of alarm, and are removing their goods to vessels in the harbour as rapidly as possible. They are mostly Banians and Khojahs. Life and property will never be safe on these coasts till the Bombay Government has well-armed vessels constantly visiting every harbour, a terror to evil doers, and a protection to those who do well. Colonel Pelly has returned to the Gulf in the *Vigilant*.—*Times of India*.

A LOCAL PLAGUE.—Among the minor nuisances of this fortunate isle we may fairly recognise the rats. How they swarm! Go where you will rats are almost as plentiful as frogs in the swamps, and at night many of the horrid creatures are nearly as noisy, although it may be said to the credit of some that they practice the golden rule of silence, and perform stealthily their appointed tasks. Two or three recent and tragic instances of man-eating rats and rat-eaten men ought to arouse attention to the disgusting prevalence of these loathsome animals. We may not inaptly apply to Bombay the descriptive lines in Browning's *Pied Piper of rat-infested Hamelin*:—

Rats!

They fought the dogs and killed the cats,
And bit the babies in the cradles,
And ate the cheeses out of the vats,
And licked the soup from the cook's own ladles,
Split open the kegs of salted sprats,
Made nests inside men's Sunday hats,
And even spoiled the women's chats,
By drowning their speaking
With shrieking and squeaking,
In fifty different sharps and flats.

The rats of Bombay are not at all inferior to the rats of Hamelin, either in capacity for strident uproar, or impudence. Hear them, and see them in the Fort or Marine Lines at night, or in the grain market by day! They are so boisterous, plump, and well-to-do, you might be excused for thinking that they had all been directors and speculators in the great share mania, now so industriously sought to be revived in the interests of rodent bipeds. But when one comes to reflect, one sees that the rat and the speculator have a like *raison d'être*—the speculator feeds on gullibility and fattens, when he does fatten, on human weakness; and the rat grows sleek on filth and corruption, levying toll on toes and grainsacks by way of desert. No doubt the practical question is how to get rid of both classes of predatory animals. In the Persian markets they pay a man £60 a-year to hunt and slay the ferocious hordes infesting the cellars and levying tribute on the stalls. But there is a surer mode of waging war—cut off the supplies. We do not want a Ratcatcher-general on the staff of public servants; the work must be done by the Purifier-general. The prevalence of rats is conclusive evidence of a dirty community—remove the garbage, cleanse noisome gullies, get rid of slovenly habits—and the rats will find their occupation gone. At present—and let us be just, even to rats—they perform the duty of scavengers, help to keep down the death-rate, and render the town less unwholesome. But what strange allies of the Municipality! What odd friends of civilisation!—*Bombay Gazette*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3, Str. Salsette, Parish, Suez.—5, Mahi, Nacoda, Cochin.—6, City of Paris, Jack, Glasgow.—7, India, Crawford, Batavia; Empress, Ellis, Melbourne.—9, Str. Bengal, Hector, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Jas. C. Lyell, Mr. G. Lyell, Mr. Thos. H. White, Mr. E. K. Reinold, Mr. J. R. Hatherley, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Miss M. D. Sowerby, Miss Ada Sowerby, Capt. Van Straubenzie, Mr. G. Walton, Mrs. Hillier, Mrs. Broad, Mrs. Mary Potts and two sons, Mrs. Lee and child, Mr. William Harris, Mr. Jesse Stride, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mr. Robert Noyes. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. Hope, Mr. Lionel Berkley, Mr. Stephen Berkley, Mrs. Lewis Balfour, Mr. E. H. Hallum, Mr. Harbord, Capt. Mignon, Mr. and Mrs. James Pickles, Mr. Abel Haisman. From SUEZ.—Rev. P. Capriotti, Major H. Moore, Lieut. Montagu C. Smith, Major and Mrs. Forlong, Mr. O'Meara, Rev. Angelo Curti. From ALEX.—Commander Edward S. Meara, Mr. P. T. Gruchy, Mr. James Hatten, Mr. Charles Jones.

EVANS.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 13, confirmed, directing Capt. H. M. Evans, 2nd wing subal., to offic. as adjt. 41st N.I., in add. to his other duties, no other officer being available.

HOGGAN.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 23, making the following offctg. appt., v. Major Fraser, on leave, with effect from Sept. 13:—Capt. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. 25th N.I.

JENKINS.—Regtl. order, dated June 8 last, confirmed, making the following offctg. appt., v. Lieut. col. Alexander, comdt., on leave, with effect from Sept. 7:—Major R. Jenkins, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt. 1st Bengal cav.

MACNAGHTEN, Capt., offctg. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer 1st Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.

MERCER, Lieut. G., 1st wing subal., to offic. as qrmr. 1st Goorkhas, v. Barnett, with effect from Aug. 26.

REID.—Allahabad order, dated Sept. 9, confirmed, directing Col. Reid to assume com. of the station, with effect from July 17 to Aug. 3.

ROSE, Lieut., to offic. as qrmr. 107th foot, v. Abbott, a probationer for the staff corps. [nance. Sept. 21.]

SMITH, Lieut. H. F., royal art., to offic. as a 3rd class comsy. of ord.

SMITH, Lieut., 1st wing subal. 45th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, with effect from June 16 last.

STEEL, Lieut., 1st wing subal. 25th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 13.

WOODRUFFE, Lieut., qrmr. 45th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, with effect from June 16 last.

POSTINGS.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 10.—Official intimation has been received of the undermentioned officers of the 12th foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the 2nd battalion of their regiment:—

Lieut. col. B. Atkinson, Major E. Foster, Capt. J. O. Johnson, and Lieut. T. Baker.

Capt. R. B. Dundas, late 38th N.I., will, on the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed and do duty with 30th N.I.

Capt. A. Scagrim, brigade major, is posted to Mooltan, in the room of Capt. R. R. Gillespie, promoted to a majority.

PROMOTIONS IN THE STAFF CORPS.

Simla, Sept. 25.—No. 907.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. W. Mathews to be col., and Maj. (lieut. col. in staff corps) T. Rattray to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16 last, v. Col. (major gen.) C. Haldane, inf., deceased.

Cadre of late 64th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. S. Dunbar to be major, and Lieut. T. D. Madden, staff corps, to be capt., from Aug. 16, v. Col. (major gen.) C. Haldane, inf., deceased.

Infantry.—Major C. Reay, staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16, v. Rattray, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 32nd N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. C. Bonamy to be major, and Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, staff corps, to be capt., from Aug. 16, v. Rattray, removed.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. Fullerton to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16, v. Reay, removed.

Cadre of late 14th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. O. Wood to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Graham to be capt., from Aug. 16, v. Reay, removed.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) P. H. P. Gill to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16, v. Fullerton, removed.

Cadre of late 37th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. Reid to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. C. S. Clarke to be capt., from Aug. 16, v. Fullerton, removed.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. Wedderburn to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16, v. Gill, removed.

Cadre of late 69th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. A. Black to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. H. Eckford to be capt., from Aug. 16, v. Gill, removed.

Infantry.—Major (brevet col.) O. T. E. Hinde, staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16, v. Wedderburn, removed.

Cadre of late 65th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) F. J. Nelson to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. F. Firth to be capt., from Aug. 16, v. Wedderburn, removed.

Infantry.—Major (brevet col.) A. Fytche, staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16, v. Hinde, removed.

Cadre of late 70th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. W. H. Cox to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. M. Bushby to be capt., from Aug. 16, v. Hinde, removed.

Infantry.—Major (brevet lieut. col.) J. C. Dickson to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16, v. Fytche, removed.

Cadre of late 33rd N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. H. Stubbs to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. P. Gurdon to be capt., from Aug. 16, v. Fytche, removed.

MEDICAL.

DILLON, Surg. T., M.D., garrison surg., to take over ch. of 4th N.I., and the Lock hospital, Allahabad, in add. to his other duties, during Wilson's abs., with effect from Aug. 10.

DUKA, Surg., in joint med. ch. of Simla, to med. ch. of Lawrence Military Asylum at Sunawur on expiration of present tour of duty at Simla, v. Colles, placed at disp. of the C. in C.

FITZGERALD, Surg. A., to assume med. ch. of 9th N.I., in room of Jones. Presy. div. order, dated Aug. 24, confirmed.

HARVEY, Asst. surg. R., M.B., of Bhurtpore political agency, priv. leave granted for 60 days in notification No. 1,194 of July 15 is cancelled.

PALMER, Asst. surg., M.D., to proc. to Peshawur, and assu. med. ch. of 28th N.I., with effect from Aug. 10.

TAYLOR, Surg. E., 23rd N.I., to conduct the current duties of office of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Rawul Pindee Circle, in add. to his other duties, in room of Morton, proc. with Huzara field force. Presy. div. order, dated Aug. 27, confirmed.

TURNBULL, Surg. maj., M.D., 28th N.I., to proc. to Rawul Pindee, and assu. med. ch. of 24th N.I. Peshawur div. order, dated April 17, confd.

WILSON, Surg., 4th N.I., to proc. at once to Mirzapore, where his servs. are urgently required. Allahabad div. order, dated Aug. 10, confd.

WOODS, Asst. surg. J. J., M.B., civ. surg., Ranchee, to assu. med. ch. of 10th N.I., in room of H. C. Mayer. Regtl. order, dated Aug. 8, confd.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. R. D. LOWE, CADRE 48TH MADRAS N.I.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 25.—At a general court-martial assembled at Camp Poona on Sept. 2, 1868, Lieut. R. D. Lowe, cadre 48th Madras N.I., attached to 12th Madras N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

CHARGE.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at Poona, on or about the 28th day of July, 1868, made use, at the regimental mess, of the following provoking and grossly insulting language to Lieut. Charles Woolley Blenkin, of the 12th regt. of Madras N.I.:—"You are nothing more or less than a spy, to find out what I did, and go and report it, sneaking spy," or words to the like effect.

Second Instance.—In having, at the place and time mentioned in the first instance of the charge, used provoking language, at the regimental mess, to Lieut. C. W. Blenkin by saying to that officer, in a mocking and sneering tone—"What were you afraid of last night, eh! why did you stop at the door?" or words to the like effect.

Third Instance.—In having, at the place and time mentioned in the first instance of the charge, seized a tumbler, and made use, at the regimental mess, of the following grossly insulting and provoking language:—"My ears burn to throw this at somebody's head," or words to the like effect—at the same time looking at and leaning across the table towards Lieut. C. W. Blenkin, thereby indicating that he, the said Lieut. Blenkin, was the person to whom the above specified grossly insulting and provoking language was addressed. The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

FINDING.

The Court find that the prisoner, Lieut. Lowe, is guilty of the charge in the first, second, and third instances.

SENTENCE.—To be cashiered.

(Signed) A. G. VESSEY, Colonel, President.

Camp Poona, Sept. 4, 1868.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

The C. in C. in India would have been inclined to remit the sentence but for the fact that, on a previous occasion, when the prisoner was convicted of assaulting an officer, he was treated with extraordinary lenity.

To repeat forbearance, which has been met with no return of good conduct on the part of the prisoner, would therefore be to trifle with the discipline of the army.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, General, C. in C. in India.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 23, 1868.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL COMMITTEES.

Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 25.—No. 289.—With reference to the Queen's Regulations, page 168, para. 188; Horse Guards G.O. No. 93, November, 1867; Adj. Gen.'s Circular No. 23, of March 3, 1868; Adj. Gen.'s Circular No. 66, of June 18, 1868; and in view to the removal of misapprehension in regard to the signification of the term "Medical Board," which is at present understood in a different sense by military and medical authorities, the following rules, which have received the sanction of Government, are published for general information and guidance:—

1. Medical officers are not in future to be nominated members of any boards, except such as are purely professional or departmental.

(a) Professional boards to be considered all "medical boards on officers or soldiers."

(b) Sanitary boards, when matters influencing, or likely to influence, the health of the troops or community are concerned, and on which a medical opinion only is required.

(c) Boards for examination of candidates for admission into the subordinate medical department.

Departmental boards mean—

(a) Boards on medicines and surgical equipment.

2. Such boards to be composed of medical officers exclusively, and to consist of a president and two members under all circumstances.

3. Boards of survey on hospital bedding, clothing, and utensils, on hospital diets and wines, although considered departmental, may, however, be composed of medical and military officers indifferently.

4. Boards to examine as to the fitness or otherwise of soldiers for re-engagement are purely "professional." At stations where there are two or more regiments, these boards should be presided over by a medical officer of a regiment other than that to which the soldier belongs. If, however, there be only one regiment at the station, the medical officers of the regiment should of themselves constitute a board, sign the re-engagement certificate, and should, besides, furnish to the commanding officer a written statement detailing their opinion as to the man's health, muscular development, age, &c., and, in case of rejection, a full explanation of their reasons; and this statement they should all sign, and attach to the re-engagement form.

5. Boards of survey on barrack furniture, soldiers' rations, and canteen supplies, should be composed of military officers exclusively; and, if the

opinion of a medical officer be required, one should be detailed to attend the board (regimentally or from the brigade office), who will give his opinion either *via voce* or in writing; this opinion, if in writing, to be attached to the proceedings of the board. [This modifies para. 5 of G.O.C., Sept. 9, 1865, para. 8, section 18, and para. 7, section 56, of the Military Regulations.]

6. The only exception to these rules to be in the case of cantonment committees, at which the principal medical officers of the British and Indian forces will attend as members.

7. These rules will not affect the composition of special sanitary committees appointed by Government or the Commander-in-Chief.

MEDICAL FURLONGHS—PENSION.

No. 902.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Military—No. 280.

India-office, London, Aug. 20, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your letter No. 180 of May 20 last, inquiring how a deputy inspector general of hospitals, who may be compelled by ill-health to take leave to England beyond six months during his five years' tenure of office, is to become entitled to the special pension of £250.

2. In reply I have to observe that, although an active service in India of five years, including six months' leave on medical certificate, is required in that rank for the pension in question, and although on the expiration of five years' service on full pay, inclusive of all leave, as an acting or permanent deputy inspector general of hospitals, an officer vacates the appointment, such officer is, under the regulations of the service, eligible for reappointment for a second tour of duty, at the discretion of Government, if not disqualified by age.

3. If disqualified from this or any other cause, and if he has not served the full five years required for the extra pension, his claim to that pension will be forfeited.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

ADVANCES FOR HOUSES.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 25.—No. 285.—In all cases of the transfer of houses in cantonments mortgaged to Government under the operation of para. 7 of G.G.O. No. 985, dated Oct. 15, 1867, the application must show clearly how much of the original advance may have been recovered; and no fresh advance should be applied for in behalf of the new purchaser unless the recoveries amount to a considerable sum.

2. Prior to the transfer, it is necessary that the new purchaser should formally acknowledge his liability for the monthly deductions from his pay in liquidation of the amount still due on account of the advance made by Government to the seller of the house; the acknowledgment being submitted in duplicate to the quartermaster-general for transmission of one copy to the controller of military accounts.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Financial Dept., Simla, Sept. 23.—No. 2,629.—The following extract from a letter addressed by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, is published for general information:—

Para. 2.—I am directed to add that, as a rule, a military officer holding a substantive appointment, civil or military, either on a staff or on a consolidated salary, and officiating in a civil appointment on a consolidated salary without being relieved of his substantive duties, is entitled to the whole of his substantive allowances in addition to deputation allowance at the usual rates (30 and 20 per cent.) on the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, provided that his total allowances do not exceed that salary. If, however, a military officer holding a substantive appointment carrying staff allowances be acting in a civil appointment, and is relieved of his substantive duties, he will, in accordance with the rules prescribed in Resolution No. 1,490, dated July 30, lose half the staff allowances of his substantive appointment.

Madras.

CIVIL.

CLAY, Capt., 1st asst. supt., rev. surv., in charge of demarcation in the Madras dist., is invested with powers conferred on officers appd. by Govt. for purposes of demarcation. Sept. 25. [Sept. 25.]

DANIEL, J. R., to act as civil and session judge of the zillah of Madras. FOORD, E. B., civil and session judge of Berhampore, delivered over charge of the court to the court Sheristadar, on Sept. 18.

FRASER, J., coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., resumed charge of that dist. from Master, the acting coll., on Sept. 17.

GOLDINGHAM, J. D., recently returned from furl., to act as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Madras, during abs. of Sharpe on leave. Sept. 29.

HANNINGTON, J. C., to act as civil and session judge of the zillah of Calicut, during abs. of Thomas on leave. Sept. 25.

LEMAN, G. D., acting civil and session judge of Tellicherry, assn. charge of the court from Hannington on Sept. 21.

LISTON, Rev. W. A., jun. chap. of the Church of Scotland, to be att. to the station of Secunderabad—to join on the expiration of his abs. Sept. 25.

MCCARTHY, C. J., head master of the zillah school at Kurnool, to be sen. marriage registrar of the dist. of Kurnool, v. Dr. Andrews, res. Sept. 25.

MASTER, J. H., acting civil and sess. judge of Berhampore, assumed charge of the court on Sept. 21.

MEERLY, Lieut. col., R.E., exec. engr. of the 1st grade, to act as supg. engr. of the 2nd class, during employment of Wilkinson on other duty, and to be posted to the 8th div. Sept. 25.

PRICE, Lieut., 103rd fus., to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class. Sept. 29. PRINGLE, E. H., acting asst. engr. on prob., to be asst. engr. of the 2nd grade. Sept. 29.

SHARPE, G. R., civil and sess. judge of Madras, delivered over charge of the court to the principal sudder ameen on Sept. 23.

WEIL, T., asst. coll. in temp. charge of the Treasury, in the dist. of Coimbatore, to act as registrar of assurances of that dist. Sept. 29.

WHITESIDE, W. S., civil and session judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the court to the court Sheristadar, on Sept. 23.

MILITARY.

DAUNT, Major, staff corps, to do gen. duty at Waltair, under the orders of officer comdg. northern dist. Sept. 15.

DICKINSON, Capt., staff corps, is appd. 2nd wing subalt. 1st N.I. Sept. 14. CHURCH.—The name of Lieut. Church, 1st batn. 1st foot, is to be substituted for that of Ens. B. G. Booth, of that corps, in G.O. of Aug. 28 last, as the latter officer will not proceed to England this season. The G.O. of Aug. 13 last, permitting Lieut. H. Church, 1st batn. 1st foot, to study at the Thomason College from Oct. 1, 1868, is cancelled at that officer's request.

MACINTIRE, Ens., 109th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 11th regt. N.I., is appd. a probationer of Madras staff corps. Ens. Macintire is appd. 2nd wing subalt. 11th regt. N.I. Sept.

MORRIS, Major, offic. wing officer 36th N.I., to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his other duties, as a special case, v. Rooke.

PENNEFATHER, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, will be considered as having rejoined P.W. dept. on Aug. 15.

PRICE.—The servs. of Lieut. T. Price, 103rd regt. (royal Bombay fus.), a candidate for Madras staff corps, are placed at disp. of judicial dept., for employment in Madras police.

STAINFORTH, Lieut., offic. adjt. 36th N.I., is confirmed in his appt., with effect from Sept. 7.

MEDICAL.

ALEXANDER, Staff Asst. surg. W., M.D., doing duty 2nd battn. 24th foot, now at Madras, to proceed to Wellington on Sept. 30, v. Scott, on duty to Bombay. [Surg. Graham on leave. Sept. 29.]

BUSTED, Surg., to act as assay master, Madras mint, during absence of ROONEY, Staff Asst. surg., under orders of dep. insp. gen., Mysore circle, to med. charge of No. 3 baty. 5th brig. R.A. Sept.

WALKER, Asst. surg., 2nd battn. 19th foot, is directed to accompany the invalids from Bangalore, and join the party from Madras at Jollarpett, doing duty under Asst. surg. White, from thence to Bombay. This cancels so much of G.O. Sept. 9, as refers to Asst. surg. Walker, 2nd battn. 19th foot.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

SADDLE CONTRACT FUND.

Fort St. George, Sept. 29.—No. 375.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following final statement exhibiting the names of officers and the periods for which they are entitled to share in the consolidated Saddle Contract Fund of native cavalry regiments from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868, be published in General Orders:—

Distribution Details.

4 regiments of light cavalry at 1 share each, 4 shares.		
Body guard	4 1/2 "	4 1/2 shares.
Amount of contract allowance from April 1, 1867, to		Rupees.
March 31, 1868, as per computation statement ...	27,880	4 0
Deduct the amount of expenses incurred from April 1,		
1867, to March 31, 1868	22,892	15 9
Amount for final distribution	4,987	4 3
1st Regiment L.C.		
	Amount of Share	Total.
	to each Officer.	
Lieut.-col. C. S. Bivar, for the whole year,		
366 days	1,173 7 7	1,173 7 7
2nd Regiment L.C.		
Lieut.-col. C. R. Stainforth, for the whole		
year, 366 days	1,173 7 7	1,173 7 7
3rd Regiment L.C.		
Major J. N. Maclean, from April 1 to 11,		
1867, 11 days	85 4 3	
Major G. B. Roberts, from April 12 to June		
25, 1867, 75 days	240 7 5	
Lieut.-col. G. R. Phillips, from June 26, 1867,		
to March 31, 1868, 280 days	897 11 10	1,173 7 6
4th Regiment L.C.		
Lieut.-col. J. Buchanan, for the whole year,		
366 days	1,173 7 7	1,173 7 7
Body Guard.		
Lieut.-col. J. M. Macgregor, for the whole		
year, 366 days	293 5 10	293 5 10
Total rupees	4,987	4 1
Lost by fraction	0	0 2
Total rupees	4,987	4 3

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the balance due, on account of the consolidated Saddle Contract Fund, be discharged accordingly in the usual manner.

HALF STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

No. 372.—The Govt. in Council is pleased to notify that, under instructions from the Govt. of India, an officer nominated to an appointment in a native regiment, either permanently or officiating, and, on joining, being immediately promoted to officiate in a higher appointment in the same regiment, does not forfeit his lien upon the lower appointment to which he is first nominated, or his claim to half the staff allowance, if it be available, so long as he only draws the half staff salary of the higher appointment.

BREVET.

No. 373.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following prom., subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. E. A. Campbell, 11th regt. N.I., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., from Sept. 23.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

No. 374.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. W. N. Wroughton, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., from Sept. 23.

TRANSFERS—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

H.E. the C. in C. in India has sanctioned the following transfers of officers of R.A., pending approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.:—
Second Capt. J. Hayes, from No. 5 (about to become No. 7) (officers) battery to No. 7, (about to become No. 5) battery, 23rd brig. R.A.
Second Capt. H. W. Hastings, from the latter to the former battery.
Lieut. F. B. Twynnam, from A to No. 5, about to become No. 7 battery, 23rd brigade R.A.
Lieut. G. H. Palmer, from the latter to the former battery.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BLUNT, Rev. J. H. T., having returned to duty on 30th idem, the unexpired portion of his priv. leave has been cauc. Oct. 7.
BOSANQUET, T., to act as coll. of Sattara during Arthur's abs.
CRAWFORD, D., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Ryland.
GONNE, C., assumed charge of the office of chief sec. to Govt. Oct. 7.
GRANT.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Sir A. Grant, Bart., of the office of director of public instruction, from Sept. 26. [Lieut. Mayhew.
GRAVES, J., asst. supt. settlement dept., to act as supernum. dep. coll., v. MAYHEW, Lieut., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Capt. Trevor. Oct. 7.
MUIR, J. T., supernum. 3rd asst. to the coll. of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Khandeish dist. Mr. Muir to be a supernum. 3rd asst. coll. of Khandeish. Oct. 7. [of Rewa Kante States.
NUTT, Lieut. H. L., staff corps, has been appd. boundary settlement comr.
RYLAND, Mr., 3rd class dep. coll., to act as 2nd class dep. coll., v. Foxton, appd. to act as judge of Kurrachee.
STEWART, Hon. M. J. M. S., made over charge of office of sec. to Govt. in revenue, financial, and general depts., on Oct. 1, to Mr. Wyllie.
THELWALL, F., 2nd asst. coll. of Canara, is invested with powers of a mag. in the district; Oct. 6. To be 2nd asst. coll. of Canara; Oct. 3.
TREVOR, Capt. E. W., 3rd class dep. coll., to act as 2nd class dep. coll., v. Boulton, on m.c. to Europe. Oct. 3.
WADDINGTON, Major, assumed charge of office of director of public instruction on Sept. 26.
WILSON, Rev. J., D.D., to be vice-chanc. of University of Bombay. Oct. 3.
WILSON, G. H. D., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Kulladghee, continuing to act as coll. of Kulladghee. Oct. 3.
WYLLIE, F. R. S., to act as sec. to Govt. in revenue, financial, and gen. depts., dur. abs. on leave of Hon. M. J. M. S. Stewart. Oct. 6.

MILITARY.

GRAY, Lieut. col., S.C., returned to duty on Sept. 25.
HINTON, Lieut., 91st foot, is att. to gen. depot for duty, pending embarkation of his regt. in troop ship which leaves Bombay on Oct. 12.
HOGE, Lieut., 29th regt. N.I., to offic. (temp.) as wing officer, v. Smith, proc. on m.c., from June 16.
KETLEWELL.—The following extract from brigade after-orders by Brigadier gen. J. W. Domville, com. Belgaum brigade, dated Sept. 12, is confirmed:—"Capt. Hobson, actg. asst. qrmr. gen., having been transf. to Mhow div., Capt. Kettlewell, S.C., is app. to conduct duties of qrmr. gen.'s dept. in this brigade, as a temp. arr., subject to confirmation.
SCOTT, Lieut. col., 3rd regt. N.I., 2nd in com. 22nd regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt. of 3rd N.I. dur. abs. of Campbell, on m.c. to Europe.
WOODHOUSE, Lieut. R. B. (capt. in staff corps), to have the position of capt., cadre 30th N.I., from Sept. 29, v. Laurie, dec.

COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

Oct. 8.—No. 880.—The following appointments are made, with effect from Oct. 1:—

12th Regiment N.I.

Lieut. col. T. T. Piers, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt., v. Lieut. col. Champion, appt. to offic. as dep. adjt. gen. of the army.
Major D. Hutcheon, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., v. Lieut. col. Piers.
Maj. E. N. Marsh, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, v. Maj. Hutcheon.

21st Regiment N.I. or Marine Battalion.

Lieut. col. C. A. Moyle, offic. 2nd in comd. 24th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS TO OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 255, dated March 13, 1866, it is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major gen. R. Farquhar, c.b., Bombay retired list, from April 25, 1868, in room of Major gen. P. K. McG. Skinner, c.b., who has succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Ensign, Jan. 13, 1822; lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1825; captain, Jan. 13, 1837; major, Nov. 11, 1851; lieutenant col., Nov. 28, 1854; colonel (brevet), Nov. 28, 1857; retired Nov. 29, 1860. Served with a detachment of the 6th regt. N.I. at the capture of Kittoor in 1824, with the field force in Sind and Afghanistan in 1841-42, also with the light battalion; present at the second engagement at Hykulzye and in several affairs in the vicinity of Kandahar; commanded the 1st Belooch battalion at the siege, assault, and capture of the city of Delhi; at the action fought near Gungeeree on Dec. 14, 1857, and the advance on, and occupation of, the enemy's position at Khas Gunge; in the skirmish at Dinapore and the destruction of the enemy's boats, and in other minor affairs on the banks of the Ganges; in the action with the Rohilcund rebels at Anopur; served in the campaign for the subjugation of Oudh in 1858; in the attack on the enemy's fortified position of Rampore Kussia by Brigadier Wetherall's force (wounded; left leg amputated).

Colonel B. R. Powell, Bombay inf., from May 18, 1868, in room of Maj. gen. J. Hobson, who has succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Ensign, April 25, 1829; lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1839; captain (brevet), April 25, 1844; captain, Nov. 27, 1844; major (brevet), Nov. 28, 1854; major, May 19, 1858; lieutenant col. (brevet), Feb. 18, 1861; lieutenant col., Jan. 1, 1862; col. (brevet), Feb. 18, 1866. Served with the reserve force in Sind in 1839; served in the Deccan against the rebel Bheels in 1857; was present at Shumapore; commanded the first line on defence in Nim and Khandeish under Gen. Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., against the attempted invasion of the Deccan by Tantia Topce; commanded the outposts on the northern and eastern frontiers of Khandeish and the Deccan from June 17, 1859, to May 9, 1860; commanded the 26th regt. N.I. from Jan. 30, 1862, to May 6, 1867; commanded the Ahmednuggur brigade from May 7, 1867, to Jan. 21, 1868, as a temporary measure; now commands the 26th regt. N.I.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 27.

18th Hussars.—Lieut. C. A. Davies, from 3rd drag. guards, to be lieutenant, v. Stevenson, who exch.; Oct. 28.

Royal Artillery.—Staff surg. J. Hannan to be surg., v. Surg. major A. Smith, M.D., app. to staff; Oct. 28.

Royal Engineers.—The temporary commissions as lieuts. of the following officers to be made permanent from the date mentioned against their respective names, viz.:—J. Brown; May 26, 1865. C. H. P. Christie, E. C. S. Moore, E. P. Leach, S. C. Turner, J. F. Garwood; April 17, 1866. J. E. Broadbent, J. Du T. Bogle, S. Buckle, W. E. L. Morgan; July 17, 1866.

1st Foot.—Capt. A. Brooks, from h.p., late 13th foot, to be capt., v. J. H. Maxwell, who retires upon temp. h.p.; Lieut. T. Atkinson to be capt., by purch., v. A. Brooks, who retires; Ensign B. U. Mitford to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Atkinson; W. B. Baker, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Mitford; Oct. 28.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. R. A. Corbet to be capt., by purch., v. H. Echalar, who retires; Ensign E. A. Hughes to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Corbet; Ensign M. Cust, from 98th foot, to be ensign, v. Hughes; Oct. 28.

5th Foot.—Lieut. C. Hackett to be adj., v. Lieut. Broad, who resigns that appointment; Feb. 19.

21st Foot.—Ensign C. R. Walker to be lieutenant, by purch., v. H. H. Horn, who retires; Gent. cadet C. H. Wyndham, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Walker; Oct. 28.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. R. F. Williamson to be adj., v. Lieut. FitzGeorge, who resigns that appointment; June 12.

26th Foot.—Lieut. H. P. Wolferstan to be capt., by purch., v. J. Armstrong, who retires; Ensign F. S. Alexander to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Wolferstan; Ensign T. W. Conran, from 15th foot, to be ensign, v. L. Clarke, who retires; Oct. 28. T. C. Jameson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Alexander; Oct. 29.

36th Foot.—Lieut. L. G. O. Stucley to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Tyrwhitt, dec.; Aug. 12.

55th Foot.—Ensign W. H. Burke, from 66th foot, to be ensign, v. Inglis, prom.; Oct. 28.

60th Foot.—Lieut. C. B. Prust to be capt., by purch., v. J. J. Philipps, who retires; Ensign H. P. M. Wylie to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Prust; E. R. Wingfield, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Wylie; Oct. 28.

103rd Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. A. E. Hale to be asst. surg., v. J. E. Fannin, app. to staff; Oct. 28.

Rifle Brigade.—Major and Brev. col. W. A. Fyers, c.b., to be lieutenant col., without purch., v. Brevet col. P. Hill, c.b., who retires upon h.p.; Capt. A. H. Stevens to be major, without purch., v. Brevet col. Fyers, c.b.; Oct. 28.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major A. Smith, M.D., from R.A., to be staff surg. major, v. Surg. J. Hannan, app. to R.A.; Asst. surg. J. E. Fannin, from 103rd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. A. E. Hale, app. to 103rd foot; Oct. 28.

BREVET.

The officers of the new brigades of R.A. (late Indian), having been removed from the gradation list of H.M.'s Indian forces, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, the undermentioned promotions to take place agreeably to Clause 6 of the Regulations attached to the Warrant of June 15, 1864, to complete the fixed establishment of Indian general officers:—

To be Generals.

Lieut. gen. J. W. Cleveland, Madras inf.; Lieut. gen. M. Sappett, Bombay inf.; March 6.

To be Lieutenant-generals.

Major gen. Sir M. Stack, K.C.B., Bombay cav.; Major gen. W. J. Browne, C.B., Bombay inf.; Major gen. P. F. Story, C.B., Bengal cav.; Major gen. G. Grantham, Madras inf.; Major gen. H. Cracklow, Bombay inf.; March 6.

To be Major-generals.

Col. C. Birdwood, Bombay inf.; Col. G. W. Bishop, Bengal inf.; Col. G. Ramsay, Bengal staff corps; Col. H. W. Matthews, Bengal inf.; Col. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps; Col. J. D. Stewart, Bombay inf.; Col. C. Prior, Bengal inf.; Col. H. B. Lumsden, C.B., Bengal staff corps; Col. G. De Sausmarez, Madras inf.; Col. H. Pritchard, Madras staff corps; March 6.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. H. Coningham, Madras cav., April 21; and Major gen. E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps, April 8:—

To be Lieutenant-general.

Major gen. W. Prescott, Madras inf.; April 22.

To be Major-generals.

Col. F. W. Burroughs, Bengal inf.; April 9. Col. W. K. Babington, Madras inf.; April 22.

The promotions of Lieut. gen. Sir M. Stack, K.C.B., and Major gens. C. Birdwood and G. W. Bishop, as published in the *Gazette* of July 14 last, are hereby cancelled.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death of Major gen. C. Haldane, Bengal inf., Aug. 15:—

To be Major-general.

Col. S. C. Briggs, Madras staff corps; Aug. 16.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. R. Jones, Madras inf.; Lieut. col. W. Lodwick, Bombay staff corps; Oct. 28.

To be Deputy Inspectors-general of Hospitals.

Surg. major T. C. Jerdon, Madras estab.; Surg. major W. W. Rawes, Madras estab.; Surg. major H. J. Penny, Madras estab.; Surg. major J. Hillyard, M.D., Bengal estab.; Oct. 28.

Oct. 30.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., from R.E., to be lieut.; Nov. 2.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—2nd Capt. J. P. Bassevi (late Bengal), to be capt., v. F. S. Stanton, seconded; 2nd Capt. T. Beckley (late Madras), to be capt., v. W. H. Edgcombe, seconded; 2nd Capt. and Brevet major Æ. Perkins (late Bengal), to be capt., v. Brevet major J. St. J. Hovenden, seconded; Lieut. R. G. Smyth (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. Bassevi; Lieut. J. P. Steel (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. Brevet major Perkins; Lieut. P. Lambert (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. J. U. Champain, seconded; Lieut. J. M. McNeile (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. C. H. Luard, seconded; Lieut. C. C. S. Moncrieff (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. Eckford, seconded; Lieut. D. H. Traill (late Madras), on the seconded list, to be 2nd capt.; Lieut. W. Coningham (late Madras), to be 2nd capt., v. Beckley; Lieut. A. J. Filgate (late Madras), on the seconded list, to be 2nd capt.; Lieut. H. M. Vibart (late Madras), to be 2nd capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. H. N. D. Prendergast, seconded; Lieut. T. F. Dowden (late Bombay), to be 2nd capt., v. J. H. White, seconded; Lieut. A. Messurier (late Bombay), to be 2nd capt., v. Brevet major J. Bonus, seconded; Lieut. W. Shepherd (late Bengal), from seconded list, to be lieut., v. O. B. C. St. John, seconded; Lieut. E. A. Trevor (late Bengal), to be seconded on app. to accounts branch from public works dept. proper in India; Oct. 31.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. A. F. F. Lennox, R.A., having completed the qualifying service in his present rank, to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Oct. 10.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER—At Malabar Hill, Oct. 7, wife of C. E. Ashburner, daughter. BANKS—At Calcutta, Oct. 3, wife of A. Banks, daughter. BEER—At 2, Vansittart-row, Sept. 27, wife of H. Beer, daughter. BLAIR—At Chittoor, Madras Presidency, Sept. 27, wife of H. W. Blair, M.S.C., son. DA COSTA—At Purneah, Sept. 29, wife of W. Da Costa, son. DE BRETT—At Peshawur, Sept. 14, wife of Capt. De Brett, Bengal S.C., daughter. FERGUSSON—At Madras, Sept. 30, wife of R. Fergusson, daughter. FORBES—At Indore, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. Forbes, Bombay S.C., daughter. GREY—At Belvedere, Oct. 1, wife of W. Grey, daughter. HEWITT—At Bombay, Oct. 8, wife of Capt. J. Hewitt, son. HODGES—At La Martiniere College, Sept. 20, wife of J. Hodges, daughter. KELLY—At Allahabad, Sept. 25, wife of W. F. Kelly, E. I. Railway, son. KNOLLES—At Gaurwarra, Central Provs., Sept. 29, wife of T. H. W. Knolles, G.I.P.R., son.

LONGMUIR—At 1, Council House-street, Oct. 1, wife of T. Longmuir, manager Delhi and London Bank, son.

MCALLUM—At Jaulnah, Deccan, Oct. 2, wife of D. G. McAllum, prematurely, son, still-born.

MCARTHUR—At Calcutta, Sept. 20, Mrs. J. McArthur, son.

MILLER—At Calcutta, Sept. 18, wife of Dudley Miller, daughter.

MINTO—At Dehra, Sept. 24, wife of W. Minto, daughter.

MORAN—At Delhi, Sept. 21, wife of P. J. Moran, C.E., P.W.D., twins.

MORRIS—At Bombay, Oct. 4, wife of E. Morris, daughter.

OUSELEY—At Mussoorie, Sept. 25, wife of Gore Ouseley, daughter.

PARTRIDGE—Sept. 28, wife of S. B. Partridge, Surg., Beng. Army, daughter.

PICKARD—At Rungpoor, Sept. 27, wife of J. Pickard, Asst. Surg., daughter.

POWELL—At St. Thome, Madras, Oct. 1, wife of C. Powell, daughter.

RUSSELL—At Burdwan, Oct. 1, wife of A. E. Russell, B.C.S., son.

SEVEREINNE—At Chowlia, Jessore, Sept. 13, wife of J. S. Severeinne, daughter.

SHAW—At Belgaum, Sept. 29, wife of C. Shaw, C.S., son.

SMITH—At Madras, Oct. 1, wife of Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, M.D., H.M.'s Indian army, son, still-born. [L.C., daughter.]

STEVENS—At Secunderabad, Sept. 28, wife of Capt. Stevens, 4th Madras

UNDERWOOD—At Mhow, Oct. 2, wife of J. H. Underwood, daughter.

VAUGHAN—At Calcutta, Sept. 27, wife of the late N. W. Vaughan, son.

WROUGHTON—At Mussoorie, Sept. 26, wife of Lieut. col. Wroughton, son.

MARRIAGES.

CARRERY—BERTRAM.—At Cotton China, Colombo, Sept. 10, J. Carbery, Asst. surg., Kandy, to Sarah, daughter of the late Moritz Berol Bertram.

CHATTERTON—HART.—At Madras, Sept. 28, Frederic Balsir Chatterton, to Henrietta, daughter of R. C. Hart, senior.

DESILVA—MANUEL.—At Calcutta, Sept. 28, Antony DeSilva to Wilhelmina Eliza, daughter of the late J. Manuel, of Calcutta.

MILNE—TRONSON.—At Hissar, Sept. 23, G. P. Milne, C.E., P.W.D., to Kathleen, daughter of the late W. Tronson.

MUIR—ARTHUR.—At Aboo, Sept. 22, William J. W. Muir, son of Sir W. Muir, Lieut. gov., N.W.P., to Isabella F., daughter of Col. Arthur, B.S.C.

NAILER—COX.—At Vepery, Sept. 30, W. A. Nailer to Miss Adelaide Cox. SHARMAN—SUMMERS.—At Upper Colaba, Bombay, R. J. Sharman to Aimee L., daughter of W. Summers, Bombay Marine. [Ridley.]

STARK—RIDLEY.—At Calcutta, Sept. 28, Patrick B. Stark to Charlotte F. Walker—MARK.—At Madras, Sept. 25, John Walker to Maria, daughter of George Mark. [daughter of R. Pereira.]

WARDLEE—PEREIRA.—At Chittagong, Walter Wardlee to Florence G.,

DEATHS.

BEAMES—At Lahore, Sept. 28, Charles P. Mayne, son of Lieut. P. T. Beames, 1st Batt. 11th Regt., aged 16 months.

BROOKE—At Cochin, Sept. 16, Henry E., son of Mrs. Brooke, aged 9.

BROWN—At Tellicherry, Sept. 23, Fras. C. Brown, of Tellicherry, aged 76.

BUCHANAN—At Howrah, Sept. 25, wife of W. Buchanan, E. I. Railway.

CANTERVISSCHER—At Negapatam, Sept. 8, Ellen, wife of T. Canterviisscher, aged 34.

CHAMBERS—At Madras, Sept. 25, Mrs. H. Chambers, relict of the late Capt. D. F. Chambers, H.M.'s 18th Regt., aged 76.

COOKE—At Calcutta, Sept. 29, wife of B. W. Cooke, M.R.C.S.L.

CURTIS—At Alipore, Oct. 2, Alice M., daughter of T. Curtis, E. I. Rail.

DA BREU—At Arrah, Shahabad, Sept. 23, Louis Da Breu, dep. mag. and coll. of Mootesharic, aged 38.

FINLAYSON—At Calcutta, Sept. 29, A. V. Finlayson, aged 38.

GAVEGAN—At Bandora Hill, Oct. 8, Lizzie, wife of Capt. F. C. Gavegan, H.M.'s 49th Regt. [judge of Hyderabad.]

GRANT—At Hyderabad, Scinde, Sept. 29, A. C., son of Capt. C. Grant, GREEN—At Bombay, Oct. 7, Richard Green, aged 33.

HODGES—At La Martiniere, Sept. 28, wife of J. Hodges. [aged 42.]

INGLE—At Bombay, Oct. 3, John Ingle, capt. of pilot schooner *Zephyr*,

JACKSON—At Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, Sept. 10, Samuel Jackson.

LUMSDEN—At Gola-Ghat, Assam, Sept. 15, George Lumsden, aged 26.

PLAYFAIR—At Ellichpore, Berar, Sept. 22, Charles H. M., son of A. L.

Playfair, Capt. Bengal S.C., aged 18 months. [bury, Dep. Comr.]

SPILSBURY—At Akyab, Sept. 23, Mary Matilda, daughter of Major Spilsbury—At New Town, Madras, Sept. 26, Ellen, wife of G. A. Trutwein, aged 31.

WHITE—At Mooltan, Sept. 22, P. W. White, Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police.

MESS REGULATIONS ON BOARD TRANSPORT SHIPS.—The following extract from the Regulations for her Majesty's Transport Service is published, and made applicable to all transport (Government or hired) or private steamers, where the table of 1st and 2nd class passengers is furnished by the commander:—"190. The mess for the first class is to consist of the usual meals, viz., breakfast, a light luncheon, dinner, and tea, with a suitable and well kept table, liberally and amply supplied with articles of the best description and quality, including live stock, fresh and preserved provisions, and a reputed pint of good sound bottled or draught ale or beer, with a reputed pint of good port wine, or good foreign white wine per day for each person. Ladies and children are to be supplied with such reasonable quantities of wine and beer as may be required. 191. The mess for the second class is to consist of the same number of meals, and is to include a good and respectable table supplied with fresh provisions when in port, and with preserved provisions on two days in each week when at sea, with a reputed pint of good sound bottled or draught ale or beer for each person daily, but without wine or spirit. The wives and children of second-class passengers are to be supplied with such reasonable quantities of ale or beer as may be required."

Home.

LORD SALISBURY AT MANCHESTER.

The Marquis of Salisbury received addresses on Tuesday, the 27th ult., from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Council of the Cotton Supply Association, and the Cotton Spinners' Association. The addresses expressed a very high appreciation of his lordship's Indian administration. In the course of his reply to the several addresses the noble Marquis said:—"It gives one a sad and melancholy feeling to read the addresses that are issued and the speeches that are made in the numerous constituencies of this country, to remember that the fate of 180 millions of subjects, with their various interests, their enormous resources, their history and their civilisation, older than your own, are entirely in the hands of the constituencies who within the next month will pronounce their verdict, and yet that with one or two honourable exceptions these tremendous interests do not so much as attract a passing recognition from those who are entrusted with the responsibility of directing them. One constituency, at least, is free from this reproach. Manchester has never failed to maintain a constant vigilance over the interests of the people of India and the affairs of that country." With respect to the question of a gold currency, Lord Salisbury said there could be no doubt that it is desirable to substitute a gold for silver currency in India. He earnestly hoped that whenever a gold currency is substituted for a silver currency in India care will be taken that the unit of Indian currency and the unit of English currency are brought into definite arithmetical proportion. The difficulties which exist in respect to other coinages do not exist in respect to India; it is not a very ancient coinage, and within a comparatively recent date very large changes were made by Government in the coinage. More important, however, than currency was the question of cotton. Efforts had been made by Government inspection to encourage the production of a better and more cleanly cotton. Those efforts had been resisted in some cases by persons who appeared to imagine that any interference of Government for the encouragement of the interests of trade was, in some mysterious way or other, a breach of the principles of free trade. Now this was a matter in which Manchester might very much help herself. There was no place from which an authoritative voice on such a question could come so well as from Manchester; and a well-devised scheme of inspection would go very far to encourage the ryot to so improve his commodity that it might meet with better acceptance in our markets than it does at present.

The noble marquis then said, "It is the opening of navigable rivers and the opening of railways to which you must look. The Indian Government has made great progress in that respect. I think that there is very great desire, both on the part of the present Viceroy and on the part of the authorities in London, to press forward the construction of railways in India to the largest possible extent. But it would be a great fallacy if they were to limit themselves to those railways which, in our phrase, are likely to 'pay.' Though the railway will not be able to pay the guarantee which the Government gives upon the capital advanced for its construction, yet by scattering wealth all along its path, by stimulating commerce, by opening out the resources of the country, by bringing new ideas to increase the diligence and thrift of the natives of the country, it opens out to the Government new sources of revenue, it makes the people a more tax-paying people than they were before; and so, through the hands of the tax-gatherer, if not on the surface of the railway account, the Government will be reimbursed for the advances it has made. Therefore, gentlemen, do not be satisfied with the answer that a railway won't pay. Depend upon it, it is in the carrying on of the railway system in India, and, perhaps, I may be allowed to add in countries adjoining to India, that the main hope of increasing both the cultivation of cotton and the extent of the opening to the industrial products of this country are chiefly looked for." The old days when India was a mere field on which we might gather booty for the benefit of England are passed by, and now the only rivalry among us is as to the best mode in which the welfare of the natives of India, in trust for whom we hold the Government of India, shall be promoted, and how the ideas that we entertain, the conquests which our intellects have made, shall be communicated to them. The triumphs which you win by carrying trade further into the interior of India are triumphs which you may look back upon without finding them tempered by any of those reflections which attend our triumphs of another kind. Here, at least, your victory is without alloy, because wherever European goods penetrate, wherever the native learns new wants from the opportunities that European industry presents to him, you may be certain that European ideas will follow, and that your civilisation will be propagated in the most peaceful and the most harmless way." The noble marquis, having expressed his regret that the Council for India was not more largely tinged with the mercantile element, concluded thus:—"I can only express my deep feeling of the responsibility which we all in common share towards this strange people, which a most remarkable series of events have placed within our power. It is a responsibility which none of us can lightly cast off, least of all those who profit by the commerce and the industry of those peoples."

Lord Salisbury was entertained at dinner at the Queen's Hotel by the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Supply Association. Mr. Alderman Bennett presided. Among the speakers were Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. Paterson, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Lord Salisbury made a brief reply to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman. He ascribed the hospitality extended to him to the interest which the commercial community of Manchester had in the welfare of India. He felt that he owed it to the circumstance of his having been charged with the affairs of that country. On this topic he would only add that the two rules that should always govern our relations with India were—first, that we should act for the benefit of its inhabitants; and, second, that we recognised that the great means of uniting England and India was to extend to the utmost their commercial intercourse. He indulged in no such illusion as that India could be prepared for self-government and independence of England. We must not attempt to import into India an exotic plant that could only wither and fade.

MR. MASSEY AT LIVERPOOL.

The Right Hon. W. N. Massey delivered an address on Indian affairs on Thursday last, in the Cotton Sales-room, at Liverpool. Mr. Massey said he was not going to defend all the acts by which the Indian empire had been built up. The great qualities of a dominating race, a strong will, supported by valour and policy, were more conspicuous in the early establishment of our Indian empire than the moderation and humanity which modern civilisation had imposed on the exercise of power. But they had to deal with India as it is. They had heard a great deal of the policy of non-annexation, and that they must not invade the rights of native princes. But if the policy of non-annexation had been carried out in its integrity we could never have had our Indian empire. The conditions of our existence in India were incompatible with abstinence from territorial acquisitions. But though the policy of non-annexation could not be enforced at all times and under all circumstances, it had always been the desire of the Indian and the British Government to respect the rights of independent native princes, and they had only intruded upon those rights when pressed by the strongest and most urgent reasons of political necessity. With regard to Indian railways, Mr. Massey said they could now travel by express from Calcutta to Delhi, 1,100 miles. The development of the railway system was not only conducive to the interests of commerce, but it had produced an astonishing effect upon the social habits of the people, and had done more to connect the natives with the British race, and to abolish the prejudices and distinctions of caste, than any measure which was ever conceived. Amongst the revolutions which were due to the institutions of railways, none was more valuable than this breaking down of caste. Mahomedans and Hindoos now thronged the third-class carriages indiscriminately. The Indian Government were now engaged in laying out railways in every part of India, so that the produce, not only the developed, but the still undeveloped produce of India should find its way to the seaboard with as great a facility as the produce of Europe did in this day. They were about to establish these railways without any regard to their cost. "Passing to a subject of even greater importance than that of railways, Mr. Massey said the question of irrigation had occupied the foremost attention of the Government in India during the whole period that he was engaged in the administration of its affairs. India had a watershed which was not exceeded by that of any country in the world; but bordering on its enormous rivers were arid plains, and if the monsoons did not take place at the proper time the whole produce of those plains was consumed and died away, and the people were left to starve, for the calamity of drought was of the same gigantic proportions in India as distinguished everything else in that country. The Government were prepared to raise millions of money in order to utilise the Indian rivers and make them channels for irrigating those arid plains, and so guard against the vicissitudes of the seasons, upon which the lives of the people of India now depended. On the subject of cotton culture Mr. Massey said, though he would be sorry to hold out any extravagant hopes, he looked forward to a large and increasing supply of cotton from India.

Miscellaneous.

LORD MAYO'S VISIT TO SHOEBURYNESS.—On the 27th ult. Lord Mayo went to Shoeburyness, and inspected the Moncrieff gun-carriage, with a view to applying the new system to the coast defences of India.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The *Ceylon*, with the mails for the East, left Southampton on Saturday; she took out £195,549 in specie, of which £86,245 is for India, £53,041 for China and the Straits, £50,263 for Ceylon, and £6,000 for Alexandria.

APPOINTMENT.—(*India-office, Oct. 27.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrowen, Baron Naas of Naas, LL.D., D.C., to be her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-general of India, in succession to the Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.M.S.I., G.C.B.

ABYSSINIAN BATTALION.—With regard to the numerous applications which have been received at the India Office for payment of the Abyssinian Donations Batta, Major-General Pears has issued a request to the various army agents, that they will forward any certificates they may have received from officers of her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, showing that their shares have not been paid in India, with a view to the question being taken into consideration whether it will be practicable to pay their claims in this country prior to the receipt of the rolls, which have been called for from India, of those who have not been paid in that country.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., paid a visit to Portsmouth, where he was presented with an address by the mayor on the part of the town council. His lordship, in the course of a brief reply, said it was a matter of intense gratification to him to find that the people of England were satisfied with the results of the Abyssinian expedition, and above all that due credit had been given to the officers and men engaged in it. For himself, he claimed no credit beyond that of the officer directing the efforts of those who brought about so satisfactory an end, and he was exceedingly glad to find the exertions of the officers and men recently under his command were so well appreciated at home. In the afternoon Lord Napier paid private visits to Lieutenant-general Sir George Buller and the heads of the various Government departments, and afterwards rode round the outlying fortifications on Portsdown, &c. In the evening he was entertained at a banquet given in his honour at Southsea, by the Mayor of Portsmouth.

DEPUTATION TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MAYO.—On Saturday last a deputation from the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India had an interview with the Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, the new Viceroy of India. The deputation brought before his lordship the great importance of the Government taking advantage of the desire upon the part of the natives of India to receive Christian instruction in their own native languages. They explained what the society and other Christian educationists had already done to promote Christian vernacular education in the fourteen principal languages of India. They urged upon his lordship the importance of the Government carrying out fully the provisions for extending vernacular education contained in the despatch of 1854, particularly those provisions for creating a vernacular educational literature. His lordship received the deputation in the most gracious manner, and promised to give the important subject they had brought before him his most earnest attention. The following gentlemen formed the deputation:—Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B.; Messrs. J. Farish and J. F. Thomas, General Clarke, Mr. H. Carre Tucker, C.B.; Mr. Robert Barrett, Mr. A. Lang, Rev. C. C. Fenn, Colonel Rowlandson, and Mr. Lockhart Gordon.

ALMOST TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.—The army reduction which we announced some weeks ago is now beginning to assume a more tangible form. We are happy to believe that the actual number of men will probably not receive any serious decrease, the authorities having apparently come to the conclusion that a reduction of officers will better secure their object of reducing the estimates. In addition to the suppression of a large number of staff appointments and of the staff of three or four of the depot battalions, it is probable that ensigns' commissions will be abolished throughout the army. This will be about the very best means of reducing the very high proportion of officers in relation to privates in the English army as compared with continental armies, and at the same time retain the organisation of comparatively small companies, which have been found to be so much more workable than large companies as the units of formation. There will probably be a small increase to the number of lieutenants in each regiment, which will absorb some of the existing ensigns. Altogether, perhaps, the suppression of ensigncies will be an effectual reform in several points of view, and one which will be a boon rather than an injustice to the present officers of the army. These matters are however, as we have stated, now under the consideration of the authorities, but so much consideration has been given to various and conflicting interests that it is difficult to predict what phase of opinion will eventually become law.—*Broad Arrow.*

India Office.

Oct. 31, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. H. Millett, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. F. Jones, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. K. Clubley, Staff Corps; Capt. C. D. Baynes, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. W. Flint, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. R. Broome, 20th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. Bigsby, Engrs., 1 mo.
Madras Estab.—Col. J. White, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. F. Carnegie, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Nolan, Unattached.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. F. Stoddard, Staff Corps; Surg. W. R. Cornish, Med. Estab.; Major J. R. S. Henderson, Staff Corps; Capt. G. W. Cox, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Stanley, Inf.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Mrs. John Brown, late of Calcutta, of a posthumous son, at 8, Wellington-square, Ayr, Oct. 20.
DAUBUZ—The wife of Capt. J. T. Daubuz, R.A., of a son, at Dover, Oct. 20.
MACNAGHTEN—The wife of Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son, stillborn, at 7, Vernon-terrace, Brighton, Oct. 26.
MAGNIAC—The wife of Lane Magniac, late Captain 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a son (since dead), at 70, Pembroke-road, Dublin, Oct. 25.
RAMSAY—The wife of W. Ramsay, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Southampton, Oct. 25.
WHITE—The wife of Capt. John H. White, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, of a daughter, at 19, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Oct. 24.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—DE MONTMORENCY.—Major-general James Abbott, Royal Artillery, Richmond-house, near Guildford, to Anna Matilda (Maud), younger daughter of the late Major Raymond Hervey de Montmorency, Indian Army, at Stoke Church, Guildford, Oct. 24.
CARDEW—CARDEW.—Ambrose M. Cardew, Esq., Captain, Adjutant Depot Battalion, and late 9th Regiment, son of the late Ambrose Cardew, Esq., Bengal Horse Artillery, to Sophia K., daughter of the late Frederick Cardew, Esq., H.E.I. Co.'s Civil Service, at Saxmundham, Oct. 29.
HENLEY—Arthur Henley, Captain 52nd Light Infantry, son of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., of Waterperry, Oxfordshire, to Margaret, daughter of the late Joseph Gore, Esq., of Derrymore, county Clare, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Oct. 27.
LAURIE—TULLOCH.—Charles F., son of the late Colonel Laurie, of the Royal Bombay Artillery, to Agnes Emma, only daughter of the late Capt. Charles Wahab Tulloch, of the old 1st Madras Fusilier Regiment, at the Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Oct. 24.
MACKAY—PETTUS.—Robert B. Mackay, Esq., of Calcutta, to Enphrasie A., daughter of the late William G. Pettus, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri, at Paris, Oct. 22.
NASH—COWSLADE.—The Rev. Alexander Nash, B.A., son of the late Lieut. Alexander Nash, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to Elizabeth A. S., daughter of William W. Cowslade, Esq., at St. Peter's, Erleigh, near Reading, Oct. 27.
PETERS—MCNAIR.—Ralph E., son of the Rev. Thomas Peters, Rector of Easington, Gloucestershire, to Harriet Rosa, daughter of the late Lieut. col. Robert McNair, of the Bengal Army, at St. James's Church, Bath, Oct. 27.
SMITH—CHANTER.—The Rev. Clement Smith, H.M.'s Chaplain, Madras, late Incumbent of Godney, Somerset, to Emily, daughter of T. B. Chanter, Esq., J.P., York-house, Bideford, North Devon, at St. Mary's, Bideford, Oct. 22.
TUCKER—WALLACE.—Arthur G., Commander in Messrs. Green's service, to Florence A., daughter of the late Brigadier John Wallace, of the Madras Army, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Oct. 29.
WATSON—HUNT.—Procter, eldest son of John Watson, Esq., of Bombay, and Castlecarrack, Cumberland, to Clara J. V., daughter of Edward Hunt, Esq., of 15, Kensington-crescent, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Oct. 27.

DEATHS.

CLARK—Hezekiah Clark, Esq., late Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at Clent-house, Leamington, aged 76, Oct. 23.
FROBISHER—Rose, widow of the late Major Frobisher, Bengal Army, at the Pavilion, Folkestone, aged 67, Oct. 27.
GRIMES—Harriet, widow of the late Col. George R. Grimes, of the Bombay Army, at Folkestone, aged 45, Oct. 27.
JUSTICE—Lieut. general William Justice, Madras Army, at 19, Queen's-square, Bath, aged 69, Oct. 27.
MCDONALD—Æneas Ranald McDonald, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, Chief of the Clan Glengary, at Pitville-house, Cheltenham, aged 79, Oct. 24.
WILSON—Andrew Wilson, Esq., late Inspector-gen. of Hospitals, E.I.C.S., Bengal, at St. Ann's, Cheltenham, aged 66, Oct. 23.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27. N. and E. Gardner, Bombay; Hartfell, Bombay; Catherine Ranken, Bombay; Wm. Kilton, Bombay; Edinburgh Castle, Singapore; Baron Macaulay, Rangoon; Adelaide, Rangoon; Earl of Derby, Rangoon; Woburn Abbey, Rangoon; Princess Dagmar, Bombay; Royal Sovereign, Calcutta; Leonidas, Tuticorin; Sandringham, Colombo; Somerset, Calcutta; Benvenue, Penang; Agamemnon, Madras; John Scott, Madras; Gulara, Colombo; Shannon, Madras; Ionia, Singapore.—28. Great Northern, Bombay; Albion, Penang; Royal Alice, Calcutta; Regina, Mauritius; Anglia, Madras; Mary Spencer, Madras; Wild Rose, Calcutta; Philosopher, Bombay; James Seddon, Bombay; Maggie Lauder, Bombay; Royal Adelaide, Calcutta; King of Algeria, Rangoon.—30. Peerless, Madras.—31. Bucenaur, Bombay; Queen, Bombay; Hurricane, Bombay; Verena, Bombay; Maids, Colombo; Hampton Court, Akyab; Copenhagen, Madras; Southern Eagle, Manila.

Indian Government Loans.

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W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,
Public Works Department.

India-office, London, 23rd July, 1868.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 17; Agra, October 13; Calcutta and Madras, October 12.

The general news by this mail is far from exciting. We get some further details of the little campaign on the Hazara border, but their interest is largely reduced by the telegrams which reached us some weeks ago. Some of the correspondents assure us that the enemy, when they did stand, fought fiercely and fell like heroes. But these instances, if true, must have been exceptional, for, according to another authority, General Wilde complained that he could not get the enemy to meet him at close quarters, although he had "brought a long and effective fire from the field and mountain guns on them before advancing on their position." There is a charming incoherence in such a complaint. One would have been apt to see in the excellence of the artillery fire a sufficient reason for the enemy's objection to wait for more of the same article. It was very rude of them to run away; but an invitation to come and be knocked down is not one of the sort that people generally accept.

It is satisfactory to know that the new or rather the reinstated Ameer of Kabul desires nothing better than a good understanding with his English neighbours. His advances have been so far reciprocated that a meeting was soon to come off at Peshawar between him and Sir John Lawrence. If he can only succeed in keeping his hard-earned throne, we may yet find him a useful and trustworthy ally. His request for the removal of the ex-Ameer's refugee family and dependents from Peshawar is said to have been already granted by the Indian Government. The long-expected campaign in Turkistan against his brother and nephew has been postponed to a more favourable season, if indeed there is much likelihood of its ever being fought out. Abdurrahman Khan is still said to be getting ready for the struggle, but he may come to think better of it when the winter is over.

THE cholera season being due in Bombay, an outbreak of that epidemic is reported in the local papers. A dozen or more

deaths had already occurred in the native town. The disease is said to be of the pure Asiatic type, virulent in its nature and swift in its course. By the latest accounts however it did not appear to have taken firm hold of the city, and every precaution was being taken to prevent its spreading. Bombay has for some years past been steadily reforming its sanitary arrangements, and not much alarm is felt among the European community on that score. They fear however that the Egyptian officials will resume their old vagaries at the first note of danger, and cause no end of inconvenience to travellers passing through their country.

THE *Times of India* fills its columns with an elaborate Appeal to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland on certain grievances connected with India. Beginning with finance, the appeal tries to convince its readers that India has, in effect, been treated as the milch-cow of England. Fifteen or sixteen millions yearly flow into this country, very little of which ever finds its way back thither. There is the dividend on East India Stock, which was unfairly doubled at India's expense. The dividend on the Debt is paid by India on account of expenses mostly incurred by the Home Government against her will. English troops sent out to India are landed at India's cost. India is crying out for public works, but forbidden to go into the market for money, like any other nation in the world. As a rule, her water system is "infinitely worse" than it was under the Moghuls. India in fact suffers financially and materially because the home authorities "cannot solve the difficulty of Imperial responsibility" for money borrowed. Hence her surplus revenue is expended on works that ought to be done by loans. The natives are further excluded from the highest posts in the Civil Service. The service itself indeed is nominally open to them, and so is the Bench, but only two native judges have yet been promoted to the latter, and the former is virtually closed to all. The Appeal ends by urging the electors to demand a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the whole case. It justly remarks that this is no party question, and it argues with some truth that "the conscience of the nation is more tender than that of its chiefs," and that usually more justice may be expected from the "Noes" for the time being, than from the "Ayes." Whatever we may think of some of the grievances alleged, we see no reason why the whole question should not be thoroughly sifted by some such process as that recommended in this "Appeal."

TIMELY rains in the Punjab and North-West Provinces have given a more cheerful turn to the prospects there. In the Central Provinces also a slight change for the better has taken place. But for Rajpootana and its neighbourhood there is little hope, and the hands of all in authority will be tasked to the utmost in attempts to alleviate the growing distress. The emigration continues from one suffering district into another little better off; and the example set by Sindhia in trying to check this new evil is strongly recommended to the imitation of our own officials.

WE are glad to see that a proposal to extend the money-order system to sums sent from India to England has been forwarded with words of approval by the Indian Government to the India-office. It is much to be hoped that no hesitation on the part of the home authorities will delay the introduction of a boon so manifest and so long desired. If the desired assent should be given, we trust that a fixed rate of exchange will be adopted, allowing, let us say, two shillings to the rupee.

CAPTAIN SLADEN has returned to Mandalay, and his fellow-travellers, Dr. Anderson, Captain Bowers, and Mr. Gordon, are reported on their way back to Rangoon. Some people will have it that the goodwill shown by the Panthays and Shans to Sladen's party thwarted the evil designs of Burmese officials, who never meant them to return safely to Bhamo. The Panthays contemplate a mission to Rangoon at the end of the year. If the Bhamo expedition is to bear fruit, we must have an agent established at Bhamo, for the protection of traders from Rangoon.

WE have received from Calcutta the first part of the first volume of what promises to be a useful and interesting work. It is called "Records of the Geological Survey of British India," and holds towards the "Memoirs" and the *Palæontologia Indica* the same sort of relation which the "Proceedings," "Sitzungsberichte," &c., of learned societies bear towards the larger and more important "Transactions," "Memoirs," "Denkschriften." Not till the Geological Survey had been twelve years at work in British India was it deemed possible to begin upon a series of Records devoted to the collection and diffusion of isolated facts not yet capable of systematic grouping, and yet too significant to be left, perhaps for many years, waiting the moment of complete digestion. So great is the area of India, and so slow the progress made by the small staff of surveyors employed, that after several years' labour the Geological Survey Map still shows a broad blank relieved by a few spots betokening work finished, and a few more that represent work in progress. Dr. Oldham however thinks that the time has come for making known in a series of "Records" the growing mass of minor and isolated facts hitherto banished from the more regular "Memoirs." In this first part he accordingly gives us, besides the annual report for the past year, Mr. Blanford's paper on the Coal Seams of the Tawa Valley, Mr. Medlicott's paper on Coal Prospects in the Garrow Hills, another by Mr. Mallett on Copper in Bundelkund, and a list of new works added to the library. The report and the separate papers are full of interest for the curious reader. The year 1867 was an unlucky one for the Survey. Several of the staff were absent from various causes; Mr. Blanford was required in Abyssinia, and Mr. H. Ormsby had for half the year to take an absent professor's work at the Presidency College. Hence the area actually mapped out in 1867 was comparatively small. A good deal of ground however seems to have been surveyed and partially mapped, and Dr. Oldham made use of the idle season to pursue his geological studies in Europe. The search for coal does not seem to have been very successful. The Bokaro and Ramghur coal-fields to the north of Hazaribagh are large, but not rich in coal, and the same may be said of the Karunpoora fields. The coal at Lynyan, in Sindh, proves to be merely a small patch of lignite. Some seams discovered near Chanda and Belaspoor promise little better. With regard to the coal in the Tawa Valley, Mr. Blanford speaks even more discouragingly than his predecessor. Except at Rawandee on the Tawa river he could find no seams more than three feet thick, and most of them contain coal about half as good as the English, therefore not worth the working under present circumstances. Nor have Mr. Medlicott's researches among the Garrow Hills enabled him to confirm the hopes once entertained of the prevalence of a good useful coal in that neighbourhood.

IN one of his recent speeches at Edinburgh Mr. Bright showed how easily an orator's eloquence may lead him into the regions of pure fiction. He was quoting the Government of India before the Mutiny as an example of a bad thing happily done away. He called it "the most extraordinary Government in the world." The directors were "bred in corruption and practised it during their tenure of office." They "neglected everything they ought to have done, except the collecting and expending of taxes." In course of time "to that curious Government was added a Minister of State, who was appointed to control the said directors," but who "allowed them to do everything evil that they liked to do, and added to their evils some other evils of his own." We are not going to maintain that such a picture is in every line untrue; but taken as it stands, even with a fair allowance for rhetorical necessities, it seems to us in effect considerably wide of the truth. The old Company had its faults, and the Board of Control committed some blunders; but what other Government has not done the same? If the old directors were apt to take too commercial a view of things in general, they did at any rate found an empire

of which Englishmen may well be proud, and they governed it on the whole with marked success, and with a good deal of statesmanlike regard for the interests of their native subjects. Of the men whom they trained to govern in their name, a large proportion would have reflected lustre on the history of any country. If the hands of the old Company and their servants were not always of the cleanest, their improvement in that respect at least kept pace with the growth of purer morals at home. Would any other Government in their place have done much better than they did? As for the Board of Control, it certainly did not always interfere for the better; in the case, for instance, of the Afghan war. But no one can justly say that its influence or its want of influence always displayed itself for the worse.

MR. P. T. CARNEGIE, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Khasia and Jynteah Hills, is a warm believer in the agricultural capabilities of those districts. He is not "absolutely certain" thereupon, for want of practical experience; but his memorandum to the Commissioner of Assam shows how very little is needed to turn his faith into absolute certainty. He is firmly convinced that the ordinary crops of Europe would thrive abundantly in those hills. Potatoes only have as yet been tried, but any other crop would answer just as well. On the plateaux between Jowai and Nurtheng he has seen "miles upon miles of land almost perfectly wild which, judging from what was ploughed up, is capable of bearing the heaviest wheat crops." In fact the soil "seems almost everywhere adapted for cereals;" and, granted the means of cheap carriage, the plateaux of these hills would form a granary capable of supporting twenty times their present population. Water is "everywhere plentiful." Cattle of a good breed abound, especially in Jowai. Wood and iron for tools and buildings are easy to procure. The chief wants of the country are good drainage and sufficient food for the cattle whose manure is to enrich the soil. A great deal of first-rate land might be rescued from its present state of marsh. From December to March the cattle are half starved because during that period the dry grass is often fired. A sure way to remedy this defect would be to substitute the grasses of England or South Europe for "the coarse innutritious grasses" of those hills. Clover too, especially white clover, would certainly thrive there. Cattle-breeding would pay, and even horses for ploughing. Sheep also, if properly bred, would enable the hill people to supply Assam. Their fleece would prove as profitable as their mutton, for "the temperature of the hills must be lower than that of many of the sheep-breeding districts of Australia." Wheat is certain to be a good investment when more roads are made, and the same thing may be predicted of barley and oats; the former being also capable of conversion into whisky. Turnips, which grow there naturally, and gram might be cultivated to any amount. And why should not discharged English soldiers be encouraged to settle at places like Nurtheng in preference to the "barren rocks" of Chunar? Timber in these hills shares the fate of timber elsewhere; it is gradually disappearing through the reckless waste of the natives. A system of forest conservancy will alone give it a chance of self-recovery.

WE have been officially informed that an arrangement has been made by the directors of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company with the Secretary of State for India (subject to confirmation at a meeting of shareholders) whereby the company's undertaking in Orissa is to be surrendered to Government in consideration of a sum in cash equal to the whole paid up capital and 5 per cent. thereon, so that each shareholder will receive a clear £21 for the £20 paid by him upon each of his shares, that is £1 premium per share; and also a further sum sufficient to cover compensation to the managing body and officers, and thus to exonerate the proprietary from all liability in that respect. We are also informed that a memorial, signed and approved by the holders of 32,244 shares (out of a total of 46,000 shares) advocating a sale, had been presented to the board of directors.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Edye, R.N., c.b. Col. Nightingale, 3rd Irregular Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent. Major gen. J. S. Ramsay, late Bombay Army, at Castle-hill, Painswick, Gloucestershire, Oct. 3.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Lawrie, Col. Scott, Lieut. col. T. P. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. C. D. Field, Mr. Latham, Mr. Worsley.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Massilia, Nov. 14.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Lawrie, Lieut. J. G. Mackae, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Gordon, Mr. F. Cavid, Mr. F. Cole.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 11, 1868.

CRUELTY NOT THE BEST POLICY.

Now that one more of our Indian frontier campaigns has come to an end, it is worth while considering how far our frontier policy tends to further the true ends of a government based on the principles of humanity, justice, and enlightened self-interest. We have probably for the moment done all we expected or desired to do. One or two tribes have had a considerable thrashing; several more have been well frightened; some pretty practice has been made with the Snider rifle; and all along the North-Western Frontier a livelier respect for the majesty of the British name has, no doubt, been established by the issue of a movement promptly organised and powerfully carried out. Our enemies, whoever they may be, in that part of the world have seen how readily a strong force of all arms could be brought together, equipped at all points with every appliance of modern warfare, and set in motion for the inflicting of signal punishment on all who had provoked or defied our interference. For the moment submission is the word among the turbulent tribes along the Upper Indus, and our troops have retired across the frontier to talk over the incidents of a campaign chiefly memorable for the burning of villages and the destruction of farmsteads.

But, after all done, we cannot help once more speculating how much of it has been done wisely. If the campaign itself was unavoidable, how about the manner of its consummation? Was there no part of the programme that might in mercy have been omitted? We for our part feel no surprise at the grave doubts expressed by a correspondent of the *Homeward Mail*, touching the necessity of finishing off these little wars by acts of wholesale devastation. His objection to the policy of razing villages, burning down crops, and demolishing stores of grain, seems to our minds much less astonishing than the fact that a great many people accept that policy as a thing of course. It is melancholy to think that so many years of government should end in the renewed application of so perilous a purge, with the general sanction of a civilised and Christian people. Surely the taming of these unruly peace-breakers could be accomplished by less inhuman means. In spite of our vaunted capacity for governing, are we brought to such a pass that every little foray against a police-station must be punished after the barbarous fashions of an age long bygone?

Stern measures, we may be told, are with such people the only wise measures. Be it so, if you please; but savagery and sternness are not the same thing. We cannot allow these border tribes

to set us wholly at defiance, to break our laws, attack our officers, and rob or slay our subjects with impunity. If they cannot live without fighting and plundering, they must be taught to gratify their instincts outside the British pale. It would be all fair to catch and punish their leaders; it may even be necessary at times to send our troops into their country, in hopes of teaching them a lesson they will not soon forget. We might take hostages for their good behaviour. If they withstand our soldiers, we must dose them into repentance with a due measure of shot and steel. But we certainly cannot see the policy, let alone the humanity and the justice, of treating them like noxious vermin, whose very haunts must be uprooted and effaced. It was not in this fashion that the tribes on the Sindh frontier have been tamed and rendered tolerant of our rule. And what sort of taming process can that be which leaves a whole tribe houseless, destitute, starving; their fields a blackened waste; the women, children, and aged a helpless burden on men almost disabled from helping themselves? "To make a solitude and call it peace" were after all a less inhuman mode of vindicating our laws, than to cut off from a whole people the means of present and the sources of future livelihood. We have given up trying to tame beasts by excess of cruelty. Will the failures that marked that experiment on the lower organisms be converted into successes in the case of men endowed with feelings, powers, and tendencies not so very different from our own?

It is the fashion, we know, to say that mild measures are apt to be confounded with weak measures by the natives of the East. Whatever grounds there may be for such a notion, we entirely protest against turning it into an excuse for punishing these rude mountaineers in a style utterly abhorrent from the rules of Christian civilisation. For all needless cruelty there can be no excuse; and it cannot be other than needless cruelty which deliberately involves thousands of innocent people in the punishment owed to a few guilty. The same thing, we know, may be done everywhere indirectly in ordinary warfare; but only in Jamaica and British India have Englishmen been wont to do it avowedly on principle, of malice aforethought, in cold blood. It was not by means like these that Abbot, Nicholson, Edwardes, gained their ascendancy over some of the very tribes who are now deemed fit for nothing but medicines too drastic for the vilest of men. Have their successors lost the art of which they showed themselves perfect masters? The sterner treatment has signally failed even of its apparent purpose, for it has to be repeated year after year, and still our fractious pupils cannot get the lesson quite by heart. "Revenge and wrong" do still somehow manage to "bring forth their kind." And yet, in the face of all this, we go on punishing these high-spirited if lawless mountaineers in a manner disgraceful alike to our civilisation, our religious training, our moral sense, and our character for statesmanship. "Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos" was the guiding principle of old Rome. We wage war against women, children, and the household hearth, and expect from such a sowing to reap a fine crop of grateful memories and loyal yearnings. Whatever else we attempt or leave undone, this blunder at least should be avoided in the future.

POPULAR FALLACIES REGARDING LORD DALHOUSIE.

Magna est veritas, et prevalebit—is the favourite adage of believers in the power of truth; and we for our part have no wish to be ranked among the disbelievers therein. Truth, we hope, does ultimately triumph in a world of mingled good and evil. Such a belief is the salt of all human philosophy, even in an age that seems too much given to bow down before successful wrong. But it is useless to deny that error also has immense vitality and a very wide sway over things human.

"Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem,"

than some of the popular fallacies of a given period withstand the hardest cudgelling from the most persevering champions of the truth. Is it not, for instance, a part of every rightminded

Briton's creed that Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation sprang full grown and armed from his lordship's own brain, only to bring about the most alarming crisis in the history of our Indian Empire? And has not writer after writer impressed upon our minds the belief that with the death of that policy has died out all claim on the part of its alleged author to any sort of grateful remembrance at the hands either of his own countrymen or of his Hindustani subjects?

We can hardly wonder then at seeing some of these fallacies reflected in the pages even of so grave a serial as the *British Quarterly Review*. In justice to the writer of the article on "India Under Three Administrations," we should perhaps acquit him of maintaining that Dalhousie's acquisitive policy had no foundation in the past. He allows at least that "the process of absorption was after all but the natural consummation of Lord Wellesley's subsidiary system." But then again we are told that "with Lord Dalhousie was inaugurated an era of conquest and spoliation," which "has since been fearfully expiated." One would almost think from this that before Dalhousie the absorbing process had been unknown, that Wellesley himself despoiled nobody and annexed nothing, that Lord Hastings had added no new domains to the Company's empire, that neither Lord William Bentinck nor Lord Hardinge had ever transferred a foot of ground from native to English ownership. It is possible however that the writer meant merely to contrast the peccadilloes of former Viceroys with the Titanic wickedness of the great Scotch Marquis; and therefore we may give him the benefit of the doubt. It may also remain with many an open question whether the Burmese war might or might not have been avoided. Nor do we greatly care to impugn the justice of the verdict which the reviewer agrees with Mr. Kaye in passing on some other passages of Dalhousie's career. It is easy for instance to understand why the great Proconsul's doctrine of the Right of Lapse came to translate itself in the eyes of many observers as "the lapse of right." On such points opinions will continue to differ according to each man's political leanings, and the sort of balance he may strike between the rights of individuals and of the State, between the sanctions of law and the claims of public necessity.

But there are other questions which ought never to have been raised, and which settle themselves on the first appeal to evidence. When we are told that "the most daring and questionable act" of Dalhousie's Government was "the forcible deposition of the King of Oudh," we are bound at once to spot the fallacy and place it under the glare of proven fact. In one sense indeed the act was Lord Dalhousie's, just as the hanging of a criminal may be called the act of the public hangman. But that is clearly not the reviewer's meaning. In the face of all recent histories of the period he revives an oft-slain but still recurring fallacy, by endorsing Mr. Edwards's statement that the Bengal Sepoys were "under the conviction that the home authorities would annul the decision of the Governor-general, and restore Oudh to the King." Why, it was not Dalhousie, but the Home Government which, in spite of Dalhousie's protest, ordered the deposition of the King of Oudh. The Viceroy's own minute, as correctly summarised by Mr. Marshman in the third volume of his able History of India, tells its own tale. He proposed "that the king should retain the sovereignty of all the territory which he possessed, that he should vest the whole of the civil and military administration in the hands of the Company; that an annual stipend should be allotted for the support of his honour and dignity, and due provision be made for all the members of the Royal Family, besides his own children." It was Dalhousie's firm opinion, as given in his own words, that "the reform of the administration may be wrought, and the prospects of the people secured, *without resorting to so extreme a measure as the annexation of the territory and the abolition of the throne*; and I for my part do not advocate that the province of Oudh be declared British territory."

What can be plainer than this? Sir Barnes Peacock minuted to the same effect. General Low went somewhat further, but still desired to reserve for the King of Oudh his rank and title,

with all the attendant honours. Messrs. Grant and Dorin however voted for abolishing the king altogether, and the Home Government in all its branches came to the same conclusion. So the order for annexation went forth from the India-house, and the Viceroy, as in duty bound, saw at once to its execution. He was no more answerable than Sir James Outram, who directly carried out the stern but not unjust decree, for an act of simple obedience to his masters at home. Still less can we hold him answerable for the events that shortly followed the annexation, whatever credit he may justly share with Sleeman and others for having helped to "rescue five millions of people from a state of the deepest misery." His friends indeed might point with some show of reason to the subsequent outbreak, as a practical vindication of the course which Lord Dalhousie was not allowed to follow.

But anyhow the earlier fruits of the annexation had nothing to do with the justice of the pleas on which it was carried out. These are clear enough, if we care to look at them with perfect candour. On the expediency of the measure, as actually adopted, opinions may be still divided, but of its absolute justice there ought not now to be a doubt. It is certain that the King had fairly forfeited a throne held under certain conditions, though the wisdom of incorporating Oudh with British India may remain with many an open question.

And it is almost equally certain that if Lord Dalhousie's counsels had been followed on another point, Oudh would either not have risen in rebellion, or else the outbreak would have been easily quelled. And this brings us to another huge fallacy of the day, namely, the Viceroy's want of due foresight as to the chances of a Sepoy rising. His minute on the native army has been continually misquoted against him. Because he thought that the position of the native soldier left little room for improvement, he was accused of blindness to the danger of an overgrown native army. And yet his attempt to counteract the preponderance of one class in that army by the infusion of a large Sikh element into its ranks hardly goes to justify the charge. Or was it blindness to the danger that led him to indite a series of farewell minutes, in which among other things he strongly urged the reduction of the Sepoy army by 14,000 men, and the addition of at least six more regiments to the European garrison? Had that reduction and that increase been timely made, would the mutinies of 1857 have shaken our Indian Empire to its foundations? It is barely possible that Lord Dalhousie, like almost every one else, never reckoned on a general concert among the different classes of native troops; but it is simply absurd to credit a statesman of his calibre with ignoring dangers against which he was always seeking to take precautions; and it is glaringly unjust to lay upon his shoulders the mischievous effects of the policy that left his successor all but powerless to deal with a crisis unparalleled in Indian history. With the English Government of that day must rest the blame of having by their negligence opened the door to a catastrophe which the commonest precautions would probably have averted altogether. Time at any rate will show how little the policy of the greatest of Indian Viceroys had to do with the events of 1857.

Correspondence.

INDIA IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the remarks contained in your leader of the 28th ult., re-echoing the oft-repeated cry that sufficient importance is not attached to Indian matters in England, perhaps you will allow me to make one or two observations.

Would not England, I would ask, awaken to something more like consciousness of the value of India if India were properly represented in the House of Commons? And is not the desirability—nay, the justice of such a representation—a question which must sooner or later arise for discussion? We live in an age of progress; old conventionalities and antique prejudices

are passing away and giving place to ideas and practices founded upon reason and equity. And do not reason and equity teach us this—that the vast colonial possessions of Great Britain should no longer remain without authorised mouthpieces in the Houses of Parliament?

We have already to all intents and purposes entrusted to every portion of the people the full power of controlling the return of their representatives. Will the people, thus enfranchised, not see the injustice of a large, a rich, and an influential section of their middle classes, such as the European population of India, being left out in the cold? What though the idea is a novel one; this should be, in times like these of reform, no obstacle. But alas! Sir, in order to move the ball of British opinion, some leverage is requisite, and unlike Archimedes, we have not any to hand.

Is it treason to hint that the innovations introduced into the cherished institutions of this country by the late legislation we call the Reform Bill would never have been made but for the firm and determined attitude of the people themselves? Although shocked at the attitude of that portion of them who tore down Hyde Park railings, I cannot refrain from believing that that painful episode left its mark on the policy of the times in which we live. But how is a pressure of public opinion to be brought to bear, I ask, by the distant community of our countrymen who make India their home? How, indeed? It is plain that they have no present means even of making their wishes heard, save by mild appeals to the public press. But is their case then hopeless? No, thank goodness; there is a fund of fairness in the English character which renders it far from being so. There will be doubtless men in this forthcoming House of Commons who will disdain to refuse to help India because she is helpless, and to pass over her claims because they cannot be enforced.

Amidst the host of questions for settlement looming up before us, this will be, if I mistake not, one which must ultimately be considered. And will it not be well to settle it in these quiet times, while India is prosperous and happy? Who can tell how soon the more intimate connection between the pulsations of the two countries, implied in such a reform as I have advocated, may not be of great advantage to us? Were India hereafter to become the theatre of a mighty struggle with Russia (and some people believe this to be not improbable), we should find the benefit of having her interests properly represented, her requirements properly understood, and her rights as properly advocated, in the British Parliament.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SPERO MELIORA.

Oct. 30.

NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The paragraph, page 1087, in your last number, headed "Decisions on the New Military Furlough Regulations," having somewhat alarmed officers in this country who, having had nearly eight years' leave, have elected the new rules, we shall feel obliged by your inserting the enclosed copy of a letter received to-day by one of our constituents, from which it appears the decision of the Commander-in-Chief is not in accordance with the interpretation given to the new rules by the home authorities.—We are, Sir, yours obediently,

GEINDLAY and Co.

East India Army Agency, 55, Parliament-street, Nov. 6, 1868.

COPY.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to acquaint you in reply that leave on sick certificate, taken before the 1st of July, 1868, will not count as part of the eight years aggregate furloughs allowed by the Furlough Rules of 1868.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. T. PEARS, Major General,
Military Secretary.

Notices of Books.

The Cruise of H.M.S. "Galatea," in 1867-68. By the Rev. J. Milner, B.A., Chaplain, and O. W. Brierly. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1869.

It would hardly be fair to test by a very high standard of criticism a book which, on the face of it, appeals specially to the strength of an abiding popular interest in the ways and

doings of our Royal princes. The "Cruise of the *Galatea*" contains a pretty minute description of what was seen, done, or suffered by the Duke of Edinburgh in the course of a voyage round the world, which was brought to a premature, and very nearly brought to a tragical conclusion by the attempt made upon his life in New South Wales. His Royal Highness naturally forms the central figure in a work detailing the incidents of what may fairly be called a Royal progress through certain countries now ruled by one of the most popular of British Sovereigns. And when we remember that among those incidents are a cyclone, an elephant-hunt, in which the Prince displays all the courage and coolness of his Royal house, a descent in proper workmanlike fashion into an Australian gold mine, and a wonderfully narrow escape from assassination not far from Sydney, not to speak of numberless gay or amusing scenes elsewhere, we should guess that not many readers will discuss the fare supplied them with an over-critical eye to the merits of the cooking. Among the ladies of England it would meet with general approval, were it less palatable than it really is.

In fairness to the editors however, we must say that their part of the work has been well done. The literary workmanship is better than we had a right to expect. There is no slovenly or slangy writing, no attempt at grandiloquence, nor any symptom of vulgar flunkeyism. A thoroughly genial sense of enjoyment carries the reader pleasantly along, even through pages which repeat the oft-told tale of public gatherings in honour of the royal guest. A shrewd eye for picturesque scenes and noticeable incidents enables the editors to turn their powers of easy, clear, appropriate expression to the best account. Some indeed of the descriptive passages—the triumphal ride for instance into Capetown, the account of the hunting tour to the Knysna, the welcome given to the Prince at Adelaide, and the gay doings by the Derwent at Hobart Town—are specially remarkable for spirited and picturesque effects. Here is an average sample of the sort:—

"In a south-westerly direction there was a magnificent extent of country, varied and broken in the most picturesque manner; vast walls of cliffs rising from deep kloofs formed the boundaries of great highland tracts of country, beyond which rose higher and more distant ranges, one above another. Immediately below the hill on which we were seated lay a broad valley, intersected in the centre by a watercourse, towards which the land below us on each side swept down in broad easy slopes. There in the open, quietly standing or slowly moving at times, were the elephants, their great tusks showing out very white and distinctly as they paced slowly about in the yellow-flowering scrub in which they were half buried. It was the brightest sunshine, and they seemed to be in a state of drowsy enjoyment. Sometimes they appeared as dark spots, and then as they turned to the sun became of a light brown. A very large one continued to come across the open in advance of the rest, but always in a slow and deliberate manner, browsing as he went along, and evidently not alarmed in any way.

Presently a loud crashing among the trees on our right announced that an elephant was approaching. 'Look out!' and every gun was brought down in an instant. In another minute the huge beast dashed past within twenty yards of where we were standing. The scrub was so high that only a portion of the elephant could be seen as he passed. 'Bang! bang! bang!' went most of the guns, and the thud of the bullets could be distinctly heard, but the elephant went on. The dogs dashed in, but instead of following the elephant that had passed, they went forward into a clump of trees in front; and immediately the loud enraged trumpeting, apparently of two elephants fighting with the dogs, came from that direction."

The first day's hunt was unsuccessful, but the next attempt was rewarded by some very good sport, in which the Duke distinguished himself by his cool courage under very trying circumstances. One huge beast came tearing out of the jungle in chase of a frightened Hottentot boy on horseback. At sight of the Duke's party the elephant left his prey and charged down on the new foe. Regardless of urgent calls from several near him, the Prince reserved his fire "until he could be sure of making both barrels tell," and not until the huge beast was about twenty paces off did he attempt to stay him in his course. Luckily both barrels told, and a final shot from Sir Walter Currie's "engine," as the Duke himself calls it, laid the elephant low, at only seven paces from the party.

A second edition of the story is furnished by the Duke's own letter to his brother the Prince of Wales. And a very good, manly, modest letter it is, full of shrewd fun and racy joyousness, passing lightly over the writer's own achievements, and giving a clear yet crowded picture of the day's experiences. We can see him helping to skin the elephant he had shot, swallowing down his breakfast at half-past three P.M.—he had risen at five A.M.—and enjoying his "short clay" as he sat on the yet warm carcase. That "we spent a most jolly evening, and

drank our mutton-broth out of tea-cups with more than ordinary relish," any one who reads the letter can easily imagine. And he will also find in it an unconscious filling up of the portrait suggested to us by other parts of the book. Throughout the cruise the Prince shows himself in all kinds of pleasing colours, taking everything cheerfully as it comes, equally ready with his jest and his kind word, helpful always wherever help is needed, flinching from no hardship, fearless of any danger, a boon companion among his friends, and a kindly courteous gentleman towards all with whom he comes into contact.

The *Galatea* sailed from Gibraltar to Rio, where the Prince exchanged visits with the Emperor of Brazil and his son-in-law, Count d'Eu, a young grandson of Louis Philippe. From Rio the ship touched at the small lonely island of Tristan d'Acunha, on her way to the Cape of Good Hope. There is an interesting account of the little colony on the island, and an amusing one of the Duke's visit to all the eleven cottages, whose female tenants were duly presented to him, and in one of which he sat down to a luncheon prepared for him by his humble hosts. The visit to the Cape was chiefly memorable for the elephant hunt at the Knysna, and the wonderful procession which attended the Royal party from Simon's Bay into Capetown. The latter is described with much geniality and picturesque force.

After battling with a cyclone on the way to Australia, and losing two men and a favourite monkey, the frigate steamed into the harbour of Glenelg in South Australia. From the day of his landing at Adelaide to the hour when a Fenian lunatic fired off his pistol right into the Prince's back, the record shows one busy round of processions, balls, addresses, public receptions, fireworks, illuminations, triumphal arches, varied by races, cricket-matches, visits to mines, kangaroo-hunts, and railway journeys. Children, adults of all kinds, including Chinese, Germans, and aborigines, are continually offering homage in large bodies to the son of their common Sovereign. Interspersed with the lighter details are a few chapters on the political and material progress of the different colonies visited. A very full account of everything connected with the attempt to assassinate the Prince closes with the Commodore's order for the *Galatea's* immediate return to England, an order which the Duke himself, who wanted only to complete his tour, obeyed with much reluctance, amidst the regretful salutations of all who had so lately welcomed him to their shores.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

A PLEA FOR REVISING THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks it is not likely that an arrangement, which was framed three-quarters of a century ago, which was grounded on facts false in history, and unrecognised by the rules of political economy, and the baneful consequences of which on the condition of the masses have been proved by experience, should be allowed to pass undisturbed simply on account of our improper settlement having once been made, and the word permanent unreflectingly introduced in an evil moment. A great historian of the period laments that an opportunity was lost to India in 1793 of creating a vigorous peasant population by making its cultivators the proprietors of the soil. But a loss is not always beyond the means of recovery, far less is it so in the legislative enactments of a country. And we humbly express our opinion that the present is a fitting time for adopting a measure for the same, when in remedying the evils of a similar though heightened description in another, but adjacent dependency of the British Empire, it has been proposed in Parliament to buy up all the large estates compulsorily from the landlords and sell them to peasant proprietors. Therefore we highly recommend it to the notice of the Government that the meditated education cess will be a mild though steady way of promoting the interests of the people *en masse*. Nor is it that Lord Cornwallis sealed irrevocably the fate of the ryots. In his very instrument he has left an opening to rescue them by adopting any step that might render their condition better. The 7th Section of the Act says, that the "Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent talookdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil." It would not be amiss here to consider the various objections that have been raised against it. We have had occasion to refute the futile one of the breach of faith that it would lead to; moreover it is utterly incompatible with the progressive nature of all governments. Another argument to which a great weight has been attached is this:—that the Bengalee zemindars—these sojourners in the march of civilisation—are very fond of stability, and are desirous to pay a fixed amount of revenue to

Government. But a little reflection will enable us to perceive its hollowness. It is not meet that their payments should remain uniform while their incomes would increase extensively and out of all proportion to them. Nor is it equitable that they should enjoy all the benefits of an enlightened age without having to share the augment of its burdens. Many inventions of the day, offering facilities of communication and causing improvements of agriculture, go to fill to overflowing the already full chests of yore in the antique buildings of the zemindars, while they deal out at their leisure the worn out measure of their quotas of revenues to the Government.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The *Madras Athenæum* observes that out of the whole service of regulars and Indian army in this Presidency, only four officers have passed the high proficiency test, while none have as yet obtained the degree of honour. Of the four officers alluded to, one belongs to H.M.'s 18th Hussars, another to the 2nd Cavalry, and the two others to the Staff Corps and General List. Are we to infer from these facts that the standards are so high that few officers can attain them? We think not, and the reasons for the apparent indifference of the officers generally to the inducement held out to them by these new orders can be pretty easily ascertained. One of these, doubtless, is the ten years' clause; but another lies in the fact that, whereas formerly officers who had passed the higher examinations were considered to have a preference for appointments to those who had only passed the lower ones; now-a-days we have all reduced to one common level, and all inducement to qualify by the higher standards removed. The officer who has just managed to creep through the examination and the best interpreter in the service both stand on the same ground as far as lingual qualifications go. Where army rank is the guide, the hard-working studious officers and those who are careless and indifferent are on an equality. All orders, like this one of 1864, sooner or later bring forth evil fruits, and this one is no exception to the general rule. We find in the present day officers interpreting at Courts Martial who cannot render a single easy sentence into intelligible Hindustani. We have heard of cases where Courts had to be adjourned in consequence of the incompetency of the interpreter; of others, again, where the officer conducting the proceedings, unwilling to compromise a young officer acting as interpreter for what was not so much his fault as that of those who appointed him, setting him aside, and acting as his own interpreter. Ought these things so to be? Has no such thought as this ever flashed across the minds of the authorities of late—when ordering a native prisoner to be tried by a court-martial for some serious offence—that justice might not be done to him, owing to the inefficiency of the officer appointed to interpret? We doubt whether four per cent. of the officers now passed for the higher standard can take an ordinarily easy court-martial, and correctly interpret it into Hindustani so as to be understood by a native of ordinary intelligence. And yet under this new system they are appointed interpreters to Courts Martial, Courts of Requests, &c., and in course of time the whole native army must be officered entirely by those who have passed the higher standard only. When we remember that the senior lieutenant on the General List has nearly ten years' service, we can hardly imagine that many officers of the Indian Army will be able, as matters now stand, to pass the high proficiency test before the ten years' clause bars them from obtaining any pecuniary benefits by doing so. If the higher standard is to remain practically the highest in the Madras Army nothing more is required, but, if not, surely a change is needed.

INDIA'S RELATIONS TOWARDS ENGLAND.

The *Bombay Gazette*, discussing the *Times of India's* "Appeal to the Electors of England," disputes the truth of some of its assertions. The first great grievance alleged is that we take fifteen or sixteen millions from India which never return. Without stopping to dispute the literal correctness of the statement, it may be asked how many thousands of Englishmen land in India never to return? How much of the best brain and the most robust sinew, annually expended upon India, is absolutely lost to England? Set your lakhs against our lives, and on which side will the balance fall? No doubt, it is a consequence of the peculiar circumstances of our rule, and so is the alleged flow of millions from the East to the West. If the silver waters English ground, the brains and bones of our English brothers fertilise your Indian fields, which, without them, would be the prey of petty tyrants and desolated by anarchic wars. Talk of "shifting our burdens upon the shoulders of a helpless race," it would be far less incorrect to say that the race by its very helplessness shifted its own burdens upon our stronger shoulders. Why, these fifteen or sixteen millions, according to the appeal itself, go to pay strictly for services done. Who should pay the interest on Indian Stock if not the Indian people? What would be the condition of the Indian people now, if there had been no Indian Stock? How can you separate the India of to-day from its origin? It would be as just to say that England should repudiate a large part of the National Debt because it was contracted last century, and because part, if not all, was raised in paper and is paid in gold. In like manner, and with even more reason, India pays, so far as she can, the military and civil service, the pensions, the interests on

Indian debt, the cost of depots maintained at home, and the charge for transporting troops to her shores. But the writer who has undertaken to instruct the people of England, insinuates that they, and not India, should pay, if not the whole, yet a great part of these charges. In addition to the £28,000,000 which they pay interest on the National Debt, they are to be saddled, forsooth, with charges which justly fall on Indian revenue. In short, the writer desires that India should cease to be self-supporting, and that England should pay a subsidy to the Indian treasury! But the great fallacy which lies at the root of the whole disquisition is the fixed idea that "India" is something separate from the British Empire; that "England" is also something separate; India, in the writer's mind, being connected with England only by what is called a personal union, that is, both being under the same Sovereign. Such is not the fact. India is part of the British Empire. Wars undertaken in the East are intended to promote the welfare of the Empire, and not least that part of the Empire which lies in India. The very political status of India, that "blessing" which the erring English have conferred upon her, depends upon British supremacy in the East, and only want of insight could prevent anyone from seeing that there is a distinct relationship between India, the main seat of our sway, admitted to be good and a blessing, and the countries comparatively remote, Japan, China, even the Cape. To say that India has no real concern with these countries is mere cant, and arises from the confirmed habit of looking upon India and nothing else.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The *Englishman* thinks that the results of female education in the North-Western Provinces during the last year, as displayed in Mr. Kempson's Report, are painfully unsatisfactory. There is a considerable falling off in the number both of schools and of scholars. But this is a point of comparatively minor importance, for the inspection of the schools that have survived shows conclusively that we are not yet in a position to undertake female education on any but the smallest scale. In the face of these results, indeed, it is unfair to accuse the people of apathy for not sending their girls to school. Exceptional instances show that the children would learn if we could teach them; but the instruments are wanting. In some cases schools had been in existence a year, but the pupils had not even learned their letters; in the majority their knowledge extended very little beyond this, and disorder and want of discipline were the rule rather than the exception. We cannot expect the people to send their children to such schools as these. It is the fault of the teachers, or rather of the almost total want of competent teachers; and as we may safely say that the bad teachers do more harm than none at all, it is evident that we should concentrate our expenditure and our efforts in providing efficient means of instruction before we attempt to extend our schools; and the falling off in the number of the latter is neither to be wondered at nor regretted.

INDIA AS A COTTON FIELD.

The *Indian Daily News* would never expect India to produce machines to peel potatoes as is done in America. Nor would it look for Indian Cramptons to invent mules, and Arkwrights to produce spinning jennies, even though there is a sort of genius in India which often adopts very ingenious methods of accomplishing certain ends with very imperfect instruments. There is genius in India, but it has never been trained to those grand and daring conceptions which present themselves to the Western mind, and only require study to work them out to practical results. It would have been long before the Hindoo mind would have conceived the idea of throwing a bridge over the Soane, and thousands of lives would have been lost in the Hooghly before any attempts were made to bridge it. We may even have to wait for years before Western administrative courage can bring itself to sanction the conceptions of Western engineers. But there are points in which India may assert herself with advantage. India can be great in her productive powers, if they are wisely directed. She has already done something, and there is room and opportunity for more. Nor is encouragement wanting. In that splendid opportunity which the cotton famine furnished, India gathered immense wealth. And she gathered with it, or might have done, experience almost as valuable. The termination of the war in America has not restored the ancient order of things. America cannot become the sole source of supply for the raw material of our Lancashire fabrics. According to the *Cotton Supply Reporter*, there is need of all the cotton likely to be available from all sources of supply. There will be gambling in cotton, but that need not affect the grower. There is ample scope for him, if he will wisely use his opportunities. Something has already been done, and Mr. Rivett Carnac, the cotton commissioner, has done much to improve the staple, and to direct the growers to improved kinds. And the paper already quoted thus refers to the effects:—

The successful attempts at improvement which are made from time to time influence and encourage similar attempts by others; and the facts which are so frequently recorded in our columns show that by judicious and persevering exertions cotton cultivation can still be greatly extended. There is yet a splendid future for India as a cotton-growing country, but it can only be realised by persevering efforts to remove the difficulties

which remain, and to develop the resources which are now universally admitted. With so vast a territory, and a people advancing in intelligence and wealth, beginning also to understand that the improvements urged upon them are for their own benefit, we may reasonably conclude that what has already been accomplished is only the precursor of still greater achievements. That cotton has been the means of conferring immense benefits on India cannot be doubted, but still greater benefits may yet be obtained by the same potent influence; and so much are our own interests involved, that we can never rest satisfied until India shall be made fully equal to the United States, before the American war, as a source of cotton supply. Let Government act as a wise landlord towards the country in its possession, and by a liberal and judicious expenditure on public works, contribute to the improvement of its vast estates, and there will be an ample return, both in the enhanced value and productivity of the territory, and in the contentment and prosperity of the inhabitants. Cotton is yet further to enrich and elevate India.

There, then, is an opportunity still continued to India, which many people imagined would be taken away by the restoration of peace to America. But it is evident that an industry once lost to one country and taken up in earnest by another, cannot well remain a monopoly to either. Those who thought that Indian cotton would soon pass from the market seem to have based their notions on worthless assumptions. There is still an opportunity for India, and it is to be hoped she will not unwisely neglect it or throw it away.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on Oct. 7.—Lieuts. H. J. Kinsman, Royal Horse Artillery; G. W. Rogers; A. M. Pinhey, C. Crosthwaite, Royal Artillery; Private J. Sharp, 5th Lancers; Lieut. C. R. St. Quinten, Schoolmaster J. Harris, and Private J. Norton, 19th Hussars; Lieut. H. J. Beattie, 20th Hussars; Cornet A. P. Loyd and Private J. Rivers, 21st Hussars; Ensigns G. E. Guyon and C. M. Keighley, 1st Battalion 11th Foot; Ensigns T. J. O'D. Renny, 36th Foot; A. C. G. Lydiard, 38th Foot; J. N. Walker, 55th Foot; H. F. Smith, G. W. Martin, and Privates J. Murphy and J. Conroy, 88th Foot; Lieut. G. T. Beasley, 102nd Foot; Ensigns H. W. Allen, 107th Foot; C. F. Baugh and Private J. Molloy, 109th Foot; Apothecary W. Sinclair, Hospital Stewards R. Kennelly and W. Bacon, Assistant Apothecary H. C. Matthews, Hospital Apprentices J. E. Campbell, J. A. Antonio, R. B. Fanthorne, S. Raphael, T. Baptist, and R. Crabbe, Sub-Medical Department. The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed the test specified according to G.G.O. No. 734, of 1864:—Higher Standard in Persian.—Assistant-surgeon W. E. Allen, Medical Department. Higher Standard in Hindoostance.—Lieutenant A. H. Turner, 79th Foot, Probationer, Staff Corps; Lieutenant T. Price, 103rd Foot; and Lieutenant G. J. Hare, Probationer, Staff Corps, 103rd Foot.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following furloughs and leaves of absence of civilians are recorded in the *Gazettes* of September and October:—Mr. Raban, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, for one month; Lieutenant-colonel Davies, Judicial Commissioner of Chota, Nagpore, for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, on furlough, from November 20 next; Mr. Kirkwood, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack, for fifteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination by the Standard of High Proficiency in Bengalee to be held in Calcutta in January next; Mr. Gordon, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan to Europe, on private affairs, for six months; Mr. Jones, c.s., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, availed himself on Sept. 15 of the furlough to Europe for one year; Lieutenant Graham, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, fifteen days' preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding to Europe; Mr. Goad, District Superintendent of Police at Cawnpore, twelve months, with fifteen days' preparatory leave; Mr. Short, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, one month; Major Boddon, District Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpore, two months; H. Wade, Accountant Public Works Department, Punjab, three months; E. O. Tronson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Gugeramwalla, has two months' privilege leave from the 10th of December next; Captain Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore, two months; Major Elliott, 1st Class, Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District, Nuggur Division, Mysore, one month's preparatory leave from the 22nd of October, 1868; Colonel Snow, Deputy Commissioner of Butool, in the Central Provinces, subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 1st of September, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe for eighteen months, on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1854; Lieutenant Vertue, Assistant Commissioner of Boorhanpore in Nimar, Central Provinces, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 7th of September, preparatory to his obtaining further leave to Europe; Captain Melville, Surveyor Topographical Survey of India, one month, from the 1st of October; C. O. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, one year; T. W. Smith, c.s., to Europe, one year and ten months, from date of embarkation; six months' leave of absence on m.c. is granted to Mr. Schneider, Patrol of Arung, Raepore Division, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Thirty days' subsidiary leave is granted to Lieutenant Taylor, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Belaspore, from the date on which he may avail himself of it preparatory to proceeding to Madras.

Bengal.

HAZARA.

The *Pioneer* of the 12th October publishes the following additional telegrams in regard to the Punjab frontier force. They contain some fresh facts. The last two from Machai Peak are official messages from General Wilde:—

Oghee, Oct. 9.—There have been no further military operations. Overtures for peace were received yesterday from the Chigurzaies and the Akazies. Their jirgahs were expected to arrive in camp shortly. Nothing is known of the movements of the Hindustanees. The health of the troops is reported excellent.

Oct. 9, *Afternoon*.—The Chigurzaies and the Akazies have made overtures for peace. The work of demolition of the villages of the Pararee (?) Syuds has therefore been suspended. We may now consider that all the tribes will submit to our terms.

Oct. 10.—The jirgahs of the Chigurzaies and Jarawee (Pararee) Syuds have come in, and were yesterday negotiating with the Commissioner. The Akazie jirgah was shortly expected. There have been no further military operations.

Oct. 11.—The Commissioner has concluded terms of peace with the following Pathan tribes of the Black Mountain, namely, the Akazies, the Chigurzaies, the Hussunzyes, and the Pararee Syuds. Hostages from their tribes remain with the camp till the return of the troops to British territories.

From MACHAI PEAK, Oct. 6.—Rain fell last night. The road up the crest of the Black Mountain, and on the Machai Peak, is so difficult and steep, that the troops have been employed in opening up communications. The Elephant Battery was not, therefore, moved up to the front. The 2nd Goorkha Battalion occupied the Chitterbut Peak last night. H.M.'s 1st Battalion 6th Foot and mortar battery move up in support of the 1st Brigade to-morrow morning. Lieutenant Unwin, of the 5th Goorkha Battalion, was slightly wounded; also one sepoy killed and seven wounded in yesterday's engagement. We have had much difficulty about water, but I hope sufficient supply has been found. The Deyshee Jirgah have come in for terms.

According to the *Pioneer* of Oct. 9 the right column of the Hazara field force numbered, on the morning of the advance from Oghee, 2,476 fighting men, and the left column 2,567. In addition to the seven days' provisions which the men took with them, the commissariat at Oghee had orders to have a further supply of four days' rations ready in case of necessity.

The following memo. was issued by the Assistant Adjutant-General from Camp Oghee, Oct. 2:—"The tribes now opposed to us include the Khan Kheyls, a section of the Hussunzyes, the Akazais, the Phuryan Syud, the Daishees, and the Chigurzaies, or clans to the north of Agror. The Hussunzyes and the Swatees of the Tirkee and Mundcar valleys have sent in jirgahs, and are believed to be neutral. The immediate object is the Machai Peak on the Black Mountain, bearing about N.W. from Oghee; and it is intended to reach this point, which may be considered as the key of the Black Mountain, in three days. The camp will be parked at Oghee; the flying column moving without tents, and with seven days' provisions. 1st day (Oct. 3). The first day's operations will be directed against the Jale Gully, the pass at the head of the Agror valley. General Vaughan's brigade will ascend the Kabbul mountain and General Bright's brigade the Koond Gully spur of the Black Mountain on the left; the pass will then be occupied. 2nd day. The second day's operations will be altogether on the Black Mountain. General Vaughan will work back to the village of Bailean and ascend the Sumbulboot spur; on reaching the crest he will operate to the south against the Khan Kheyls. General Bright will follow the Koond Gully spur, striking the crest of the mountain at Chittaburt; he will then turn to the north. Between Sumbulboot and Koond Gully a spur intervenes; this will be ascended by the levies, who will then complete the chain of communication between the brigades, and preserve it during the operations on the ridge. 3rd day. On the third day General Vaughan, after dominating the Khan Kheyls, will turn to the north to join the first brigade. General Bright will be occupied in gaining the Machai Peak. Duty: The three days' operations will include the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of October. Force at Oghee: The force remaining at Oghee will number 1,500 Europeans and natives, besides the Maharajah's troops. Lieutenant Colonel Rothney, 5th Goorkhas will command. By order of Major-General Wilde, C.B."

COAL IN INDIA.—III.

There are very few coal beds in the North-West; and the only one that has been worked much is the Singrowlic field, which lies due south of Chunar and Mirzapore, and distant about eighty miles from either place. Want of roads, and the state of the country, which is hilly throughout, make it difficult to get the coal from the mines to the Ganges, and all that has been brought as yet has been carried by bullocks. The coal is spoken of very highly, and an analysis given of two samples would make it superior to Raneegunge and Palamow, as the following is its composition:—

Carbon...	...	...	...	...	...	55	0
Volatile matter	...	...	...	...	...	42	5
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
							100 0

But the coal that was supplied to the river steamers did not bear out this assertion by any means, as it was invariably a small, dull slaty-looking fuel, and very dirty in consumption, fouling the boiler tubes to a great extent, and it was much disliked by the engineers of the steamers. Nothing is being done yet with this coal to any extent, owing to the distance of the mines, but it is possible the East Indian Railway Company may attempt something in it hereafter.

The Nerbudda Valley is the nearest coal source to Bombay, as it is within about 350 miles, and Lieut.-col. Ouseley mentions that there are three beds of coal of very superior quality, and he gives the thicknesses as 20 feet, 25½ feet, and 40 feet, merely covered with 10 or 12 feet of sandstone and clay slate. The most important beds are situated in the Gurrawarra districts on the Seetah Dewah river, about seventy miles from Hosungabad, and it is at this place where the large beds abovementioned are met with, and Lieut.-col. Ouseley asserts that a portion tried by him was proved to be 83 per cent. better than the Scotch coal used on board the *Indus* steamer at Bombay.

The Baitool district is situated at a distance of from thirty to forty miles from the Nerbudda river at Hosungabad; the intermediate country is rough and hilly, and there is no water carriage; but the beds of coal are numerous, large, and near the surface, and the mineral itself is said to be of superior quality. There is then the Jubbulpore district, and Lieut.-col. Ouseley, in his report of this, mentions that coal is found in the vicinity of Jubbulpore, or within nine miles; its composition is given as follows:—

Carbon	...	...	...	...	...	47	1
Volatile matter	...	...	...	...	...	50	0
Earthy and feruginous matter	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
							100 0

Some samples of very superior coal, said to be from the Nerbudda, nearly correspond in composition to the Scotch Cannel coal. Coal has been found in the station of Jubbulpore, at a depth of seventy feet, thus proving the existence of extensive coal formations in this vicinity. One bed is mentioned on the Nerbudda as being 12 feet and another of 6 feet in thickness.

There is mention of some thin seams in the Cutch district near Bhooj, but the beds are not more than twenty inches thick, although a depth of 190 feet was gone in attempts to trace the formation to something more valuable.

It is astonishing that no signs of coal are met with on the north side of the Ganges and Berhampooter, or the immense tract of country included in the boundaries of these two streams. To the south of the Berhampooter coal extends from the Garrow Hills in 90 deg. E. to the Naga Hills, in Upper Assam in 96 deg. E. longitude. All the beds met with in the ranges of hills that extend along the Berhampooter bank is of superior quality, and one specimen is eulogised as being superior to any sample of Indian coal. The description that has been worked most extensively is the Sylhet and Jynteeah coal, both are excellent; the latter of these two is a very bright bituminous mineral, easily broken, and igniting readily if held to a candle; this coal would be very valuable for gas purposes, but is not so fit for steam power as others inferior to it, as it breaks up rapidly, and is liable to fall through the bars. The Sylhet coal in 1852 was used by the Ganges Navigation steamers, and being much superior to Raneegunge, was in great demand, but the contractor was either unable to supply it, or found himself not in a position to cope with the Raneegunge Mines, and was obliged to give it up in 1854 or 1855, since which little has been mined. The Sylhet beds are various, and range from 1½ feet up to 28 feet thick; and the surveys give a total thickness of 85 feet of coal in this one district. To the east of Sylhet, or more strictly speaking the north-east, there is the Jumoona bed, in Lower Assam, about 90 miles from Gowhaty. This coal is spoken of more highly than any others, but the beds are only 2½ feet, and would not be worth working. But the finest coal that has yet been found is undoubtedly the Terap beds in Upper Assam. This coal is spoken very highly of by Mr. Medlicott, who surveyed them in 1865. It is equal to the very best English coal, as the following composition will show:—

Carbon	...	...	...	...	...	61	8
Volatile matter	...	...	...	...	...	36	5
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
							100 0

Unfortunately this fine coal is situated at a distance of sixty miles from the Berhampooter. It has the benefit of water carriage six months in the year, but labour is so scarce, and the site is so sickly, that the task of digging the coal is more arduous than profitable. It happens also that this very locality is out of British territory, and the Nagas, in whose country it is, have the sense to know that it is of value, and would oppose any speculator who wished to go to work on a large scale, and they are obstinate, pigheaded people, and not very captivated in a business way, as the ideas of *meum* and *tuum* are very unsophisticated in their dominions. Attempts have been

made to supply coal from these mines for the steamers running on the Berhampooter. Owing to the distance from Calcutta to the stations in Upper Assam, 800 miles, the price of coal is much increased, and it is worth from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per ton. But even at this high rate the contract to supply steamers did not prove a paying one. The Terap coal crops out on the banks of a small stream, and it is only necessary to dig it from the out-crop and tumble it at once into the boats, which can ascend the stream. This process may be very well while it lasts, but as soon as the mineral is expended any ways near the bank, and increased labour and care will be requisite, the difficulties thus presented will be quite sufficient to deter any native from meddling with it, with the labour and appliances held at command there. The boats are mere "dug outs," and will not at the outside carry more than three or four tons. The inhabitants of the district are mere savages, whose time is mostly spent in a desultory warfare waged with some opposite faction; they are fine, powerful men, and capable of doing a fair share of work, but their tool is the "dow" or "daw," a cutting implement of barbarous construction, which they use equally for fighting or cutting jungle, and if they could not get other tools they would dig coal with the same weapon. But their delight is to keep their "hand in" at a cutting and slashing exercise, which jungle cutting affords them, consequently they are averse to "hoeing," or any employment that they consider derogatory.

Petroleum is met with in many places in both Sylhet and Northern Assam. In the latter place it is much used medicinally by the natives and as a preventive against the ravages of white ants, which are very prolific in those parts. The oil is obtained from shallow wells; it is of a dark, tarry nature, but limpid as water. Its odour is very powerful of naphtha. It is used as a specific for itch, and has the credit of being valuable in a great many instances where its efficacy is doubtful. A company was established to sink wells for the purpose of working petroleum commercially; they went to a great expense in boring wells in several places, and were successful in striking oil. They had one of Mather and Platt's patent steam boring machines, which answered remarkably well, when the locality it was tried in is considered; but for some reason or other the company abandoned the project, and, after spending upwards of two lacs of rupees, gave up the idea of the oil altogether. Crude petroleum can be obtained in small quantities in Jeypore, in Upper Assam, at Rs. 4 a maund of 80 lbs.

There are several coal beds nearer the Berhampooter than the Terap, but the coal is not so good, and the seams are not so easily got at. But as a rule, all the Assam coals are better than Ranee-gunge, and in most cases equal to good ordinary English Newcastle. But when we attempt to compare the outturn of coal in India with that of the United Kingdom, the former will appear very contemptible, for while the whole of the coal mined in India annually falls short of a million of tons, the supply of the United Kingdom now exceeds eighty millions of tons per year. But considering the limited use that coal is put to in this country, we must acknowledge that even the small quantity that is produced is a sign that Indian coal is appreciated. Natives have no objection to use coal as fuel to cook with. Where they can get it for nothing, as in the neighbourhood of the mines of Ranee-gunge, all the miners use coal in their huts, and may be seen going home in the evening with a huge lump on their heads, but then it costs them nothing, and makes them an excellent fire all night without much trouble and looking after.

STATION TALK.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7.—We, as usual, are about to have a number of official changes. Colonel Hutchinson, Chief Engineer, goes home and will be succeeded by Colonel Newmarch, from Allahabad. Captain Lang, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the D.P.W., takes two years' furlough from the beginning of January; his successor is to be Mr. Penny, late of Fyzabad. There is also some talk of a new municipal engineer, as the drainage of the city is to be set upon. In the Commissariat Department we also hear of coming changes. Colonel Macbean, Deputy Commissary General, returns to Kussowlie, whence he came, and Major Jenkins, Assistant Commissary, gets Darjeeling. These two officers will probably be succeeded by Colonels Christopher and Roberts, both on their way out from home. It is also rumoured that there are doubts whether Major-general Taylor will return to the command of the Oudh division. Two of our three European regiments leave us this cold weather. The 5th Lancers on the 16th November move off to Campbellpore, and her Majesty's 55th Regiment is to be ready to proceed towards Pokri about the end of the same month. The women and children of the 55th go to Seetapoor until accommodation is provided in the new hill station. Both these regiments have a capital name in Lucknow, and their officers are great and general favourites.

ABBOTTABAD, Oct. 3.—As regards the enemy, "there can be little doubt," writes a friend at Oghi, "that the Hindostanees (Wahabee fanatics) have really crossed over to this side of the Indus, and will therefore join the enemy. They have been turned out of their old settlement *trans-Indus* by the Akhoond of Swat, and to gain a new and permanent footing among the tribes on this side they must conciliate them by making common cause against us." They fight well, and with the Hussunzais, Chizzulzais, and Akazais, some 8,000

fighting men are opposed to us already. But our force was reviewed the other day at Oghi, and it is said to number more than that. Probably with the Hazara levies and the Cashmere contingent we have nearly 10,000 men in Hazara. If they are not a match for double the number of barbarous mountaineers it is a pity. Little opposition is expected after the first day or two, and by the time we reach the crest of the Black Mountain (which we ought to do the second day) no enemy ought to be in sight. It was a mistake about the 77th being ordered to Kohat, as mentioned in my last. They are merely to hold themselves in readiness at Nowshera. I believe the 38th (Queen's), 31st N.I., and wing of 9th Bengal Cavalry are gone to Durbund to stop retreating across the Indus. The 16th Bengal Cavalry, and a company or two of the 6th Royals, to their great disgust I fear, remain at Oghi to guard the camp. We have here in Abbottabad two nine-pounders, and two companies of the 77th under Captain Leggett. Major Urmston is here, officiating for Major Pollock here and at Peshawur during the absence of the latter with the force. Major Urmston was with the expedition to the Black Mountain in 1852, and has drawn up a very useful little map of Upper Hazara, which gives a good idea of the country. The now famous mountain seems to be a short isolated range, some fifteen or twenty miles in length, and averaging ten thousand feet in height. At this end of the range, but quite distinct from it, is a bold looking mountain apparently about the same height, called "Bahingra," which many mistake for the Black Mountain. The Indus flows close by these mountains, westward of them. It would seem to be easy and natural to make the Indus our boundary, as far as Hazara is concerned, and to annex the whole mountain region between it and Cashmere. Let Shere Ali Khan, Amir of Cabul, have the expensive and pestilential Peshawur valley, and let us keep ourselves snugly and securely east of Indus, with a new and healthy military station in Upper Hazara. This would be better than extending our frontier to Jellalabad as some recommend.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

ABBOTTABAD, HAZARA, Oct. 6.—Letters from officers of the advance column inform us that the enemy have fought most fiercely, and that their expression is fierce even in death; they carry off our wounded whenever they can, it is supposed to mutilate and torture them. This campaign has been conducted throughout on the admirable principle of avoiding to the utmost loss or hurt to our side, which seems the surest method of disarming and entirely defeating the fierce hostility and bitter hatred of those fanatical hill people, whose spirit of religious animosity and resentment will no longer be gratified, while we bring into successful practice against them our mortars and rockets and most formidable appliances for ousting them from their strongholds, and holding them at a safe distance. We owe it to the invention of our improved military weapons that our triumphs thus far in this campaign have been "tearless victories," and we may trust that the Pathans and Affghans on our frontier will most effectually be persuaded before the conclusion of this campaign that their opportunities and means of inflicting disaster on us are gone, and that we shall never repeat the rash follies of the Umbeyla campaign. We seem now to appreciate most the services of those generals who value human life and best provide for the protection and preservation of the stores of their soldiers. The Abyssinian Expedition has proved that as much good may be gained from a campaign like this, cautiously and prudently conducted, and perhaps greater rewards than from disastrous victories. Both brigades marched with seven days' provisions, and they have sent in for rations for seven days more, with a view perhaps to stay on the mountain and fortify and secure the heights they have gained. The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab is to visit Abbottabad on the 15th, and will go on to Agror. There are now about sixty ladies in this station, wives of officers who are with the force. I will keep you informed of whatever may be of interest.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 5.—The Ameer Shere Ali Khan, through the British vakeel at Cabul, has requested the British authorities to send away from this place the relatives and dependents of the ex-Ameer who have taken up their residence here, representing that these persons may be dangerous both to the British and to the Cabul Government. The authorities here have ordered these refugees to leave Peshawur, giving them the alternative of either going to Rawul Pindie or back to their own country. The news from the Hazara frontier is favourable. The force advanced on the 4th, and the First Brigade occupied Chittabut after a slight engagement with the enemy. This post is on the crest of the Black Mountain. Reports differ as to the conduct of the Akhoond of Swat. We hear that he is making preparations to give the British a warm reception should they attack him, and many people hope that the frontier force will continue to occupy the enemy's posts, and having chased the Hussunzais will advance and chastise the old fanatic the Akhoond.

SWAT, Sept. 24.—It having been reported to the Akhoond that some tradesmen have exported a quantity of oil and rice for Peshawur, in the British territory, he ordered that no article of trade should go to that country for the future, and that any person acting contrary to this order should be severely punished. The Khaleefah, eldest son of the Akhoond, has appointed men to watch the passes and see that no communication is held between the Mussulman territory of the Akhoond and the British possessions. Prince Feroze Shah has left Swat for Cabul, in search of some suitable employment under

Ameer Sher Ali Khan, the Cabul ruler. The Akhoond has armed thirty thousand of his subjects and provided them with military flags, known at Swat by the appellation of Nishan or Alum. A general inspection of these levies having been made by the Akhoond, they have been divided into sections, and put under the command of the various Khans and Chiefs of his territory. All these, though dispersed to several posts, can assemble under one banner at the slightest signal, perfectly prepared for any emergency. They are besides to go through a course of drill every morning in their respective localities. The whole of these preparations are made by the Akhoond, in apprehension of an attack which he expects to be made upon him by the English. He is perfectly alive to the necessity of collecting all the military strength he possibly can, as he is assured the British will resist him sooner or later.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The following officer returned from furlough on the date specified:—Lieut. Perreau on 14th September last.

MAJOR PLAYFAIR.—We regret to hear from Jubbulpore that Major Playfair is obliged to proceed at once to England, his health having suddenly given way.

MILITARY.—We hear it stated that a committee of officers is to be appointed at all horse fairs in the Punjab, to select horses fit for service with the Artillery.—*Englishman.*

APPOINTMENT TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL.—Maharajah Sir Birg Bejai Sing, of Bulrampur, in Oudh, has been appointed a member of the Supreme Council.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The *Gazette* notifies that Messrs. H. W. Steel and F. Venning have been appointed Assistant Commissioners in the Central Provinces.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.—The Viceroy and Governor-general in Council has been pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant G. H. Trevor to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

EXCHANGES.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange into the battalions specified opposite their names:—19th Foot.—Lieut. C. Barton, 2nd Battalion; Lieut. L. R. H. D. Campbell, 1st Battalion.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART.—From the *Delhi Gazette* we learn that Brigadier-General Stewart, C.B., has received orders direct from Army Head-quarters to hold himself in readiness to assume command of the brigade under orders for service in the Peshawur Division.

A GOOD MOVE.—We hear it stated that an officer is to be deputed to make such arrangements as shall ensure an adequate supply of water along the roads in the Punjab traversed by British troops. It is in contemplation also to erect inns or caravanserais at each stage.—*Englishman.*

THE SUBATHOO COURT-MARTIAL.—The Subathoo court-martial is now, says the *Pioneer*, fast drawing to a close. Paymaster Lawes has read his defence, which, it is said, covered no less than ninety-four closely-written pages of foolscap. The reply to the defence has also been read by Colonel Fullerton, the prosecutor.

FUTTEGHURH.—The wing of the 101st Regiment was to leave Futteghurh this month to rejoin head-quarters at Cawnpore, and thence, *via* Bombay, to England. It is not known what corps relieves them at Futteghurh. The detachment 41st N.I. is under orders for Buxa in December, their place to be taken by some companies of the 40th from Agra.

COMMUTATION OF MONEY PAYMENTS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.—With a view (says the *Englishman*) to disconnect the Government from the direct support of all the remaining religious institutions in India to which the State contributes, the Home Government have, we understand, directed the commutation of all money payments into grants of land.

SUPPOSED MURDERER OF CAPT. DOUGLAS.—*Indian Public Opinion* says that "a seal engraver" of Lahore has been charged with the murder of the late Captain Douglas, Commandant of Palace Guards, in Delhi, on the 11th of May, 1857, and has been identified by a person sent from Delhi for the purpose. Captain Douglas was one of the first victims of the mutiny.

A COMPLAINT.—By degrees every little privilege once accorded to military officers is being taken away. A short time ago they were allowed to remit by transfer receipts the amount of their pay, all except staff. Now we hear an order from the Controller-general of Military Accounts has directed paymasters not to issue remittance transfer receipts to any officer, except on account of family remittances.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Johann Smidt as Consul for the North German Confederation at Calcutta. Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Johannes Schroder as acting Consul for the North German Confederation at Calcutta during the absence in Europe of Mr. Johann Smidt.

CAPTAIN SLADEN.—A Rangoon paper of the 29th September informs us that Captain Sladen had been expected to leave Bhamo on the 17th of that month, and that the King of Burmah had sent his steamer up the river to meet him.

LEAVES CANCELLED.—The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to the undermentioned officers, is hereby cancelled:—Lieutenant H. Latham, R.A., Major C. H. E. Greame, 104th Foot.

MUNICIPAL.—The election of the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Municipal Committee for Mussoorie is confirmed:—Messrs. George Taylor, Herbert Grant Scott, and William Hobson, will hold office until 30th June, 1870. Messrs. Owen Snow, Colonel Barlow, and Mr. George Ludlam, will hold office until 30th June, 1869. Mr. John Mackinnon and Thomas MacEvoy will hold office until 30th June, 1870. Colonel Walker and Mr. J. Hurst will hold office until 30th June, 1869.

YAKOUB KOOSH BEGHI.—The *Pioneer* says it "has good reason to believe that Yakoob Koosh Beghi is still in the neighbourhood of Kashgar, at the head of a large but heterogeneous force, composed of levies from the garrisons of the neighbouring towns. His position is said to be one stage in advance of Kashgar. The advanced camp of the Russians is reported to be in the Koosh Beghi's immediate neighbourhood, at the distance of only three or four marches. Yakoob Koosh Beghi's rule continues as vigorous as ever, but in strict accordance with established law and custom."

PESHAWUR BRIGADE ORDERS.—Peshawur brigade order, dated the 18th June last, directing Lieutenant G. B. P. Alcock, 28th N.I., to assume command of Fort Shubkudder, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, in the room of Major W. C. Hamilton, 28th N.I., proceeded on leave. Ditto, dated the 7th July last, directing Lieutenant H. C. Marsh, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to assume command of Fort Shubkudder, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Lieutenant G. B. P. Alcock, 28th N.I., about to rejoin regimental head quarters. Ditto, dated the 19th Sept., directing Captain F. M. Armstrong, 45th N.I., to assume command of Fort Shubkudder, as a temporary measure.

THE LATE ASSISTANT-SURGEON WHITE.—The remains of Assistant-Surgeon J. H. White, who died suddenly at Barrackpore on the 1st October—the day before that which was fixed for his trial by court martial—were interred with full military honours on the evening of the 2nd. "Owing to the suddenness of his death," observes the *Indian Daily News*, "there were not found wanting men with little enough Christian charity to assert openly and positively their belief that he had committed suicide by taking poison, but the post-mortem examination of his body proved that he died from natural causes. He had been suffering from a complication of disorders."

THE SHINDOOS.—We learn from the *Englishman* that on the revision of the facts at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded a minute against the adoption of immediate measures for the punishment of the Shindoos on the eastern confines of the Chittagong district. Mr. Grey considers that in the present state of our information on the subject of the strength of these tribes, and the character of the localities they inhabit, it would be premature to venture on an expedition. He has, therefore, directed the officers who are most frequently brought into contact with the Shindoos, Kookies, and neighbouring tribes to collect and submit as early as possible all the information they can acquire on this subject. Meanwhile the police posts on the frontier will be strengthened.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO MR. MAINE.—A report, which was current in London last summer, that Mr. FitzJames Stephen will succeed Mr. Maine as Law Member of the Supreme Council, we now find referred to in the following terms in the *Friend of India*:—"We believe it has been almost decided that the successor of Mr. Maine next April will be the ablest criminal jurist in England, Mr. FitzJames Stephen. India will be fortunate if it secures as Law Member of Council a lawyer and a scholar so worthy of the distinguished men who have filled that office for the third of a century. Mr. FitzJames Stephen is the son of the well-known Sir James Stephen. He was long the ablest writer in the *Saturday Review* and the *Cornhill Magazine*; his treatise on Criminal Law and Procedure is of the highest authority; and his management, as the leading counsel of the Colenso and Ritualist trials in the ecclesiastical courts, stamps him as a speaker of great readiness and ability."

THE INDIAN PRESS.—A contemporary, which ought to know, hears "that the foolish rule, prohibiting officers of Government to edit newspapers is about to be withdrawn. All that will in future be insisted upon is the thorough fulfilment of official duties, but no interference will take place in the manner in which an officer chooses to employ his leisure hours. The rumour is almost too good to be true, and it would be strange if the Government had at once grown wise on this point; with the notorious fact staring in the face that all officials of merit write for the papers, it still shelters itself under the pretence that they do not edit any. Whatever mistake the Government may occasionally commit, it is undeniable that the official is the class in this country which is, on the whole, the most intelligent and the most educated, and which can afford to be the most liberal and honest. It is, therefore, inexplicable

why Government should prefer to see its best measures misconstrued, rather than avail itself of the press as a means of enlightening, or asking for the support and the suggestions of the public. We hear, in connection with this subject, that it is seriously contemplated to start an official journal."

EXPECTED MEETING BETWEEN THE VICEROY AND SHERE ALI KHAN AT PESHAWUR.—The following telegram, dated the 15th Oct., was received at Bombay from Lahore:—"The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief in India are to go to Peshawur. Shere Ali Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, is to come down to meet the Viceroy." The *Pioneer* says:—"Not only has the new Ameer, Shere Ali, treated our agent at Cabul with extreme politeness and expressed to him an anxious desire to be on terms of close friendship with, but he has himself written to the Viceroy in a tone of the utmost deference and cordiality. He first announces with courtly formality his return to Cabul, and then proceeds to make overtures which show conclusively how anxious he is to please us. We are glad to learn that these overtures have been received by the Governor-General in the most friendly manner. Shere Ali has been warmly congratulated on his victorious return. He has been reminded of the intimate alliance which so long existed with mutual advantage between his father, Dost Mahomed, and the British. The Viceroy also, we are told, urged on the Ameer the expediency and glory of showing leniency to the sirdars and chiefs who had been driven by the force of circumstances to oppose him."

AN ANECDOTE OF SHERE ALI KHAN.—Many years ago, when Sir Herbert Edwardes was the Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, that eminent soldier and statesman wished to learn some facts regarding that land of mystery Kafiristan; he also wished, if he could, to induce its people, sworn enemies of the Afghans, to enter into the British service. But the difficulty was to communicate with them. So Sir Herbert chose two not able Sikh Fakcer converts (those who had previously belonged to the Fakcer class), and having given them the necessary instructions sent them out to find their way into Kafiristan by way of Cabul, there being no other road available. These emissaries were compelled on their way to pay their respects at the residence of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan. Here, not only did they meet with the Ameer, but his three sons likewise—Afzul Khan, Azim Khan, and Shere Ali Khan. The converts would not, when questioned on the point, deny that they were Christians, but they expressed their faith in that dangerous place in an unobtruding and deprecating way; and it was well that it was so done, for humble as they were, the youngest, Azim Khan (the father had retired), the same man who is now a fugitive in Central Asia, and who was once a fugitive in our own territories, showed himself the true Moslem and the fanatic, by proposing to decapitate them. He is described to have shown himself at this interview as a hasty, hot-headed fanatic, and merciless character, and Afzul Khan as an easy-going, weak-minded man; for he agreed to Azim Khan's proposal. The emissaries had seen a great deal more benevolence and sense in Shere Ali's countenance, and at this most critical juncture of their lives appealed to him to save them. He had remained perfectly quiet while Azim Khan had been urging their death, and now, on his being appealed to, he told them that he would not allow their lives to be sacrificed, called his brothers ungenerous and hasty, and finally told the men, as their lives would not be safe elsewhere to go to his camp, where they would be unmolested till their departure. Shere Ali shows himself in this (authentic) account to have been a man worthy to succeed his late father, and from his subsequent violation of his oath on the Koran it is possible that he is a Moslem of that rare order of free thinking and tolerant minds to which the great Akbar of India belonged.

THE ANTICIPATED FAMINE.—It is stated that owing to the drought and scarcity at Deoli and its neighbourhood, and the consequent difficulty of procuring agricultural employment, the inhabitants are most eager to enlist themselves into the Deoli Irregular Force. There is, it is said, an overwhelming number of volunteers ready to fill vacancies in the ranks as they occur. From Mhow it is reported that the rains have been general all over Holkar's territory, and good crops of grain are expected. Our latest accounts from Rajpootana continue most unfavourable. The weather is extraordinarily hot and oppressive and rain holds off. The khureef crop, except on irrigated land, is dried up. Rain in time to admit of the autumnal sowings is fast being despaired of. Should rain be delayed another fortnight, nothing, we believe, can save the country from a lamentable famine. Scarcely less serious than the want of cereals is the absence of grass and forage for cattle. Already at this season of the year, when pasturage should be most abundant, cattle are being driven away in vast numbers towards Bundelkund and Malwa. From Marwar a stream of emigration flows uninterruptedly. Strings of carts with men, women, and children are to be met with on all sides fleeing from their ill-fated country. Nor do the unhappy fugitives know where to go, but they push onwards and onwards trusting to reach some land of plenty and bearing their misfortunes meanwhile with remarkable fortitude and self-restraint. The stock of grain in Rajpootana cannot be very large, for already extensive purchases of wheat and other cereals are being made in the Agra market, and prices continue steadily to rise. People with means

are laying in stores of grain so as to be prepared for the worst. There is no chance of Orissa being repeated, though there will be much distress. Public works of relief have been commenced in the Ajmere district on a considerable scale. *Friend of India*, Oct. 8.—The *Mofussilite* has been informed that there is more grain in the *Kharee Bowly* market (Delhi) than has been known for many years. It is described as "piled up higher than the doors" and yet it is at "famine prices!"—The *Englishman* hears from Jeypore that the failure of the crops has been total. Water was excessively scarce, and was procurable only with the utmost difficulty. It was selling at four annas per *ghurrah*. Bands of robbers had arrived in various directions, and appeared to pursue their calling with the utmost boldness. The people were in despair at the prospect before them.—According to the *Pioneer* of October 9 the official reports from the Central Provinces for the week ending 20th September speak hopefully—some of them, indeed, cheerfully—of the prospects of the crops. Rain had fallen plentifully in almost every district during that week, and with the best results everywhere. Cholera, too, had disappeared from many of the districts, though it was still prevalent in Saugor, where twenty-three cases out of fifty-one proved fatal. Smallpox had made its appearance in one or two places, but on the whole the general health of the province was reported good.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained furlough and leaves of absence on medical certificate in September:—Veterinary Surgeon Moir (A brigade R.A.), to England *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; 2nd Captain Studdy (F battery, 16th brigade, Royal Artillery), to remain in England, from the 13th February to the 13th May, 1869, on private affairs; Veterinary Surgeon Percivall, 11th Hussars, to Nynee Tal, from date of departure, for sixty days, on m.c.; Lieutenant Tibbs, 11th Foot, to remain in England, from the 8th January to the 8th July, 1869, on urgent private affairs; Ensign Gubbins (2nd Wing Subaltern 37th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, from the 1st October to the 15th November, to study the native languages, as a special case; Major Allan, 41st Foot, to England, for fifteen months, from the 4th November; Quartermaster Lawrence, 88th Foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required (in modification of G.O. dated 8th August, 1868); Captain Laurie, 108th Foot, to England, from the 10th October, 1868, to the 9th January, 1870, on private affair; Major Taylor, Staff Corps (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 8th Native Infantry), to Bombay, from the 1st October to the 1st November, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Major Campbell (doing general duty at Deyrah), to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from the 1st September to the 1st November; Captain Baker (2nd Squadron Officer 6th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Lieutenant Constable (attached to the 22nd Native Infantry), to Bombay, from the 10th September to the 10th October, on medical certificate; Surgeon Lowdell, Medical Department (4th Bengal Cavalry), to Calcutta, from the 1st to the 30th November, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, under the old rules; Quartermaster Smith, 10th Foot, to remain in England for three months, from date of expiration of present leave, on private affairs; Capt. Poddie, 41st Foot, from the 14th to the 17th August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin; Lieut. Kelly, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required; Lieut. Hodges, 76th Foot, to England overland, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; Lieut. Pearse, to England overland, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; Surgeon Holton, M.B., 77th Foot, to remain at Murree, from the 14th August to the 31st October, on very urgent private affairs, as a special case, in extension; Capt. Mostyn, 96th Foot, to England, from date of embarkation, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs; Brevet Lieut. Colonel Gough, v.c., late 5th European Light Cavalry, to Bombay, from 9th Oct to 8th November, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe (this cancels the leave granted in August); Col. Watson, Bengal Infantry (commanding 11th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, for one month, from the 8th November, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs; Major Haslewood, Invalid Establishment, to Pondicherry and the Neilgherries, on private affairs, for six months, from the 2nd June (in cancellation of the leave granted 8th April last); Surgeon Thornton, M.B. (44th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Assistant Surgeon Reid (attached to the 35th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, from the 10th September to the 10th October, on m.c.; Major Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, two years; Captain Baker, 6th Bengal Cavalry, two years; Surgeon Thornton, Medical Department, two years; Surgeon Lowdel, three years, under old rules; Major Hyndman, two years.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7. Str. Arratoon Apear, de Smidt, Hong Kong; str. Clan Alpine, Hutchison, Hong Kong; Nusserel Aziz, Bucker, Jeddah; Sealokote, Phaease, Liverpool.—9. Str. India, Templeton, Bombay.—11. Str. Rangeon, Starratt, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per India.—Capt. Hill, Mrs. Stonebridge, Mr. Panioty, Mr. J. Cartayne, Mr. Maxwell, Dr. Johnston, Mr. J. Reus, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. P. Robertson, Mr. P. Cunningham, Mr. A. Gordon, Capt. Reddie and friend, Mr. P. Hall.

Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. and Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Coxon, Mr. W. Culibard, Mr. E. T. Roberts.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5. Eastern Belle, Chinsurah.—6. Aurora.—7. Str. Sattara.—9. Cheduba, Enrydice.—10. Thomas Seddon, Carewiteh Talavera, General Lee, Rangoon, Challenge, Kirkham, Remington, John Temperley, John Ritson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe and family, Mr. R. T. Allan, Mr. H. C. West. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Jaeschke and family. For Massatiles.—Mr. T. F. W. Smith, Mr. C. W. Macrae, Mr. W. D. Fleming Robinson, Lieut. Craigie, Mr. Tandy. For Southampton.—Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Stanley and family, Mr. T. Ingram, Mr. W. H. Ladman, Mr. Black, Mr. Gyll, Mr. Fox.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 10, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 8 to 94 12
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	—
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	95 0 to 95 4
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	106 4 to 106 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	114 4 to 114 8
6 per Cent., 66-67 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	109 4 to 109 8

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½ to 1 11 9-16
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11 11-16 to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	102 to 105
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	170 to 180
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1750 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	7½ to 9 pm. ex div.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	575 to 585
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	600 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	583½ to 590 exdiv.
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	197½ to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	218 ...	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218 ...	240 to 242
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	180 to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	117½ to 120
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	320 to 325
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	450 to 480
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	133 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	900 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	38 to 40
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	275 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	90 to 95 exdiv.
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	580 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	82½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	115 to 120
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210 ...	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	£0 15 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 1 12 6 ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 5 0 to 2 10 0 ...	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	Nominal.	Nominal.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 7.—This station has to regret the sudden death of Colonel Nightingale, commanding the 3rd Irregular Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent. Colonel Nightingale expired at Bolarum on the evening of the 5th instant, and his funeral took place at Bolarum yesterday evening, where he was buried with military honours, 300 men of the 21st Fusiliers forming the firing party. The deceased officer was a fine sportsman, and his name has become so associated for many years with the Deccan and Deccan sports, that there are few "shikarries" throughout India who will not hear of his sudden death with deep regret. It was only last week that he took part in the Rifle Association Meeting at Trimulgherry, when he appeared in his usual health and spirits. He was about to take furlough to England, doubtless to the joy of the tigers in this part of India, many of whose kindred have from time to time bitten the dust before his trusty rifle. A splendid rider, and a crack shot, a magnificent leader of Irregular Cavalry, and an officer of extraordinary talent, it will be long before the Contingent look upon his like again. Colonel Nightingale died of a sudden apoplectic attack while out shooting. We have been suffering from intense heat here the last few days; the disagreeable "muggy" weather, which should have annoyed us in September, we have not experienced this year, but in its place we are tortured with a blazing

sun, and little or no air—most unusual atmospheric phenomena in October. The public health, however, is tolerably good, all things considered. It is said that the 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers will not march from this station until next year, in consequence of the chronic ill-health of the regiment. The Fusiliers, however, are still under orders for Burmah, to relieve the 24th Regiment. The native corps at Secunderabad are anxiously waiting to hear what regiments of native infantry will be sent to Saugor. It is said that Saugor is to be given over to Madras as a military station, and it is supposed that one or more regiments may be sent there from Secunderabad. The horse epidemic still continues, but in a less virulent form than distinguished its first appearance. Your correspondent is informed that it is as bad at Bangalore as we have lately experienced it, and that many horses have died from its attacks. Bangalore has copied our Rifle Association, and in return we have taken a wrinkle from Bangalore in the matter of horticultural exhibitions. We are to have a flower and vegetable show in the cold weather, under the patronage of General De Saumarez, who is always ready to promote public recreation as far as possible, and the entries are numerous. Some budmashes in the city have spread a silly report that the British raj is excessively shaky. Said budmashes give us little uneasiness.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following furloughs have been granted on medical certificate under new rules:—Major-general Marshall, Secretary to Government Military Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from Oct. 5. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. Pirrie, of the 17th Regt. N.L., 2nd Wing Subaltern 29th Regt. N.L., on furlough for eighteen months, to embark from Hong Kong.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civilians obtained leave of absence (on m.c. new rules) early in October:—Mr. Foster, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bareilly, three months' cumulative privilege leave; Mr. Grigg, Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, two months' privilege leave; Capt. Law, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave; and Mr. Cresswell, South Arcot, for forty-five days.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND AND RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Captain Fryer, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, 2nd September. The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Major Keyes, 17th Regiment N.L., Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, arrived at Bombay on the 25th September; Lieut.-colonel Pace, Staff Corps, arrived at Madras on the 2nd October.

DEATH OF MR. MONCRIEFF.—The *Madras Athenaeum* regrets to announce the death of Mr. Moncrieff, of the Public Works Department, of apoplexy. Mr. Moncrieff had been ailing for some little time past, but his death was quite unexpected. On the day of his funeral all the Public Works workshops and offices were closed as a mark of respect to this gentleman. For some time it was thought that a military officer would be appointed to succeed Mr. Moncrieff, but we understand that the appointment has been given to a mechanical engineer now stationed at Dowlishweram.

MADRAS IN DISTRESS.—Without the use of a pier Madras is sadly behind the age. A miserable makeshift has been adopted for landing cargo. The *Madras Times* says that on a representation of the captains of vessels in the roads to the marine authorities, the Superintendent of the Pier has been directed to construct another "Sadler's" cradle of large dimensions, to convey bales of cotton over the gap, so as to prevent them from getting wet and damaged while being conveyed in masula boats from the shore to the shipping in the roads.

CINCHONA IN OOTACAMUND.—The returns of the Ootacamund Cinchona Plantations for July last are before us. The number of plants permanently planted out in the plantations is 117,100, making the total 858,012. All the species of Cinchona still maintain their usual luxuriance; the older plants of Cinchona, Succirubra, Micrantha, and Officialis have this year again produced a large quantity of seeds. The increase by propagation is 143,400, the monthly average being 23,900, making the total 2,396,770. The total number of plants distributed to the public is 170,740. Sixty-seven ounces of seed have also been gratuitously distributed, making the total quantity 139 ounces.—*Madras Times*.

DISCOVERY OF CROMLECHS.—It was only a few months ago that Lieutenant Mackenzie accidentally discovered some ancient cromlechs in Southern Coorg, one of which contained some glazed pottery, some charcoal, and the fragments of a bangle. About the same time Mr. Mulheran, while conducting survey operations, discovered, in the wild tract of country at the base of the Puchmurree range, overgrown with dense jungle and tangled brushwood, some monolith pillars, rude traces of broken stone crosses, and excavations which bore a resemblance to ill-defined cromlechs. At Katarapur Mr. Mulheran found a number of temples which clearly

indicated the existence of a race of natives far more civilised than the Gonds. He believes the cromlechs to be in some way connected with the Buddhist temples in their vicinity, and not of Celtic or Scythian origin, as some have supposed.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 28.

THE MADRAS BREAKWATER.—The committee appointed by Government to consider the question of a breakwater for this place, in all its bearings, and to prepare plans and estimates, are doing something; but there does not seem half enough energy displayed in such an all-important affair. If Madras has to continue to exist as a business port, something must be done; we must have a breakwater or harbour or something that will give us the mastery of our troublesome surf. There seems a very strong idea amongst many people that it will be impossible to construct a breakwater which will stand, and others say if we have a harbour we should never be able to keep the mouth of it open, as the sand would silt up in a very short time, so altogether it seems that the business of Madras will have to go somewhere else, where it is more thought about than it is here, and this place will just subside into a quiet cathedral town without life, and will then thoroughly merit the term "benighted."—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE MYSORE ACCOUNTS.—We (*Athenæum*) have now to remark on the statements made by the Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* that, if the accounts which he has seen extend no further back than 1866, the item is a fabrication. We have taken advantage of the date merely that we may speak from personal knowledge. No sum whatever has been paid by the late Maharajah to the editor of this journal directly or indirectly, nor has any communication of any kind whatever passed between the editor and any agent, as such, of the Maharajah of Mysore during the time said to be covered by the accounts so often referred to. Nor do we restrict our statement in its application either to honourable or dishonourable transactions, or to transactions between the Maharajah and the editor in his private or public capacity. Nor yet do we restrict our denial of the accuracy of the item in question as regards the editor only. We apply it also to repudiate any surmise that any payments have been made by, or on account of, his late Highness, to the proprietors of this journal for anything beyond an ordinary subscription for one copy of the *Athenæum*.

A ROAD CESS ORDERED FOR WYNAAD.—The Local Government while directing the introduction of the Road Cess Act of 1866 in Malabar, made an exception in favour of Wynaad in anticipation of the passing of an Act to enable landholders themselves to levy a cess for the construction and maintenance of cross-roads. But since such a measure has been abandoned, for the present, Mr. Ballard, the collector of the district, has requested that the Act may be extended to Wynaad also. The Board of Revenue has concurred with him in considering that no good reason exists why the landholders of Wynaad should continue to enjoy immunity from local taxation for purely local roads. The Government have determined on completing the three chief ghauts and the main lines on the plateau at the public expense. But there will still be a large number of cross roads, the construction of which is necessary to convey traffic to and from the main lines, and provision must also be made for the maintenance of these lines when constructed. The public expenditure on roads in and for Wynaad is far in excess both of the revenue derived from the talook and grants made to other tracts of the like area, revenue, and population, as the rest of the district has been brought under the operation of the Road Cess Act, there is no reason now for not extending that law to Wynaad also.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4. Str. Koina, Collier, Calcutta; Lena, Page, Cardiff.—6. Victoria Bridge, Lawry, Covelong.—7. Str. Mula, Cairns, Galle; Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta.—9. Priam, Simpson, Vizagapatam; Teviot, Wheelan, Coconada; Antipodes, Dunn, Calingapatam.—10. Jean Louis, Ellis, Vizagapatam; Saint Hilda, Leitch, Bimlipatam.—11. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay; P. and O. str. Mongolia, Stewart, Suz.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Cashmere.—Capt. and Mrs. Ryves and child.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Ryland, Mr. R. Thwaites, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Groig, Miss Drull, Mr. J. F. Beadbury, Mr. D. Attley, Mr. A. J. Moore, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. R. Nuclea, Mr. Lynam, Mr. H. Groves, Mr. G. Bayley, Mrs. Hackett, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. A. Becher, Mr. H. Richard, Mr. W. Stoney, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. C. Ball, Mr. J. Hockady, Mr. E. Finlay, Mr. J. Kotkowski, Mr. A. Barr, Mr. J. Yarrow, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. W. Hunter, Mr. E. Leitch, Mr. W. Morlimore, Miss Fraser, Mr. G. A. Walker, Col. Bow, Miss Woodward, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. J. Ross, Mr. and Miss Beverley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. E. J. Donal, Mr. C. Cooke, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Theobald. From SUEZ.—Rev. F. and Mrs. Bohn, Mr. J. Jansen, Mr. E. McKennell, Mr. T. Coad, From SYDNEY.—Mr. Leighton, Mr. Berry, From MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Moodie, From GALLE.—Mr. Beaufort, Mrs. Torgood, Major Swayne, From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. McCleverty, Mr. G. Turner, Mr. Grant, Mr. Hughes, Col. and Mrs. Elphinstone and infant. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Dr. C. Cooper, From SYDNEY.—Mr. Mayne, Dr. Montgomery. From MELBOURNE.—Col. Cookson, Col. Fulton.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2. Lady Melville, Calcutta; str. Burmah, Rangoon.—4. Colombo, Coconada; Anna, Pondicherry.—6. Star of India, London.—7. H.M.'s str. Octavia, Trincomallie; Chaudernagore, London; Aldourie, Colombo.—8. Bengale, Coconada; Victoria Bridge, Calcutta; Silver Craig, Chittagong.—9. Str. Mula, Calcutta.—10. Marchioness of Londonderry, London; Affghan, London.—11. P. and O. str. Mongolia, Stewart, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—For MASULIPATAM.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellington and child, Mrs. Harford, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Major and Mrs. Daunt,

Mrs. J. G. Thompson and child. For Bimlipatam.—Mr. and Mrs. Wether. For Rangoon.—Asst. surg. Roany, Mr. C. Lewis, Gunner G. Pallet, wife and four children, Barrack serg. Robertson, wife and child.

Per P. and O. str. Mongolia.—For CALCUTTA.—From MADRAS.—Mr. J. A. Paul, Capt. Connolly, Miss D. Gordon, Capt. Larpent, Capt. Fox, Lieut. Atkins, Capt. Whiteside, Capt. Montgomery, Capt. Byron, Lieut. Cramer, Lieut. Ward, Lieut. W. Innes, Mr. Martin, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. W. D. Shaw, Mr. George Keybly, Capt. Himsly, Col. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. B. Williams, Mr. H. W. Abbott, Mr. Killen, Mr. J. P. Garratt, Miss Paterson.

Per str. Labourdonnais.—For PONDICHERRY.—Right Rev. Drs. Fennelly, Canoz, Charbonneaux, Tissot, Depommier, M. M. Lehoudey, Godet, Moncourrier, Berton, Potier, Gasmier, Castanlier, Doyle, Branin, Mr. W. S. Lilly, Mr. P. Monte, M. and Madame Duval, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Frion. For GALLE.—Mr. H. Gebbie. For SUEZ.—Mr. Di Missuri.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 10.—The destruction of house and property is something incredible. Without giving elasticity to one's imagination it may be said that more than 10,000 houses have been totally destroyed, to say nothing of those that have been damaged. If there have been a few deaths only from "crushing," it is because such as knew they were not protected by brick and lime looked to the bare canopy of heaven in time to keep body and soul together. From the districts I hear many villages have been destroyed, some totally, others partially. It is naughty of Government to come down upon our Acting Collector as they have down in their late resolution on the Kaira report. Even up to this time, if the Ahmedabad report has not approached completion, it would be unfair to hold the Collector responsible. Information of the kind Government would wish for—in other words, complete information of the effects of so widespread a disaster, cannot be gathered in a few days, not even in a few weeks. Business to be done in a business-like way requires time. Instead, of a sheet or two in higgledy-piggledy style, if Government gets a complete record, though late, of what Guzerat has felt in 1868 they ought, I think, to be better satisfied. We require something decent to hand down to posterity. Government would, therefore do well to send the various reports they receive to the "Education Society's Press," to be moulded in pamphlet form for the benefit of all libraries. Of the Municipality I have nothing favourable to mention; everything has a sluggish appearance. No secretary has been appointed, and it seems a question for the folks within the fort walls of Ahmedabad to solve whether it is intended to have such an officer at all. The effect of the late rain has proved favourable to the improvement of the town. A few rupees wisely laid out in the way of compensation will enable the Municipality to widen streets in very many localities where such a desideratum is felt. People are growing sad over the approaching harvest. The earlier sown crops suffered considerably from submersion, while those later sown are suffering from drought, if not altogether destroyed, not more than a few cents of rain having fallen since the middle of August. The prices of cereals are running up fast, and distress has begun to show itself among cultivators by numbers of cattle being brought to the market from all parts of the collectorate. Claims to remissions should, I think, be liberally met by Government this year, and a special inquiry immediately set on foot as to how far cultivation has suffered. This will be the means also of placing facts before the Relief Fund Committee for their guidance in distributing the funds at their disposal. From the latest data I glean that a famine is impending in the Marwar States. Cattle are being sold off there for nominal sums, and unusual numbers of Marwarees, in impoverished circumstances, are visiting us. I hope their visit will not be of a protracted nature, for we can ill spare any of our curry and rice for them just now, I do assure you.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

FURLOUGHS.—CIVIL AND MILITARY.—Lieutenant Nichol, Invalid Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there, under the Furlough Regulations of 1799; Captain Ker, Cadre H. M.'s 6th Regiment N.I., two years, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796; Major Niocheletts, 29th Regiment N.I., from October 4 to October 10, to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough; Lieutenant Hughes will proceed to England to rejoin his corps by the Indian troop ship leaving Bombay on the 12th of October, and will report himself to the brigade authorities, Bombay, in view to his services being made available for duty with invalids, &c., if required; Mr. Stewart, Acting First Assistant Collector of Kaira, is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days, under New Civil Service Absentee Rules, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe; Mr. Oliphant, Acting Collector of Poona, is allowed, under the new rules a furlough for fifteen months, from the 10th of October, and preparatory leave from the date of quitting his station; the furlough to Europe for six months granted to Captain Fenwick, by G. O. dated the 23rd of September last, is cancelled at that officer's request; Lieutenant McKae, Bombay Staff Corps, twenty months on m.c.

THE RAO OF CATCH.—We are informed that a dispute has arisen between his Highness the Rao of Catch and his Bhayats, who are large proprietors there, regarding their claim to administer the affairs of their own villages. The matter has come to such a pass that lately the Political Agent of Catch, Major Shortt, called upon his Highness to ratify certain conditions whereby power should be given to the owners of villages to try civil and criminal cases, within certain limits. His Highness was warned that in case he failed to comply with the requisition, the Government might take the charge of the administration of the affairs of Catch into its own hands. The Rao replied that he would not accede to such a request until he received a reply from the Secretary of State, to whom the whole matter, we believe, has been referred by the local Government.

MOVEMENTS OF SIR S. FITZGERALD.—The Governor's Kattywar tour is a suspended project at present. He left Poona for Mahableshwar on the 13th, but we are glad to find that he does not intend to prolong his sojourn on the Ghauts, and that he has formed the laudable resolve of seeing for himself the promising port of Carwar. Though he is not likely to tempt the perils of the jungles in surveying for a new route, on his return from the now lively port he will be in a better position to judge the proposals of others in favour of connecting Carwar with the broad plains and black soil of Dharwar. We have already stated that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, on his return from the Malabar Coast, will remain in Bombay until it is decided whether Mr. Disraeli's selection of a Viceroy will be endured by the new Parliament.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 17.

BOMBAY MARINE APPOINTMENTS.—The following officers were appointed to the vessels shown against their respective names from the 19th September, 1868:—Lieutenant Carpendale, late L.N., in command, Mr. Butler, 1st officer, *Lord Elphinstone*; Mr. Dawes, late L.N., in command, Mr. Tolpatt, 1st officer, Mr. Edwards, 2nd officer, *Earl Canning*; Mr. Campbell, in command, Mr. Eusa, 1st officer, *Sir John Lawrence*. The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—Mr. Monnet was appointed clerk of H.M.'s steamer *Earl Canning*, from the 19th September; Mr. Luscombe was appointed clerk of H.M.'s steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, from the 19th September; Mr. Bowen was appointed 3rd officer of H.M.'s steamer *Earl Canning*, from the 23rd September; Mr. Bean was appointed 1st officer of H.M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, from the 22nd September; Mr. Child, 1st officer of H.M.'s hulk *Semiramis*, was appointed to the temporary command of that vessel from the 13th September inclusive, vice Shapcott, deceased; Mr. Child, in temporary command of H.M.'s hulk *Semiramis*, was appointed store accountant of the vessel from the 13th September inclusive; Mr. Buckmaster was appointed 2nd officer of H.M.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, from the 19th September; Mr. Gee was appointed clerk of H.M.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, from the 19th September; Mr. Colyer was appointed 2nd officer of H.M.'s steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, from 25th September.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, British troops' branch:—Apothecary M. F. Lobo (No. 54), from 46th Foot to 82nd Foot; Hospital Apprentice T. R. McIlroy (No. 805) and Hospital Apprentice J. B. A. De Cruz (No. 806), from 46th Foot to 49th Foot; Assistant Apothecary C. F. Lewis (No. 87), from 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, to B Battery 18th Brigade R.A.; Acting Assistant Apothecary Hurrie Sinda Essoo (No. 250), to 14th Brigade R.A.; Acting Assistant Apothecary Swance Churumia (No. 350), to 95th Foot. The following transfers are cancelled:—Acting Assistant Apothecary L. D'Almeida (No. 233), to the 95th Foot; Apothecary J. H. Underwood (No. 48), to the 82nd Foot, as per G.O.C. No. 753 of 1868. With reference to G.O.C. No. 392, dated 17th June, 1868, para. 42, the undermentioned Hospital Apprentices having completed two years' service, and been favourably reported on, are directed to rejoin the 82nd Foot, so as to arrive there on or about the 31st October, in view to joining the Grant Medical College:—F. Wright (No. 183), J. Hutchins (No. 558), B. Macedo (No. 594), W. Jarman (No. 597), J. Easton (No. 623), J. Whelan (No. 634), G. Lester (No. 635), V. X. Lobo (No. 637), W. Coffee (No. 638), J. Webb (No. 639), H. Burbridge (No. 661), D. J. Frank (No. 663), J. Huntley (No. 664), P. C. Pais (No. 665), B. Hutchins (No. 667), W. Timmins (No. 668), E. Sherd (No. 670), R. Rozario (No. 671), R. Butler (No. 672), P. Roano (No. 677), E. Loane (No. 718), C. F. de Souza (No. 722).

AN INTERESTING PARSEE INSTITUTION.—An institution of considerable utility to the Parsee community was publicly opened on Tuesday in the presence of a large and influential gathering of the Parsees. Mr. Eduljee Framjee, a wealthy Parsee merchant, died about two years ago, and by his will directed his sons to erect a suitable building for the use of the Zoroastrian community on occasions of marriages, and similar other occasions, as great inconvenience was felt by the poorer classes of the community, and such a building had always been a great desideratum. This laudable intention of the deceased gentleman has been carried out by his four sons, at the cost of a lac and thirty-five thousand rupees. The building is erected at Girgaum in the form of a quadrangle, with a large compound in the centre. It is named *Abless Bung*, from the surname of the deceased. On occasions of marriage and other festivities the building will easily contain three thousand people. The ceremony of opening the institution was short, but imposing. A *Jasun* or religious cere-

mony was performed by about fifty Parsee priests, headed by the Dastoor or bishops. This was commenced at nine A.M. and lasted till half-past ten. A paper signed by the four sons of deceased was then read, by which the building was handed over in trust, and in which it was stated that Rs. 15,000 have been additionally invested in five per cent. Government securities, from the interest of which the expenses incidental to the building will be defrayed.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 17.

APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.—For a week past the heat has been most oppressive, and the absence of any breeze has rendered it more unbearable; and on Friday last cholera appeared in the Funniswady district, native town. This case occurred in a place the owner of which had been summoned for the filthy state in which it had been kept. When it was reported to Dr. Lumsdaine, acting Health Officer, that cholera had broken out in that waddy, he at once had the place whitewashed, the drains cleaned out, and the whole place plentifully besprinkled with disinfecting powder under his own superintendence. The disease, however, again appeared next day, when two persons were seized in the same district of the town; and since then six or seven cases have occurred daily. The Health Department have acted promptly in the matter, and cholera mixture and disinfecting powder has been supplied to the police at every chowkey. The police have also been supplied with small measures for gauging the doses, and have been instructed to apply a dose of the mixture to any one who may be seized, and then to report the case immediately to the registrar of his district. Dr. Lumsdaine has caused notice to be given by *buttakee*, or drum-beating, through all the districts of the town, that the mixture and powder can be had at the chowkeys whenever required. The disease is of the true Asiatic type, and some of the cases were of a very virulent character. Up to yesterday at three o'clock forty-seven persons had been attacked, and of these seventeen died. The disease has appeared in every district of the town except the Fort and Colaba, but so far as we have ascertained, no European has yet been seized. There is, we believe, no reason to suppose that the disease has been brought into Bombay from any place up-country; and we may hope that the very complete arrangements for having every case promptly attended to may have the effect of keeping the disease under.—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10. *Str. Rangoon*, Rennoldson, Suez; *str. China*, Stewart, Hong Kong; *str. Martaban*, Sharp, Bussorah; *str. Asia*, Irvin, Bepore.—11. *Str. Himalaya*, Lewis, Calcutta; *Rinaldo*, Burnaps, London.—14. *Str. Pungub*, Parker, Calcutta; *Sir John Lawrence*, Sinclair, London.—16. *Sumatra*, White, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *str. China*.—From SYDNEY.—Mr. Ryan and two children, Major Milford, Mr. Morrison. From MELBOURNE.—Major and Mrs. Elder and child, Mr. Fitzgerald. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Brooks. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. P. Nayell. From GALLE.—Mr. Rury, Mr. C. Layton. From HONG KONG.—Mr. T. Murray, Mr. H. Hull.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s *str. Rangoon*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. M. de Horne, Mr. A. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. V. C. Harrison, Mr. W. Hood, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. J. H. Collister, Mr. F. Fisher, Mr. G. E. Kittinger, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, Mr. Buh, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. H. Nacott, Miss K. Butler, Mrs. Dryser and two children, Capt. Hobday, Capt. McCormick, Mr. Begg, Mr. G. Glend, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. Krauss, Mr. J. B. Morgan, Mr. E. B. Thornhill, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. J. B. Shield, Major Davis, Major Shortt, Mr. Dick, Col. Salisbury, Mrs. Godlich, Mr. Fieberg, Mr. Tiltard. From SUEZ.—Col. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Grant. From GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Engstrom. From ADEN.—Mr. Pietsch, Mr. E. Hamedin and two friends, Mr. Hamed and friend.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s *str. Sumatra*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. E. M. George, Mr. A. King, Mr. W. King, Miss Menesse, Mr. D. B. Bain, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. H. C. Dunsterville. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mrs. Pomett, Capt. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. Byard, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Sir P. R. Murray, Mr. E. Byrne, Miss H. Smith, Mr. S. Tovey, Mr. E. Lord, Mr. T. Macnaghten, Mrs. A. Macnaghten, Mrs. Toosher and child, Capt. Hill, Mr. W. M. Tennant, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Davis, Mr. Brodie. From SUEZ.—Mr. W. Grant. From ADEN.—General Foster and Mr. Philip Lecor.

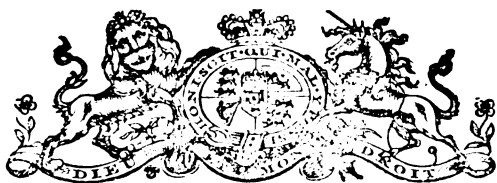
DEPARTURES.

Oct. 10. *Anerooa*, Western, Galle; *Garnet*, Briard, Liverpool; *str. Carnatic*, Calman, Aden and Suez.—12. *Wilberforce*, Badelmann, Batavia; *Damio*, Casey, Batavia; *Sigroff*, Nacoda, Calcutta; *Omar*, Pasha, Bullock, Calcutta, via Andaman; *Avon*, Owens, Rangoon; *str. Kurrachee*, Lang, Kurrachee; *H.M.'s str. Malabar*, Rich, Suez.—13. *Atlet*, Rahaman, Nacoda, Bushire; *str. Arabia*, Ballantine, Calcutta.—15. *St. Bernard*, McDermott, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s *str. Salsette*.—For MARSEILLES.—Col. C. Scott, R.E., Mrs. Laurie, Mr. C. D. Field, Lieut. Col. Ker, Mr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. Latham. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Laurie, Lieut. Melroe, Dr. Diver's child. For SUEZ.—Sir Chisholm, Col. P. S. Holmes, Capt. Holberton, Mr. P. Nebrick.

EXPORTS OF BULLION.—The latest exports of bullion, per the P. and O. Company's steamers, have been as follows:—From Southampton, per *Ripon*, Oct. 24.—Bombay: Gold, £20,000; silver, £6,700. Per *Ceylon*, Oct. 31: Gold, £30,855; silver, £20,000. From Marseilles, per *Massilia*, Oct. 25: Silver, £19,000. Per *Nyanza*, Nov. 1: Silver, £10,000. The exports from Southampton to Galle were, per *Ceylon*, gold, £50,263; to Madras, gold, £10,310; to Calcutta, silver, £25,080. From Marseilles to Calcutta, per *Massilia*: Gold, £1,480; silver, £37,540. The exports to Singapore, from Southampton, per *Massilia* were: Silver, £12,266 (shipped by H.M.'s Government); Hong Kong, silver, £36,797 (shipped by H.M.'s Government); Shanghai, silver, £3,980, and £4,000 from Marseilles.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BRANDRETH, E. L., comr. &c., Rawul Pindee (on furl.), is transf. to Delhi div. Oct. 5.

BURNEY, R. T., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Rawul Pindee.

CARBERRY, Mr., head master of the Gujrauwalla Zela school, having ret. to duty on Sept. 8, the unexpired portion of leave is cane.

COATES, G. H., to be a member of municipal committee of Ferozepore.

COTTON, W. G. L., asst. engr., Delhi div., Western Jumna Canal, is vested with magisterial powers. Sept. 29.

COWPER, Sir G. E. W., Bart., C.S., to be an addl. member of the Council of the Gov. gen. Sept. 30.

ELSMIE, G. R., asst. comr., Punjab, servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of Govt. of India in the home dept.; Sept. 21. To offic. as under sec. to Govt. of India, home dept., during deputation of Howell. Oct. 1. [30.]

EVANS, H. F., asst. mag. of Etawah, is transf. to Furruckabad dist. Sept.

FINN, E. P., extra asst. comr. of Lullitpore, N.W.P., is inv. with powers of a mag. Sept. 30.

FISHER, Capt. H. S. V., asst. comr. in Oude, entered, on April 18 last, on the 6 mos. leave on m.c. granted him May 21, and reported his return therefrom on July 29 last. The unexp. portion of leave cane.

FRASER, Capt. H., dist. superint. of police, Nimar, the 3 mos. priv. leave, dated July 22, is cane. at his own request.

GARSTIN, Capt., is transf. from Peshawur div., P.W. dept., to 1st div., Barce Doab Canal, is cane. Sept. 28.

HALL, Major, dep. comr. of Rawul Pindee, is transf. to offic. as dep. comr. of Jullundhur, dur. abs. of Elsmie. Oct. 3.

HASLETT, W., asst. dist. supt. of police at Sirsa, is transf. to Mooltan dist. Oct. 1. [Roorkee on Sept. 14.]

HODGES, E., is posted to the Cawnpore div., P.W., which he joined from HUTCHINSON, Lieut., asst. comr. in the Punjab; services re-transf. from Hoshiarpore to the Gurdaspore dist.

LINDSAY, Capt., asst. supt., 2nd class, Bangalore dist., to offic. as dep. supt., dur. Clarke's abs. Sept. 30.

LOUIS, W. L., to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Bareilly, dur. abs. of Graham on furlough. Dated Oct. 1.

MELVILLE, P. S., comr. and supt. of Delhi div., and offic. as comr. and supt. Rawul Pindee div., is permanently posted to latter div. Oct. 5.

MORRELL, Rev., junior chaplain, Bengal estab.; services placed at disposal of Govt., N.W. Provs. Oct. 2.

NAESMYTH, J., comr., Hissar div., having returned to duty on Sept. 19, unexpired portion of leave is cancelled. [Goald. Sept. 30.]

PARKER, G., to be asst. dist. supt. of police at Cawnpore, dur. leave of POWELL, B., judge of small cause court, and late dep. comr. of Lahore, is invested with powers of a mag. for a special purpose. Sept. 29.

RANDELL, Lieut. G., Madras staff corps, comdg. the company of N.I. in Viper Island (in the Andamans), and in charge of that station, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class within the settlement of Port Blair. Sept. 30.

STODDON, A. W., asst. comr., Punjab, has leave to proceed to Calcutta, to appear at the examination for high proficiency in Hindi, to be held in January, 1869.

STONE, S., asst. dist. supt. in Punjab police, to offic. as dist. supt. at Hoshiapore, v. Boddam, on leave. Sept. 30. Mr. Stone is transfd. to Hoshiapore dist. (temp.) Oct. 1.

TURNBULL, J., to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Jhelum, v. Jones, on special duty. Sept. 21. Is transfd. to Rawulpindi to offic. as dist. supt. at that station. Oct. 1.

VICE, G. W., asst. engr., pub. works dept., Punjab, is posted to special works div., Barce Doab Canal. Sept. 28.

WAKEFIELD, G. E., asst. comr. in the Punjab, will carry on the duties of dep. comr., Ferozepore, dur. abs. of Mr. Knox. Oct. 3.

WHALLEY, P., asst. mag., Furruckabad, to offic. as under secy. to the Govt., N.W.P., dur. deputation of Mr. Henvey, dated Sept. 30.

BENGAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Sept. 30.—The Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to sanc. the foll. acting proms. to the vacancies which now exist in the several grades of deputy comrs. in the non-regulation provs. in Bengal, viz. :—

To offic. in the 1st Grade.—Major Boddam.

To offic. in the 2nd Grade.—Capts. Money, Lewin, and Clarke; Lieut. col. E. A. Rowlett.

To offic. in the 3rd Grade.—Mr. Smith, Lieuts. Gregory and Phillips, and Mr. Edgar.

To offic. in the 4th Grade.—Lieut. Lillingston and Mr. Carnegie.

The above proms. will have effect from Sept. 1.

Mr. A. L. Clay to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, from the date on which he took charge of the Maunbloom dist.

Capt. W. H. J. Lance to offic. as a dep. comr. of 3rd grade, from Sept. 10, the date on which he took charge of the Cooch Behar dist.

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam is app. to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. comrs., with effect from Sept. 1.

MILITARY.

ARCHER, Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals C., M.D., is posted perm. to Agra Circle of medical superintendence.

ASHTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated 31st ult., app. Lieut. Ashton, 36th foot, to be asst. instr. of musketry, with effect from Sept. 1, in room of Maxwell, directed to join the depot of his regt.

CAMPBELL, Ens., 77th foot, to be lieut. without purch., v. Dyce, who is a probationer for the staff corps. Dated June 14.

CARNEGIE.—Presy. div. order, dated Sept. 7, confd., directing Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, doing duty 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as interp. to 2nd batt. 60th foot, in room of Lieut. C. E. Hallett, 1st N.I.

FITZGERALD.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29 last, app. Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 5th foot, to be asst. instr. of musketry.

HOGGE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 16, app. Cornet Hogge to be interp. 20th hussars, in room of Capt. R. G. Loch.

JUSTICE, Capt., 2nd in com. 6th inf., Hyderabad cant., to offic. in add. as adjt., v. Weldon. Dated Sept. 15.

MARSH.—Regtl. order, dated Aug. 8, directing Lieut. Marsh to resume the duties of qmr. 23rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, in room of Lieut. G. M. Abbott, app. to 19th Bengal cav.

MORRELL, Rev. B., M.A., junior chapl. on Bengal estab., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P.

PERREAU, Lieut. C. W. G., gen. list, inf., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to 21st N.I. for duty.

PHILLIPS.—Jhansie station order, dated April 17 last, confirmed, appg. Capt. Phillips, 8th N.I., to be station staff, in addition to his other duties, as a very special case, and temp. arrangement, v. Shepherd, on leave.

REAY, Major J., Bengal staff corps, recently returned from leave to Europe, is appl. to do gen. duty at Lucknow.

RYVES.—The services of Lieut. Ryves, Bengal staff corps, are placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from Sept. 10, the date on which the men of Lahore mule train were paid up and discharged. Sept. 29.

SMITH.—Regtl. order, dated July 27 last, confirmed, directing Capt. Smith, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer 4th N.I., v. Brereton, proceeded on leave. This cancels the G.O. of Aug. 8.

TOWNSEND.—Peshawur brigade order, dated Aug. 14, confirmed, appg. Lieut. Townsend, R.A., to temp. charge of Peshawur Magazine, during illness of Lieut. C. Cowie, comy. of ordnance.

TREGGAR.—Regtl. order, dated June 30 last, directing Lieut. Treggar to continue to offic. as wing officer 41st N.I., v. Chalmers, on m.c.

WILLIAMSON, Cornet H. S., 5th lancers, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt., 5th Bengal cav., on probation, v. Pichey, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Govt. Dated Sept. 21.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Sept. 30.—No. 916.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, are prom. to the rank of Lieut. col., from date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 593, of Sept. 26, 1863, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors J. Reid, J. Emerson, E. Thompson, and C. S. Fowle; Sept. 21, 1863.

No. 917.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 593, of Sept. 23, 1863, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (Brevet Major) H. H. Lyster, v.c.; Sept. 29, 1863.

No. 918.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt. from date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 593, of Sept. 26, 1863, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. G. Stewart; Sept. 20, 1868.

PROMOTIONS—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. col. J. Gordon, Bengal inf., to be colonel.

Major W. A. Dick, Bombay S.C., to be lieut. col.; Capt. (local major) G. R. Brown, royal (Bengal) art., to be major, in success. to Lieut. gen. C. Godby, c.b., Bengal inf., dec.; dated Dec. 9, 1867.

Major E. W. E. Walker, royal (Bengal) art., to be lieut. col.; Capt. (local major) E. Harrison, royal Bengal art., to be major, in success. to Lieut. gen. M. Tweedie, Madras inf., dec.; dated Dec. 15, 1867.

Major H. P. Bishop, royal (Bengal) art., to be lieut. col.; Capt. (local major) W. F. Cox, royal Bengal art., to be major, in success. to Lieut. gen. W. H. Marshall, Bengal inf., dec.; dated Jan. 30, 1868.

Lieut. col. W. R. Cunningham, Bengal inf., to be col., fr. Jan. 31, 1868.

Major F. J. Davies, late 58th Bengal N.I., to be lieut. col. from March 2, 1868. [7, 1868.]

Major J. C. Dickson, late 33rd Bengal N.I., to be lieut. col. from April Col. J. L. Vaughan, c.b., Bengal S.C., to be major from Sept. 21, 1868. The following officers have been promoted to the substantive rank of lieutenant colonel:—

Major G. Swiney, dated Jan. 30, 1868.

Major W. S. Row, from Feb. 23, 1868.

Major A. S. Allen, from Feb. 23, 1861.

Major W. R. E. Alexander, from March 2, 1868.

Major A. H. Paterson, from March 3, 1868.

Major J. I. Gibbs, from April 24, 1868.

Capt. R. S. Moseley, from Feb. 17, 1868.

Capt. A. W. Montagu, from Feb. 20, 1868.

Capt. A. Callander, from Feb. 20, 1868.

Capt. A. I. Shuldham, from Feb. 25, 1868.

Capt. (brev. major) A. H. Bamfield, from March 20, 1868.

To be Captains.

Lieut. H. G. Saunders, from Oct. 20, 1867.

Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, from Feb. 8, 1868.

Lieut. C. L. B. Constable, from March 4, 1868.

Lieut. H. P. P. Nash, from March 4, 1868.

Lieut. C. E. Bates, from April 20, 1868.

Major (brev. lieut. col.) W. C. Green, from late 60th N.I., to be lieut. col., from Dec. 9, 1867, v. Abbott, prom-

Lieut. col. J. Ward will rank from Oct. 25, 1867.

Lieut. T. Pearson, late 66th N.I., to be capt., from March 12, v. Buxton, killed in action.

Lieut. E. G. G. Hastings to be capt., from Dec. 7, 1867, v. Boileau (20th hussars), retired.

Surg. J. C. Bow, M.D., to be surg. maj. from April 20, 1868.

Asst. surg. F. Powell, M.B., to be surg. from Feb. 20, 1868.

Asst. surg. J. Ince, M.D., to be surg. from Feb. 20, 1868.

Asst. surg. F. J. Pettingal, to be surg., Feb. 20, 1868.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 2.—No. 251.—H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department, with effect from Sept. 1 :—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Major A. Francis, M.S.C., Central India.

Mr. W. B. Macrome, British Burmah.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. W. D. Brockman, Oude.

Mr. J. P. Doyle, British Burmah.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Central Provinces.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. E. De Gronsillors, Central Provinces.

Lieut. A. F. Fraser, R.E., Central India.

Capt. W. H. Mackesy, S.C., Oude.

Mr. J. H. McRae, Rajpootana.

Capt. H. Y. Murray, E.C., Rajpootana.

Lieut. G. H. L. Pole, R.E., Mysore.

Lieut. W. P. Tomkins, R.E., British Burmah.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. G. C. Cooke, Rajpootana.

Mr. W. H. Dunn, British Burmah.

Lieut. G. R. Gibbs, S.C., Central India.

Mr. E. L. Gilbert, Central India.

Mr. W. Scott, Central Provinces.

Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Central Provinces.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Central India.

Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Central Provinces.

Mr. E. T. Gwyther, Central Provinces.

From Engineer Apprentice to 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. H. Bull, Oudh.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Sub-Engineer.

Mr. J. McKeckine, Central India.

Mr. G. Walker, Central Provinces.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub-Engineer.

Mr. D. Venkataratnum, Central Provinces.

From 1st Grade Supervisor to 3rd Grade Sub-Engineer.

Conductor A. Connel, Central India.

Mr. C. F. Lindsay, British Burmah.

Mr. J. Page, Rajpootana.

Serg. G. Wilkinson, Central Provinces.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Supervisor.

Serg. P. Barrow, Central Provinces.

Serg. J. FitzGibbon, Coarg.

Serg. A. Scott, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. H. White, British Burmah.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Overseer.

Mr. E. Le Maistre, British Burmah.

Mr. J. Phillips, British Burmah.

Account Establishment.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Accountant.

Mr. R. T. Albert, Mysore.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Accountant.

Mr. S. G. Wood, Central Provinces.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ACTING ALLOWANCE.

Simla, Sept. 29.—No. 2,703.—Read: A letter from the deputy accountant general, North-Western Provinces, No. 3,299, dated Aug. 12, 1868, inquiring whether Mr. Handford, director of public instruction in the North-Western Provinces, should, during absence on privilege leave, pay the actual allowance of his substitute.

Resolution: In supersession of all existing rules, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to allow uncovenanted officers absent on privilege leave to draw their full pay during such absence, the acting allowances due to their substitutes being paid out of the general revenues.

Ordered: That the foregoing resolution be sent to the several departments, Governments, and provincial accountants general, and to the comptroller general of accounts, with an intimation to the accountant general, North-Western Provinces, that this resolution will govern the case of Mr. Handford submitted by him.

GRANTS FOR RECRUITS.

No. 930.—In supersession of G.G.O., No. 1,087, dated Dec. 21, 1866,

which is hereby cancelled, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the War-office circular, clause 47, of 1868, dated March 24 last, increasing the grant to adjutants of British regiments, corps, and depot battalions, for each recruit enlisted at regimental head quarters, from 3s. to 5s., to be applicable to India.

2. The allowance of 5s., or the equivalent, 2 rupees and 8 annas, will accordingly be passed, but on occasions of first enlistment only.

3. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

STAFF OR EMPLOYED ALLOWANCE.

Oct. 2.—No. 931.—In continuance of G.G.O. No. 550, dated June 5, H.E. the G.G. in Council is pleased to notify that the staff or employed allowance of Rs.30 per mensem, sanctioned in par. 21 of that G.O. to the senior med. warrant grades under certain circumstances therein specified, shall be admissible likewise to senior members of those grades when attached to, or in charge of, a garrison hospital, dispensary, arsenal, or any large milly., survey, and other establisht. to which a separate dispensary for medicines is authorised.

2. It is distinctly understood that this allowance is not admissible to other than seniors of the medical warrant grades.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

No. 932.—The managers of the Bengal med. retiring fund having formally made over to the Govt. of India the assets, records, and other property, liabilities, and management of the fund in terms of the Act of Parliament, 29 Vict., Cap. 18, with effect from March 1, it is hereby notified for general information that the Right hon. the G.G. in Council has been pleased, on the part of the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India, to accept the transfer in terms of the aforesaid Act, and with effect from date above specified.

ODDH COMMISSION.

No. 1,677.—H.E. the Viceroy and G.G. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Oudh Commission, as a tempy. measure, or until further orders, consequent on the appt. of Mr. St. George Tucker, to offic. as judicial commissioner :—

Capt. E. Thompson, dep. comnr. of Seetapore, to offic. as comnr. of the Seetapore div.

Lieut. W. Hamilton, asst. comnr. of Seetapore, to offic. as dep. comnr. of that dist.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BIRD, C. A., asst. to coll. and mag. of dist. of Tanjore, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class.

CLOGSTOUN, H. F., asst. to coll. and mag. of dist. of Bellary, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of sub. mags. of 1st and 2nd class stationed within his div. [dist. Oct. 6.]

CUMMING, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr. of 4th grade, is posted to Malabar DANIEL, J. R., acting civil and sess. judge of Madura, assumed charge of the court from the principal sudder ameen on Sept. 29.

IRVINE, G. D., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, during employment of Mr. Woodroffe on other duty. Mr. Irvine is also invested with powers of a mag., and directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. Oct. 6.

LEGGATT, W. B., exec. engr. of 4th grade, to be exec. engr. of 3rd grade, P.W. dept., v. Darrah, to Europe. Oct. 6.

LIARDET, Capt., staff corps, to be a probationary asst. supt. in the revenue survey dept. Oct. 6.

MCCARTHY, S. T., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Cuddapah, during employment of Mr. Horsley on other duty. Oct. 6.

PENNYCUICK, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr. of 4th grade, to be exec. engr. of 3rd grade, v. Conningham, on leave to Europe. Oct. 6.

PORTER, Lieut. and Asst. Comsy. W., asst. engr. of 2nd grade, P.W. dept., to be asst. engr. of 1st grade, v. Edgcome. Oct. 6.

ROBERTS, P. L., to act as judge of the court of small causes at Tellicherry, during employment of Hannyngton on other duty. Oct. 6.

SHEPHERD, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr. of 2nd grade, to be asst. engr. of 1st grade, v. Norfor, prom. Oct. 6.

THOMAS, E. C. G., civil and sess. judge of Calicut, delivered over charge of the court to the court sheristadar on Sept. 28.

THOMPSON, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr. of 4th grade, to be exec. engr. of 3rd grade, v. Vibart, to Europe. Oct. 6. [supt. Oct. 7.]

TOMLINSON, J. J., 2nd asst. supt. in the revenue survey, to be 1st asst. WHITESIDE, W. S., acting civil and sess. judge of Tanjore, assumed charge of the court from Mr. E. W. Bird on Sept. 28.

WOODROFFE, F. H., to act as judge of the court of small causes at Cuddalore, during employment of Webster on other duty. This cancels the appt. of T. K. Iyer, notified in Gazette of Sept. 1.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CURTIS, T. B., educational inspector N.D., resu. ch. of his office on Sept. 29, from leave granted to him Aug. 31. [Kemble.]

DANIEL, N. M. W., to act as judge and sess. judge of Surat dur. abs. of DRAFER, W. M.A., to be educational insp. C.D., for such time as the office of director of public instr. may be held by Maj. Waddington. Oct. 13.

HARRISON, Capt. C., to act as asst. polit. superint. Upper Scinde frontier, with effect from Nov. 16 last.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. J. B., asst. superint. rev. survey and assesst., Southern Mahratta country, is all. priv. leave of abs. for 3 mos., from Oct. 15.

ITTLE, E. H., to be 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, continuing to act as 1st asst. coll. of Sattara. Oct. 13.
 AGENT, J., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kaira, and is inv. with powers of a mag. in the Kaira dist. Oct. 12. [Oct. 12.]
 LICE, Lieut., R.A., to be supernum. asst. superint. in Berar rev. survey.
 AYRE, Lieut. col., political supt. and comdt., Upper Sind frontier, is appd. to be the mag. of the Upper Sind frontier dist. Oct. 14.
 LILE, J. B., to be director of public instruction in the Bombay Pres.
 ANADE, M. G., M.A., LL.B., has been appd. asst. professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College.
 STARKY, E. D., acting 3rd asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, was allowed furl. from Aug. 20 to Sept. 17 last. [of West. Oct. 13.]
 SPENS, A. L., to act as judge and sess. judge of Canara during the abs. of ATT, A. C., is appd. to act as asst. agent for sirdars in Deccan. Oct. 13.
 WADINGTON, Major, to be director of public instruction, pending the arrival of Mr. J. B. Peile, his appt. to have retrospective effect from date of his taking charge.
 WEST, R., to act as judicial comr. in Sind and judge of the sudder court in that province, during abs. of Mr. M. Melvill.

MILITARY.

ASHFIELD, Ensign, H.M.'s 95th regt., is appd. to charge of treasure chest, Mhow, without withdrawal from regtl. duty. Oct. 10.
 HUGHES.—So much of G.O. No. 838 of Sept. 25 as relates to Lieut. Hughes, 1st batt. 4th foot, is cancelled.
 JAMES, Lieut., staff corps, is transf. from qrmr. 6th regt. N.I., to qrmr. 2nd gr. regt. N.I. Oct. 10.
 MIGNON.—The undermen. officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, Oct. 3.—Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, staff corps.

MEDICAL.

COLLUM, Surg. major, assay master of the Bombay mint, is allowed priv. leave of absence for 1 month and 21 days. Oct. 9. [div.]
 CROKER, Asst. surg. J. R., from Poona to Kurrachee, for gen. duty in Sind COLLINS.—The undermen. officer is granted 6 mo. furl. to England, under rule 9 of the regulations of 1868:—Staff vet. surg. J. Collins, inspecting vet. surg. [med. charge of 82nd foot.]
 O'BARNETT, Staff surg., from the med. charge of the Kurrachee depot, to O'BRIEN, Asst. surg., E. brig. R.H.A., is appd. to do duty with the invalids and time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark at Bombay Nov. 16.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

PASSES FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

No. 646.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 690, Dec. 17, 1866, it has been ruled by the Government of India that, "when an officer is ordered on temporary duty from one station to another, and permanently retained at his destination in the interests of the service, or permanently posted to any other station, he is as much entitled to a pass to enable his family to join him as he could have been for them to accompany him if he had been originally ordered on permanent duty."

"But should the transfer of an officer be made for his own convenience, or at his own request, he would, of course, have no claim to a passage for his family."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE—At Dacca, Oct. 2, wife of A. Abercrombie, son.
 ALEXANDER—At Rampore Beaulah, Oct. 9, wife of F. Alexander, B.C.S., daughter. [son.]
 BARTON—At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, wife of Rev. J. Barton, C.M.S.
 BEATTY—At Madras, Sept. 27, wife of Capt. Beatty, R.E., daughter.
 BRUCE—At Calcutta, Sept. 19, wife of W. D. Bruce, C.E., D.P.W., daughter.
 CADDY—At Budaon, Rohilcund, Oct. 5, wife of A. E. Caddy, Educational Department N.W.P., daughter. [cav., daughter.]
 COWPER—At Calcutta, Garden Reach, Oct. 10, wife of H. Cowper, Bengal Cox—At Mercara, Oct. 2, wife of Lieut. R. E. Cox, 15th regt. M.N.I., daughter. [daughter.]
 DEACON—At Sylhet, Sept. 30, wife of R. Deacon, civil asst. surg.,
 DE'LOUGHERDE—At Saharunpore, Sept. 27, wife of E. De'Longuerede, sub-agent, Delhi rail. cont., daughter. [Chittagong, son.]
 DUNCAN—At Chittagong, Sept. 18, wife of D. J. Duncan, civil surg.,
 ECCLES—At Malabar Hill, Oct. 10, wife of Wm. S. Eccles, son.
 GODDARD—At Bangalore, Oct. 5, wife of Capt. Goddard, R.E., son.
 GUNNING—At Thayemyo, British Burmah, Sept. 11, wife of Capt. J. C. Gunning, S.C., son. [son.]
 HUBBARD—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 4, wife of Rev. E. J. Hubbard, chaplain,
 HUMPIDGE—At 5, Park-street, Calcutta, Oct. 8, wife of J. Humpidge, daughter.
 HYDE—At Palaveram, Oct. 5, wife of Asst. surg. H. Hyde, N.I. depot,
 JACKSON—At Alipore, Oct. 9, Mrs. E. Jackson, son.
 LANE—At Mussorie, Oct. 6, wife of Capt. C. S. Lane, Bengal S.C., son.
 LEWIS—At Calcutta, Oct. 6, Mrs. J. Lewis, son.
 McLAUGHLIN—At Calcutta, Oct. 2, wife of F. McLaughlin, C.S., son.
 MACMILLAN—At Madras, Oct. 4, wife of Rev. J. Macmillan, son.
 McDONALD—At Bombay, Oct. 11, wife of J. McDonald, head master Scottish High School, son.
 McMULLIN—At Madras, Oct. 5, wife of Capt. J. McMullin, M.S.C., son.
 MARRIOTT—At Barrackpore, Oct. 3, wife of Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, S.A.C. Gen., daughter. [Bhawulpoor, daughter.]
 MINCHIN—At Simla, Oct. 3, wife of Major C. C. Minchin, political agent,
 MONTGOMERY—At Neemuch, Oct. 6, wife of Brig. gen. Montgomery, daughter.

MORANT—At Bolgaum, Oct. 4, wife of Lieut. Morant, R.E., daughter.
 MOULTRIE—At Mirzapore, Sept. 23, wife of G. W. Moultrie, son.
 POWELL—At Madras, Oct. 1, wife of C. Powell, daughter.
 PRESTAGE—At Barrackpore, Oct. 4, wife of F. Prestage, daughter.
 PURDON—At Berhampore, Oct. 3, wife of J. W. Purdon, M.B., staff a st. surg., daughter. [S.C., twin daughter.]
 RYND—At Abbottabad, Huzara, Oct. 1, wife of Capt. P. C. Rynd, Bengal
 ROBINSON—At Calcutta, Sept. 27, wife of C. E. Robinson, son.
 SALMON—At Simla, Oct. 2, wife of J. R. Salmon, son. [s]
 SANDERS—At Almora, Oct. 6, wife of Lieut. col. Sanders, 3rd Goorkhas,
 TROTMAN—At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of W. C. Trotman, solicitor, son.
 VINES—At Agra, Oct. 7, wife of Rev. C. E. Vines, son. [on.]
 WEST—At Kidderpore, Oct. 5, wife of W. O. West, Bengal Pilot Service,
 WRIGHT—At Dalhousie, Oct. 6, wife of J. W. Wright, exec. engr., Madhapore, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEATTY—DICKENS.—At Murree, Oct. 8, R. Longfield Beatty, 88th Con-naught Rangers, to Ellen Marie, daughter of the late Theodore Dickens.
 HUNTER—MOYLE.—At Poona, Oct. 10, F. Mercer Hunter, lieut. and adj. 24th regt. N.I., to Agnes Maria, daughter of Lieut. col. C. A. Moyle, Bombay S.C.
 MOORE—BACON.—At Kurrachee, Oct. 6, John G. Moore, C.S., Asst. Comr. in Scinde, to Frances Harriett, daughter of Lieut. col. Bacon, Asst. adj. gen., S.D.A.
 NAYLOR—HEXTON.—At Rutnagherry, Oct. 7, J. A. Naylor, of H.M.'s Bombay C.S., to Eleanor, daughter of Charles Hexton, Asst. Supt., Tanuah and Rutnagherry Revenue Survey.
 STEVENS—JEREMIE.—At Arrah, Oct. 1, John F. Stevens, Bengal C.S., to Frances Louisa, daughter of the late Maj. W. H. Jeremie, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

BRUNTON—At Oochin, Oct. 2, wife of G. Brunton, C.E.
 DE'LOUGHERDE—At Saharunpore, Oct. 6, Elizabeth, wife of E. De'Longuerede, aged 19 years. [Ellis, B.M.S., aged 2 years.]
 ELLIS—At Jessore, Bengal, Oct. 3, Helen Agnes, daughter of Rev. R. J. MARINDIN—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 1, Mary Isabel, daughter of H. C. Marindin, aged 17 months.
 MORLEY—At Madras, Sept. 24, Richard A. Morley, aged 18.
 NIXON—At Kangra, Sept. 26, Levlin A., son of Robert J. A. Nixon, aged 2 years 9 months. [Bombay C.S.]
 OLIPHANT—At Poona, Sept. 28, Margaret E., wife of James E. Oliphant,
 PORTEOUS—At Palamcottah, Sept. 29, H. Edward, son of C. A. Porteous, M.S.C., aged 1 year and 8 months.
 TURNBULL—At Egmore, Madras, Oct. 5, Mrs. H. Turnbull, aged 81.

Official Papers.

REVISED RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

Sept. 18.—The following Revised Rules for the Examination of Junior Officers employed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal are published for general information:—

1. Half-yearly examinations shall be held, generally in the months of April and October of each year.
2. The examinations shall be held in the Regulation Provinces, at the stations which are the head quarters of the several divisional commissioners, and also at every other station where there is a zillah judge.
3. In the Non-Regulation Provinces the examinations shall be held at the following stations, and at any other stations where the commissioners may, in communication with the Central Examination Committee, think it necessary to hold committees for examination:—
 In Assam, at Gowhaty, for the officers in the districts of Kamroop and the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills; at Tezpor, for the officers in Durrung, Nowgong, and the Naga Hills; and at Debrooghur, for the officers in Luckimpore and Sebsaugor.
 In Chota Nagpore, at Ranchee.
 In Cooch Behar, at Darjeeling or Julpigoree.
4. The officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall be examined at Bhaugulpore, those in the Chittagong Hill Tracts at Chittagong, and those in Cachar at Sylhet.
5. The Central Examination Committee are authorised to sanction, on sufficient cause being shown, the appearance of an officer for examination at a station other than that at which he is required to present himself under ordinary circumstances.
6. All assistant magistrates, assistant, extra assistant, and sub-assistant commissioners, deputy magistrates and deputy collectors, police officers, and others to whom these rules may be made applicable, who may have been more than six months at their stations, shall be subjected to half-yearly examinations, and required to pass according to the first or lower standard of qualification as hereafter described. And all officers shall present themselves for examination by the test for the second or higher standard at each half-yearly examination after they have passed by the lower standard. An officer must pass completely by the lower standard in every subject of examination before he will be allowed to present himself for examination by the second standard in any subject.
7. These half-yearly examinations shall be conducted by local committees at the several stations, under the instructions of the Central Committee of Departmental Examinations, with whom they will correspond on all matters relating to these examinations.
8. The local committee at each station, which is the head quarters of a commissioner, shall consist of the commissioner, the collector (or deputy commissioner), and a native civil officer to be selected by the commissioner. In the absence of the commissioner, or collector, the judge (or judicial

commissioner) shall take his place on the committee. At the other stations the committee shall consist of the judge, the collector, and any native officer to be selected by the judge. At the stations in the Non-Regulation Provinces, which are not the head quarters of the commissioner, and at which there is no judicial commissioner, the deputy commissioner shall form a committee with one or two other officers to be selected by him in communication, if necessary, with the commissioner of the division.

9. The central committee shall, on every occasion, subject to the sanction of Government, fix the days for the half-yearly examinations, which shall be the same for every district. It shall be the duty of the central committee to prepare beforehand, for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the examinees, to forward a sufficient number of copies of each of such sets to the president of each local committee in a sealed packet, which shall not be opened until the moment of examination, to determine the order in which the examinations in each paper and subject shall be held, and to arrange all other details for the conduct of the examinations. The central committee, from time to time, shall lay down such rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the local committees, in order to insure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several officers examined may reach.

10. The local committees shall superintend the written examinations of the examinees only so far as may be necessary to ensure the conduct of them with proper strictness. They shall not examine the written answers, but shall forward them to the central committee, with a report, which shall be furnished by the district officer and commissioner under whom the examinee has been employed, as to his official character, qualifications, and the work done by him during the preceding six months, as well as a paper of marks which they shall assign to candidates for conversation and reading, in which branches their decision shall be final. The central committee, after taking all the reports into consideration, and perusing all the examination papers, shall report to Government the names of such officers as, in their opinion, have come up to the requirements according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing especially, in the order of their merit, those who may have passed with distinction. They shall also report the names of those who, in their opinion, have succeeded in passing in one or more of the subjects, as well as of those who have failed altogether.

11. The principal object of the first or lower standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the examinee in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose lithographed copies of at least two documents, written in different running hands, shall be forwarded by the central committee to each local committee; and the examinees shall be required, within a limited time, to be fixed by the central committee, to transcribe the papers set into Roman character, and also to give an intelligible written translation thereof in English. The local committees shall forward these transcripts and translations for the final decision of the central committee as to the number of marks to be awarded. An English judgment, or other official paper, to be furnished by the central committee, must be translated by the examinee into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. The examinee must also dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the central committee, whereof the translation shall be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives, in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them, both in common conversation and in the usual course of office business. An examinee must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify himself according to the first standard.

12. A native officer will not be subjected to examination in any of the tests in his own vernacular. This rule applies to the examinations for both standards.

13. The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the examinee's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of the laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know, in order to exercise properly the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, and to perform ordinary revenue duties. For this purpose a set of revenue and a set of judicial questions shall be furnished by the central committee. It is particularly necessary that these questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence, and to show rather the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than of a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again.

14. The second or higher standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the vernacular portion of it the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers; the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the examinee should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

15. In the examination by the higher standard it shall be necessary for the examinee to pass in both the required vernacular languages—ordinarily Bengalee and Urdu. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a magistrate and collector.

A list of the laws and rules of procedure, which should be studied by those preparing for the first and second standards of examination, is given in the Appendix to these Rules.

16. Officers who pass in one or more of the three subjects specified below, by either of the standards of examination, shall not be required again to pass in those subjects, but shall be liable to pass by the same standard in the subjects in which they have failed:—1. Law; 2. Vernacular of the district; 3. The second vernacular.

17. All officers employed in the districts of Bengal Proper are required to pass according to the first standard in the language of the district in which they are employed, and according to the second standard in both the Bengalee and Urdu languages.

18. An officer of the judicial service who has passed according to the first standard of examination, and who has been six months at a station, shall usually be vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, described in Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861). Assistant magistrates and assistant commissioners will also then be vested with the powers of a deputy collector. And an officer who has passed according to the second standard shall be eligible to be vested with the powers of a magistrate, but not until he shall have been at least one year exercising the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class.

19. Assistant magistrates and assistant commissioners shall on first appointment draw only Rs. 400 a-month. On passing the lower standard of examination they shall be allowed an increase of Rs. 50 a-month, and on being vested with full powers, provided they have passed fully by the higher standard a second increase of Rs. 50.

20. An officer of the judicial service who has passed in law and in the language of his district according to the second standard, shall also be vested with the powers of a magistrate, subject to the condition of his having exercised the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class for one year, but he shall not be entitled to any promotion or increase of pay until he has passed fully by the second standard. He shall exercise the powers of a magistrate so long only as he is employed in a district where the language in which he has passed is the vernacular.

21. All appointments to the subordinate executive service shall, as a general rule, be made on probation, that is, the confirmation of officers appointed to that service shall depend on their passing the first standard of examination under the above rules, or under any other rules which may hereafter be passed by the Government.

22. Every officer examined under these rules shall draw travelling allowance at the rate of eight annas a mile by road, or three annas a mile by rail, to and from his station for attending each of the first three examinations by the lower standard, which are held after the expiration of six months from the date of his joining the service. He shall draw travelling allowance at the same rate for attending each of the three examinations for the second standard, which are held after he has passed by the lower standard. In no case shall an officer draw travelling allowance for attending more than three examinations by each standard.

SPECIAL RULES.

1. Officers in Orissa may pass according to either standard, either in Bengalee or in the cognate Orya language, at their option.

2. It shall be optional with the officers in Assam to pass by the first standard either in Bengalee, which is the language of the Courts and of business, or in Assamese, the language of the people. By the second standard they must pass both in Assamese and Bengalee. They shall not be required to pass in Urdu at all either by the first or second standard of these departmental examinations.

3. Military officers in civil employ under this Government, who would ordinarily be subject to examination in Urdu, shall not be required to pass in that language by either the first or the second standard of the departmental examinations, if they have previously passed by the higher standard, according to the tests for the examination of military officers in that language, laid down in the G.G.O. No. 734, dated Sept. 9, 1861, and G.G.O. No. 294, dated March 24, 1866.

4. Subject to the condition of having exercised the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class for a year, officers in Assam may be vested with the powers of a magistrate on passing by the higher standard in law and in one vernacular language, either Assamese or Bengalee. On being so vested assistant commissioners shall draw a salary of Rs. 500, and shall be eligible for promotion to the second grade of assistant commissioners, on the understanding that they shall be liable to be reduced again to the third grade, if they fail to pass in the remaining language at the first examination, which is held after the expiration of one year from the date of their promotion to the second grade.

5. For police officers the examination for the lower standard shall consist of the language of the district in which they are employed, and of a paper of questions on the Police Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure, so far as it relates to the police and the prosecution of offences, and the Salt and Opium Laws. The examination for the higher standard shall be in both the Bengalee and Urdu languages, and in the judicial paper in which assistant magistrates are required to pass by the lower standard of qualification.

6. The assistants attached to the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies shall be examined in the Opium Laws and Urdu, but they may pass separately in these branches. They shall, as a general rule, be examined before the local committee at Patna. The assistants of the Behar agency will be examined at both the half-yearly examinations in April and October. The assistants attached to the Benares agency shall be examined only once in the year, namely, in April, or in any subsequent month when, in the opinion of the agent, they can be spared for the purpose. Such of the Benares assistants as may wish to be examined in October, and can be spared, may attend the examination committee held in that month at Patna.

Home.

THE NEW KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.—The Earl of Mayo, the new Governor-General of India, has been created an extra Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. The usual number of knights was filled some weeks ago by the appointment of the Marquis of Waterford and the Earl of Erne to the stalls vacant by the deaths of the Marquis of Downshire and Lord Farnham.

FAREWELL BREAKFAST TO LORD MAYO.—Last Friday morning Sir Stafford Northcote gave a farewell banquet to the Earl of Mayo at the India Office. Amongst the company who had been invited to meet the new Governor-General were Lord Napier of Magdala, Mr. E. Ashworth, Sir E. Ryan, Sir H. Durand, Sir James Weir Hogg, Sir F. Halliday, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Henry Rawlinson.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £171,100, and to Madras £28,900. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10½d. as before. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 72 per cent. The result shows a further increase in the demand for remittance.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.—The following gentlemen have recently been selected from among 250 candidates for temporary service in the Public Works Department in India in the undermentioned grades:—Executive Engineers, Fourth Grade.—Messrs. C. C. Adley, W. J. B. Clerke, T. P. S. Crosthwait, W. J. W. Heath, W. Henderson, G. F. J. Hood, G. H. Howe, H. M. Mathews, R. Reynolds, and T. T. Ryan. Assistant Engineers, First Grade.—Messrs. J. P. Bell, J. A. Coghlan, H. W. Clift, C. H. Crudace, R. Foley, A. D. Fox, C. E. Gael, H. S. Hallett, R. M. Henderson, E. J. Jones, G. N. R. Lambert, J. C. Ledger, G. W. Macgeorge, T. B. Morris, J. Ramsay, S. A. Reade, H. S. Ridings, H. T. Tanner, W. B. Taylor, R. Winder. Assistant Engineers, Second Grade.—Messrs. C. C. F. Barnards, J. W. Brassington, E. Bullock, P. B. Cunningham, R. H. Denny, R. Fogerty, A. B. George, W. C. Hosking, J. E. Hilton, R. B. Joyner, T. W. Miles, R. D. Morgan, E. E. Oliver, W. C. Owen, P. Reynolds, W. P. Richardson, H. Rigge, F. Robertson, C. B. Target, A. Valentine.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—On Monday the commissioners appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay commenced their sittings at the India-office. Sir Charles Jackson acted as chief commissioner, and the other commissioners were Major M'Leod Innes and Mr. M. Melville. The failure of the bank created much interest when it occurred, and the object of the commission was to inquire into the causes which led to its failure. The commissioners had taken evidence in India, and in the late session an Act of Parliament was obtained for them to act in the United Kingdom, and they now began their investigation into the circumstances which led to the failure. Mr. Newmarch, barrister, formerly of the Calcutta bar, appeared for a body of English shareholders, and applied to cross-examine the witnesses. The chief commissioner said the application would be considered. Mr. Birch, who held an official appointment at the bank, was called, and had not concluded his evidence when the court rose.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held on Friday last, at the London Tavern; Mr. James Walker in the chair. The Chairman congratulated the meeting on the favourable nature of the report. The net receipts showed an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over those of the corresponding half of last year, the increase extending over all parts of the line. The company had carried 14,000,000 passengers without having killed or injured any of them. The south-west line exhibited a steady progress, and the working expenses had been reduced to 43 per cent., notwithstanding the difficulties of the gradients. The north-west line was in a satisfactory position, and on that part of the system the working expenses were only 24½ per cent. Taking the whole system together, they had arrived at a revenue of 4½ per cent. The average cost of construction was £12,000 a mile, and considering the solid character of the line, that was a very favourable result. As yet the traffic had only reached £17 per mile per week. He saw no reason why it should stop there.

India Office.

Nov. 7, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. Lamb, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major H. P. Hawkes, Staff Corps; Capt. J. D. Campbell, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Douglas, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. B. Hennell, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. C. Singleton, Inf.; Major G. Nicholletts, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. K. Hawkins, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals J. C. Brown, c.b., Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. J. Carroll, R.E., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. N. D. McCallum, Inf., 4 mo.; Col. G. Sturrock, Inf., 3 mo.; Major W. C. P. Haines, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. A. F. Wilkinson, Inf., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. C. Thomson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. N. Young, Staff Corps; Major J. S. Ogilvie, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major J. H. Warden, Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. T. Nepean, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major L. D. A. Dunsterville, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BIRD—The wife of F. V. Godfrey Bird, Esq., R.M.L.I., of a son, at 7, Newton-terrace, Rochester, Nov. 3.

HALLETT—The wife of Capt. W. S. Hallett, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at the Promontory, Ryde, Nov. 5.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—BAYLY.—William S. Bailey, Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Florence, daughter of the Rev. Edmund G. Bayly, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Bedford, Nov. 3.

McEVEN—CLUBLEY.—J. P. McEuen, Lieut. R.N., to Johanna, daughter of the late Major J. K. Clubley, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, at St. Mark's, Notting-hill, Oct. 31.

MARTIN—KIRKPATRICK.—George E. Martin, Lieut. Madras Staff Corps, to Charlotte B., daughter of the late Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, Bart., at St. James's, Hatcham, Nov. 2.

NICHOLLS—GAISFORD.—Frederick P. Nicholls, Esq., to Jessie M., daughter of John Gaisford, Esq., of Poonah, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Nov. 3.

ROWETT—SKENTLEBERRY.—John Q. Rowett, Esq., Rangoon, to Caroline, daughter of A. Skentleberry, Esq., of West Looe, Cornwall, at the Parish Church of Talland, Oct. 17.

DEATHS.

BIRD—Edward G. Bird, Esq., son of the late Dr. James Bird, Physician-general, of Bombay, at Durrant's Hotel, 1, George-street, Portman-square, aged 21, Oct. 30.

BROWNE—Caroline M., daughter of George Browne, Esq., late of Upper Norwood, and formerly of the East India House, at 48, London-road, West Croydon, Oct. 30.

COTTON—Georgina, wife of H. P. Cotton, Esq., of Quex Park, Isle of Thanet, at Kelstone, near Southampton, aged 59, Nov. 4.

EASTHOPE—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir John Easthope, Bart., at Kangenny, Brecknockshire, aged 57, Oct. 31.

FRERE—Hatley Frere, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and late one of her Majesty's Judges of the High Court of Judicature of Madras, at 28, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, aged 57, Nov. 3.

MAGNIAC—Anne, the wife of Lane Magniac, late Captain 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, at 70, Pembroke-road, Oct. 28.

RAMSAY—Major general John S. Ramsay, late Bombay Army, at Castle-hill, Painswick, Gloucestershire, Oct. 30.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. Fort George, Bombay; Coldstream, Cocanada; Jane Ann, Colombo; Copenhagen, Mauritius; Robert Morrison, Bombay; Hampton Court, Akyab; City of Benares, Calcutta; City of Dublin, Calcutta; Chervell, Bombay;—5. Vectis, Kurrachee; Jane Davis, Rangoon; City of Edinburgh, Calcutta; Tantalus Castle, Calcutta (78 days out);—6. Bowfell, Calcutta; Sarah Sands, Bombay; Red Gaiadet, Calcutta; Shannon, Mauritius; Queen of the West, Gopulpore; Victory, Calcutta; Tarta, Madras;—9. John Allen, Madras; Tartar, Binaliputnam.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5. Oberon, Bombay; Lochnezar, Rangoon;—6. City of Liverpool, Bombay; Monmouthshire, Calcutta; Baulau, Bombay; Humphreys Castle, Madras; Diapore, Calcutta; Astronomer, Calcutta; Turkish Empire, Bombay;—7. Slave Donald, Bombay; Siberia, Bombay; Derbyshire, Calcutta; Slave Bloom, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Nov. 7.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Lieut. col. Muller, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mr. Gibbins, Mr. Giles, Mr. W. McGregor, Mrs. Kipling and two children, Mrs. Marval, Mr. W. Henderson, Messrs. R. Reynolds, J. R. Bell, J. A. Coghlan, H. W. Clift, C. E. Gael, J. Brassington, Mr. T. W. Miles, W. C. Owen, Mr. W. J. Clerk, Mr. C. H. Crundace, Mr. A. C. Fox, Mr. J. A. Reade, Mr. W. Richardson, Master Showers, Mr. E. Vickers, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Navell, Mrs. Brassington, Mr. Adamson, Mrs. Clift.

From Marseilles.—For Bombay.—Mr. F. C. Marval, Mr. and Mrs. R. White, Miss White, Mr. R. W. White, Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Ventz and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Cahill, Mr. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Miss Buchanan, Mr. C. Rigot, Mr. H. Vogel, C. C. Cordaux, Mr. E. B. Baker, Mr. C. G. Baker, Mr. J. P. Watkins, Mr. J. R. Leggatt, Mr. A. W. Hoghe, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Mr. C. R. Evans, Mr. Forrest, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. S. W. Morgan, Mrs. Collett, Mr. F. L. Brown, Miss Bull.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

NATAL, Sept. 26.—The wreck and cargo of the *Atableside*, from Kurrachee, for Liverpool, which went ashore near the mouth of the Umzimkuku on Aug. 31, were advertised to be sold on Sept. 23.

DEAL, Nov. 2.—The *Rosa Olivari*, from Cagliari, for Hull, having been in collision with the ship *Khorasan*, from London, for Bombay, both vessels sustained damage.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—The *Hebe*, hence to Singapore, was ashore near Fleetwood.

ST. HELENA, Oct. 12.—The Kate Darton, of St. John's, New Brunswick, from Liverpool, for Bombay, took fire at sea Sept. 25, and was abandoned Sept. 27, in lat. 33 S., long. 4 E. The master, second mate, and ten hands arrived here in the longboat Oct. 9. The pinnacle, with the first and third mates and four men, parted company in a gale on the night of Sept. 28, and has not since been seen.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Webster, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mrs. C. L. Cox, Mrs. Vanrenen, Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. Hewett, Miss Ross, Mrs. G. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Ross, Miss Angrove, Mrs. Peachey, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Miss Edwards, Lieut. C. P. Nott, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. G. Hamilton and two children, Mr. Vivian, Major Butt, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Saunders, Miss Gordon Cumming, Capt. and Mrs. Currie and infant, Col. Douglas, and Mr. A. G. Russell.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. B. Smith, Mr. Pogose, Mrs. Connell, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Mr. Steel, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Vetch, Mr. H. Weir, Mr. Peterson, and Mr. Moody.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. B. Sewell, Capt. and Mrs. Nepean and infant, Rev. J. and Mrs. Hodson, Miss Miller, Miss Perring, Miss Saxton, Capt. A. Wynch, and Mr. Sullivan.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. L. C. Innes, Lieut. gen. Straton, Col. Stoddard, Capt. Montgomery, Capt. Johnson, and Mr. Stoddard.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Dickerson, Lieut. E. Wynch, Mr. Hughlins, Mr. Raikes, Lieut. R. Sampson, Lieut. F. T. Edden, Mrs. Stanley Edwardes, Miss Bray, Master Hamilton, Miss Flowers, Mrs. Ansell, and Mr. Lloyd.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Smyth, Mr. Hullett, Messrs. Alexander (two), Lieut. F. Comyn, Mr. Clifford, Mrs. Doveton, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr. Paliologus, Mr. Shannon, Capt. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. J. G. Watta, and Mr. Braine.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Crookshank, Mr. Strickland, and Mr. Shaw.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Myer.

SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Hon. W. Cairns.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Minn, Mr. Daryl, and Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. Temple.

SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Mrs. and Miss Coq, and Mr. P. Lee.

MARSEILLES to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Robertson.

MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. H. Lorch, Mrs. Lorch, and Mrs. F. Lorch.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Firth.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Ficklin, and Capt. Phipps.

NOVEMBER 21.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Palles and infant, Miss Hauke, and Miss Roche.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Chitty, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Iron, Mrs. Mills, Col. and Mrs. Theiger, Col. and Mrs. Whitehill, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Minet, Mr. W. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Arthur, Miss Rice, Miss Stockley, and Miss St. John.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. J. Groom Mrs. Cormack, Mr. and Mrs. Auchinleck, and Mr. Stanley.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Street and two children, Mr. Parr, and Capt. Onslow.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Sir James Fergusson, Lady Edith Fergusson, Mdlle. Thilo, and Capt. Edgecombe.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Misses Clark (two) and Miss Stewart.

NOVEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pye, Rev. H. M. Roberts, Rev. G. Shallen, Miss Sanders, Mr. Phillips, Mr. C. Robertson, Mrs. C. W. Moore, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Trafford, Miss Wilson, Miss Robinson, and Miss Brice.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Capt. A. E. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Miss Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cockburn and two children, Mrs. Maschelli, Col. and Mrs. Thuillier and child, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Hope, Major Ogilvie, Capt. A. Ogilvie, Colonel Probyn, Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Lockie, and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Fairley.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hobbes, Col. Carleton, Mrs. Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. Moes.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Lieut. C. L. Highmoor, Major Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dawson, and Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers and infant.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Moir, Mr. Dhurjeebhooy, Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, and Mr. Green.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Bickerdike, and Mr. J. A. Anderson.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, Mr. Hennessy, and Dr. White.

SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Mr. H. Grey.

MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. L. Shertard.

SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. L. Fraser, and Mr. W. M. Bell.

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SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Follet and Sir B. Pine.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

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For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

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Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

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This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

EXAMINATION.—Lieutenant Shelley Leigh Hunt, of the Infantry General List, Sub-Assistant Commissary General on probation, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department, in G.O.G.G. No. 531 of 1864, republished in Madras G.O.G. July 22, 1864, No. 276.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-30	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	95
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	92½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	92½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	105½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	110½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59	110½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	111

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11d. to 4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	...	216
	India 5 per cent.	...	115
	India 4 per cent.	...	102½ to 103
	India 4 per cent., 1888	...	103½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	106½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 6½ per cent., 1879	...	110
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...
	" " " 1859	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	105½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1888	...	105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	19s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	16s. to 19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto F Shares	18	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	East Indian	100	108½ to 109½
20	Ditto L Extension	100	11 to 2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto (new)	10	11 to 2½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	11 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	101 to 103
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent.	all	105½ to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
20	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	5½ to 6½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	20½ to 21 xd.
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	30 to 31
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	76 to 80
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
5	New	4	1½ to 2½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 2½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	18 to 19½
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	2½ to 3 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 9½ dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
70	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	54 to 56
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	½ dis to ½ pm.

* Call pending.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—On the morning of October 3 the No 3 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery from St. Thomas' Mount, consisting of five commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers, seventy-four men, ten women, twenty children and thirty-two public and private followers, embarked opposite the Custom House beach, on the contract coasting steamer *Burmah*, for Burmah, to garrison that province.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 24; Agra, October 20; Calcutta and Madras, October 19.

According to the latest accounts from the seat of war all fighting was virtually over on the 10th October, when Major Pollock had concluded peace with the Hussunzais, Akazais, Chuggurzais, and Pararie Syuds, taking hostages for their good conduct. Some of the Pararie Syuds however treacherously attacked the British rear-guard two days after, on the march to Munnaki Dunna, but were beaten off with the loss of several killed and wounded, and the Syud villages which had been spared before were burnt by the General's order. Not a shot has since been fired on the British camp. General Wilde was marching through the Tikree Valley to settle accounts with the "independent Swatties," who seem loth however to oppose his progress. Sickness was slightly increasing, and so was the grumbling of men and officers at having undergone so much trouble and discomfort for so little apparent purpose. The whole loss during the campaign is set down at five killed and thirty wounded. The troops in the Tikree Valley consist of the 6th and 19th Foot, Horse Artillery troops D and F, a mortar battery, two mountain batteries, 16th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd and 4th Ghorkas, and 24th Punjab Infantry. The Derbund force stands fast.

It seems to be generally understood that Sir John Lawrence will after all take the Punjab and Peshawar on his way back from the Hills. A meeting between him and Shere Ali would doubtless clinch the good understanding already visible in their correspondence. And, as the *Times of India* argues, in view of the present juncture in Central Asia and of the early arrival of a "new and inexperienced" viceroy, it may be well that Sir John should take some decided course in this matter, from which his successor could not lightly deviate. It is better to make a friend, so far as we prudently can, of the present Ameer than to drive him by our persistent coldness into the arms of

Russia. And if each party can do the other a service, the question of motives need not be considered, especially as we should have no right to throw stones at our new ally. Meanwhile Shere Ali is still bent, it seems, on pressing Abdurrahman Khan in Balkh, or else that prince is bent on trying one more chance for Kabul on his own account, for we hear that both sides are preparing for another campaign. As for Azim Khan, the ex-Ameer, he is said to be begging help from his father-in-law, the Meer of Badakshan, whose help can hardly be worth much.

ANOTHER potentate, Syud Selim, late Imam of Muscat, has just been thrown over by the Indian Government. His capital already in the hands of his insurgent subjects, and himself reduced to the last pinch, he implored help from Colonel Pelly, who, as we know, had sailed off to the scene of disturbance. But a telegram from India forbade the Colonel from interfering, and Selim had to betake himself to Bunder Abbas, leaving his brother-in-law Syud Azan-bin-Ghes master of the position. The latter however is said to be little more popular than his ousted rival, and it is believed, at least in Bombay, that Selim's uncle, Syud Thoorkee, now living in Bombay, may yet replace his nephew at Muscat. If he can make good his claim, the Indian Government will not say him nay.

THE threatened famine, which timely rains have averted or mitigated in the North-West Provinces and Central India, seems to be hopelessly raging in Rajpootana, part of the Punjab, and Oudh. There is also widespread distress in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, owing not to drought, but to its opposite. The natives employed in the Relief Works in that district have to stand "waist-deep in water by the edge of the road." The great rice-tracts are covered with three feet of water. From the drought-wasted provinces emigrants are pouring out by hundreds a-day in quest of kindlier regions. So great is the scarcity that the annual relief of troops has in many places been suspended. The want of roads, no uncommon want in India, has debarred the suffering districts from profiting by the abundance of grain in Kandeish and the valley of the Nerbuddah. It is sad to think that with all our talk about "developing the resources of India," good roads are still for the most part a dream of the future.

CAPTAIN SLADEN's mission seems to have been a real success so far as it went. Both from the Shans and Panthays it met with the friendliest reception; indeed, it was not always easy for the Captain's party to get away from his friends. On their way home each tribe was anxious to secure the trade with Burmah for itself. Burmese jealousy, so obstructive to Sladen's advance, is said to have been somewhat softened by his successful return. The question of a road to Western China has almost settled itself. Surveys have been taken of all the three roads over the Kakhien Hills, and it is not unlikely that the line followed by Captain Sladen on his homeward journey will once more become what it used to be, the highway from Burmah to China. It is supposed that Mr. Cooper, the adventurous traveller from Shanghai to India, will reach his destination by the same road, having failed to make his way through Thibet.

THE cholera, which at first took so virulent a form in Bombay, seems to be already dying out, thanks to the prompt measures taken by the local authorities. Not more than twelve deaths were reported in the week before the departure of the last mail, which is only half the average loss of the same week in five years.

THE *Englishman* ridicules a highly alarming account given by the *Friend of India* as to the state of the Koles of Chota Nagpore. According to the *Friend*, the zemindars of that province are goading the Kōle Christians into insurrection by oppressive demands. According to the other paper, it is only in the Lohardugga district that any sort of irritation exists. It seems that a body of so-called Christian Koles took advantage of an alleged High Court decree to advance untenable claims on village lands, and levy contributions from the different villages. The ringleaders however are now in jail on a charge of cheating, and the people have begun to find out the futility of seeking for the enforcement of old land tenures which have long since practically been repealed. The registering of the old Blumiar lands is very soon to be completed, and when that is done, no reasonable cause of quarrel will remain.

DR. MOUAT'S Report on Prisons for 1867 shows as many as 27,697 sick out of 75,500 prisoners. The death-rate had fallen however to 5.88 per cent., a figure which we hope some day to see considerably reduced. Dr. Mouat is an ardent champion of the cellular system, not only for sanitary reasons, but because in such a system he finds a deterrent peculiarly adapted to India. Separate confinement is just now a dead letter for want of proper cells; fetters are lightly regarded, and flogging is the only mode left of keeping order and enforcing discipline—a state of things which Dr. Mouat calls disgraceful. He again declares that the “construction of cellular prisons alone will remove this blot from the prison system of Bengal. Never mind the expense, he argues, even if you have to pay twelve millions sterling for an improvement which will reduce the death-rate—as it has already done in Calcutta and Hazaribagh—do away with the corrupting effects of intercourse between old and young criminals, and enable sentences to be reduced by one-half.

LORD MAYO'S reply to the address and speeches of the deputation from the East India Association speaks well, if not altogether for his own statesmanship, which is still an unknown quantity, at any rate for the policy henceforth to be pursued by the rulers of India. In expressing his “heartly concurrence” in the sentiments of those around him, and in “fully recognising the extreme importance of a comprehensive system of irrigation throughout India,” he probably meant something more than a conventional figure of speech, or even the genuine expression of his own opinions. Taken along with Mr. Massey's speech at Liverpool, his lordship's avowal seems to point to a large extension of irrigation works in India, covered by a loan of more than ordinary dimensions. His next remarks about applying to India the principles on which land has been improved in England need some explanation as they stand in the report. But in going on to denounce the “enormous mass” of public correspondence in India, and promising, as far as he could, to “substitute action for writing,” Lord Mayo preached a crusade in which he will find many to help him against an evil which grows more and more rampant year by year. The writing of minutes and reports on all sorts of subjects and occasions has in India been carried to such perfection, that the need for consequent action becomes quite a secondary affair. Everybody writes and writes, and meanwhile nothing gets properly done. If Lord Mayo will really apply his axe to this tree, he will be rendering a conspicuous service to India at large, and earning the warm thanks of a great many overworked officials. His lordship further declared himself in favour of local organisation for local purposes, and ended by complimenting his hearers on their way of discharging a great public duty. Nothing, he said, would so strengthen the hands of Government in its efforts for the public weal, as “free, unreserved, and public discussion.” The deputation seem to have been greatly struck by the “evident earnestness” of his straightforward remarks.

THE Bombay Bank Commission, at its second sitting in London on Tuesday week, continued the examination of Mr. Birch, one of the Government directors from 1862 to February, 1865. His evidence during the two days simply showed that beyond getting himself presented—as Sir C. Jackson put it—with the whole premium on a large number of shares, Mr. Birch either knew nothing or could remember nothing of the many loan transactions for which he was partly responsible. Once indeed, on being hard pressed, he allowed that Premchand Roychand “might have managed” all those large loans about which he

could say nothing. But in general “I don't remember” was varied only by perfect silence. On Friday several other Government directors were examined, including Mr. A. D. Robertson, who admitted among other things that the bye-laws which ought to have regulated the management of the bank were “unfortunately never made.” All the directors got allotments of shares in public companies in 1864, and all alike had no idea that loans were being granted on personal security.

It is settled, we believe, that the field artillery in India is henceforth to consist of bronze muzzle-loading rifled guns, which, with the requisite shot and shell, are to be manufactured out there. The latter arrangement, which is merely an old one revived, is condemned as unwise in many quarters. It is objected that by having these guns cast in India we put a dangerous weapon into native hands. Native workmen, it is said, will betray our secrets to native princes, and in time of trouble we shall find ourselves opposed with guns of a pattern and workmanship equal to our own. All this may be true, but the advantage of having gun factories on the spot in times of danger or of foreign war outweighs a drawback of which after all too much has been made. It is quite possible, we conceive, for the Indian Government to forbid or control, according to circumstances, the making or importing of artillery for any native State within our borders. Besides, the manufacture of rifled guns is necessarily distributed between so many sets of workmen, each skilled only in their own branch of work, that the danger feared by some of our contemporaries becomes practically infinitesimal.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE kindly and properly allowed the whole of his staff in the India-office leave of absence on Monday and Tuesday, to attend the nominations and record their votes.

SIR CHARLES MILL'S Baronetcy was only gazetted on the 10th November, after our paper had gone to press.

THE death of Lord Hastings has extinguished a marquise of some renown in Anglo-Indian history. The first wearer of the title was Lord Moira, whose services in India gained him a distinction which has died out with the third generation.

LORD MAYO by this time is well on his way to Suez, whence the *Feroze*—Lord Dalhousie's favourite steamer—will take him on to Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship *Seydlitz*, Capt. J. C. Soady, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday for Alexandria, with the following troops on board for India:—3rd Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Vyse, Mrs. Vyse, and child; Major W. M. Bell; Major R. Blundell and Mrs. Blundell; Surgeon A. J. L. Hepworth; Capt. E. A. Gore, W. P. Maxwell, H. P. Dent, C. S. Walker, W. H. Starkey, and H. R. Pim; Lieuts. A. P. Hallifax, G. W. E. Hunter, G. V. C. Napier, O. C. B. Creswell, J. O. E. Jervoise, J. Cooke and Mrs. Cooke, and B. L. Gibson; Cornets R. G. Dickson-Tyler, H. F. Berkeley, R. H. Daniell, J. W. D. Hilton, J. P. D. Vanrenen, and E. F. Rennick; Paymaster R. S. Rouse, Adj. C. E. Nettles and wife; Riding-master W. G. Mathews; Quartermaster G. Mathews, wife, and four children; Assist.-Surge. R. Anderson and Harvey, and wife; Veterinary-Surg. C. F. Phillips, 18th Hussars.—Capt. J. Groves, Cornet H. W. Parker, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.—Capt. B. Galdwin and wife, and Lieut. R. Waco. Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Beresford and Veterinary-Surg. Boyd and wife. Royal Engineers.—Lieuts. O. Chadwick, E. P. Leach, J. E. Broadbent, and S. C. Turner. 2nd Battalion 1st Infantry.—Capt. M. J. O'Connell and Ensign H. C. Hogg. 45th Infantry.—Ensign Rawlinson. 2nd Battalion 21st Infantry.—Lieut. Law and Ensigns Yule and Dunn. 77th Infantry.—Lieut. E. H. Moseley. 58th.—Lieut. R. E. Hexham. 82nd.—Lieut. N. U. Lloyd. 93rd.—Lieut. N. R. Macpherson. 90th.—Lieut. J. Campbell. 76th.—Ensign H. L. Brett, Staff Surg. W. Sinclair, wife, and three children. 18th Hussars.—John Mills, veterinary-surg.; J. H. Pickles, quartermaster. 2nd Battalion 21st North British Fusiliers.—Major W. H. Hawker. 45th Infantry.—Lieut. A. J. Garrett. 76th.—Lieut. T. W. Best. 10th.—Ensign A. T. Banon; 956 men, 121 women, and 133 children.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Col. J. Bailey, of the King of Oudh's Service, at Lucknow, Oct. 8. Major A. G. Priestly, Bengal Staff Corps, at Hoshungabad, Oct. 17. Col. H. B. T. Williamson, at Lucknow, Oct. 5, aged 27. Major gen. Sir R. W. Home, K.C.B., at Portman-square, Nov. 8. Major J. H. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, at Hastings, Nov. 12.

MADRAS.—Major gen. C. E. Faber, Royal (late) Madras Engineers, and of 6, Pettville-parade, Cheltenham, Nov. 7.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Coxon, Rev. J. Handland, Mr. Williams.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Nyanza*, Nov. 21.—From Bombay.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. James, Mrs. Spencer and infant, Mrs. Brooks and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and two infants, Mrs. Dale, Mr. Tyers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Unusual press of matter obliges us to defer publishing letters from "Ex Cathedra," "An Officer," and other papers, which will appear next week.

Allen's Indian Mail is now published every WEDNESDAY. To insure punctuality in the delivery of the paper, subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1868.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

It is now ten years since the transfer of India to the Crown, and the officers of the old Service are still grumbling. Acts of Parliament, Royal Commissions, despatches from the India Office, orders and warrants from the War Department, general orders of the Indian Government, have been issued to any amount; and still the grumbling continues. One grievance after another has got itself discussed, abated, to all appearance finally healed; but still the old sores seem to rankle, and fresh murmurs fill the air. Nobody seems satisfied. The home departments and the old Company's officers alike repent them of their bargains. There is a new outcry touching that compensation for lost bonuses, which Lord Cranborne's letter of August, 1866, was too readily supposed to have finally yielded to demands reiterated for many years before. There was the warrant of 1866, which aimed at redressing the grievances of 1861 in the matter of entrance into the Staff Corps; and behold from either country swells a wail of angry assurance that those grievances are still unredressed. A late Royal warrant holds out certain advantages to officers serving in India. But its provisions have been repeatedly set at naught, and the injured are clamouring for their just dues.

Let us look for the present at one particular class of complaints. A letter which first appeared in an Indian journal and has since been published with certain variations in a weekly contemporary, affirms on the joint attestation of several signatures the truth of the following statements.

Many Indian artillery officers have actually been transferred to the Royal Artillery without their own consent, sometimes even in spite of formal protests. Many of the new line officers were in 1861 denied admission to the Staff Corps, and from various causes were placed at a cruel disadvantage in respect of their professional prospects. A gleam of hope was shed on both classes by Lord Cranborne's promise, given in August, 1866, that "all who were in the Indian army prior to the amalgamation should enter the Staff Corps without test or condition." Parliament had already decided that the warrant of 1861 was an infringement of the guarantees contained in the Act of 1858. Officers who had entered the new line regiments or the Royal Artillery were thus to all appearance free to reconsider their choice, and exchange into the local service or the Staff Corps. But the ruling powers willed otherwise. The claims of these sufferers were rejected on the plea that, having "volun-

teered" in 1861 for general service, they had ceased to be Indian officers.

In other words, having been lured by misleading promises into doing what they never meant to do, the officers in question were afterwards denied the power of correcting their mistake on the pretence of their having made it with their eyes open. The result is that most of these victims of official casuistry are liable to serve at home on English pay; thus incurring a ruinous penalty for a choice they never dreamed of making. They had been tempted into the British service in 1861 by a warrant which distinctly promised them the right of afterwards exchanging into the staff. Five years later they were invited to reconsider their choice, but forbidden to act upon the invitation, in spite of the penalties attached to their former decision.

But it was still possible at a certain sacrifice, it seems, to gain admission into the Staff Corps. This side-door however was barred against all the old officers of the new line regiments by a general order of last year, which limited the right of entering the Staff Corps to officers of not more than seven years' service. And, as if to leave no sting wanting to the unjust procedure, we are assured that the seven years' limit is being continually overstept in favour of the Brahmins of the service, men who have great local interest, or belong to the purchase regiments. While these happy mortals, some of whose names are now before us, have thus crept into comfortable berths, the veteran officers of the old European Infantry and Artillery are left outside the gates of their proper paradise, although many of them have passed the highest tests for staff employ, and can count more years of field service than their luckier rivals can show months.

If all this be true, the case of the complainants certainly seems a hard one, and no time should be lost in granting them all reasonable redress. Many difficulties and much misunderstanding have no doubt sprung from the successive attempts to build up a new system out of mainly old materials, piecemeal, without regard to any broad principles of fitness or fair compromise. But these symptoms of a widespread chronic discontent call for a thorough and swift reconsideration of all matters therewith connected. If the Act of 1858 is not to remain a dead letter, it is high time to ascertain once for all how far the "rights, privileges, and expectations" of the old Services have been disregarded in subsequent orders issued whether from England or in India. All that these particular sufferers ask for is leave either to enter the Staff Corps or to return to their old paper regiments "as their sole resource against destitution." To one or the other of these alternatives are they not in common fairness entitled?

With regard to a grievance yet wider and more self-evident, the withholding of compensation for lost bonuses, another letter from "A Struggler for Redress" confirms all that has from time to time appeared in these columns. It would be only waste of time to point out once more the utter miscarriage of justice, which has at length driven a large number of aggrieved officers to appeal from the heads of the Indian Government to the collective wisdom and impartiality of the British Parliament. How far the appeal will serve its purpose, time alone can show. That virtue of patience which has already been so long and sorely tried, may have still to wait a little longer for its full reward. But of the justice of the appeal there cannot be a question. According to a certain statute of Queen Victoria, all the "rights, privileges, and expectations"—mark that last word—were expressly guaranteed to the officers transferred from the Company to the Crown. If that does not include full compensation for retiring bonuses, we must allow that two and two do not make four. Anyhow the sham compensation hitherto granted amounts in many cases to absolutely nothing, in many more to an infinitesimal fraction of the sum really due.

A NEW ARMENIAN NATIONALITY.

PEOPLE who are apt to alarm themselves and their neighbours overmuch regarding Russian progress in Asia may find, if they choose, some grains of comfort in Mr. Palgrave's sug-

gestive article on "The Tribes of the North-East Turkish Frontier," as published in the *Cornhill* for November. We do not say that they will be altogether comforted, because the writer himself speaks far from positively on the future of a movement full of outward promise in the present. He cannot undertake to assure them that the new nation now forming on the North-East Frontier of Turkey will certainly stand forth an insurmountable barrier against Russian encroachments. "Russia does advance in Asia"—he says—"and means to advance; that she covets, earnestly covets, the very lands over which we have now been travelling is, in spite of all esoteric and official denials, a certain fact; whether she will be allowed to attempt their incorporation into her vast dead territories, and whether, if allowed, she will have strength to do it, were hard to say." Her resources are "practically unknown." Her success in such an enterprise would redound, he thinks, to the damage not of Asia only, but perhaps of other countries as well. But the stamping out of this new Armenian nation under the heel of Russian despotism is, at least in Mr. Palgrave's opinion, "hardly probable." And it is but one, and that the least likely, of three possibilities. Of the other two one depends on the energy and foresight of the Turkish Government. A sham centrality, we are told, is the bane of Turkish policy. Let the rulers of Constantinople but act fairly and in good faith by the nobles and landowners of this particular region, let them organise for local defence a militia commanded by its natural leaders, and all the circumstances of the moment will help the State to throw out "new growth and vigorous shoots on the East" in full reparation for its eventual losses in the West. But this, Mr. Palgrave fears, is exactly what they will fail to do. What with the weakness of Ottoman counsels, with the multitude of self-offered, but unsafe counsellors, and with the Turkish "habit of concentrating all serious attention on those parts of the empire" most exposed to European influences not always of the best kind, "the Ottoman rulers will let the great chance go by," only to regret their error too late. In that case "the third nor the more unlikely possibility," the foundation, namely, of a new, independent Turkoman dynasty, would be turned into a fact.

But what is and where dwells this new nation of which we are invited to make so hopeful an account? The scene of this new birth is "the great Asiatic highland placed south-east of the Black Sea and south-west of the Caspian," bounded on the west by the Kizil-Irmak, the classic Halys, on the south by the Tigro-Euphrates Valley and its adjuncts, on the east by the Persian deserts, with Russian Georgia fronting it on the north. Of "this Anti-Caucasus, this Asiatic Switzerland," which comprises Eastern Anatolia, the northern part of Kurdistan, both Turkish, with the Russian provinces of Erivan and Karabagh, and the Persian province of Azerbaijan, the central point, conspicuous alike in story as in nature, shows itself in the "double cone of Arrarat and its never-melting snows." Fitter cradle for a young nation could not well be found elsewhere.

The soil, everywhere fertile, is, up to a height of 6,000 feet and more above sea-level, rich to superabundance in all kinds of cereals—corn, rye, barley, oats, and the like; higher up are summer pasture lands, or "yailas," to give them their local name, of vast extent, clothed with excellent grass; in the valleys below ripen all the products of our own South-European climate—vines, fruit-trees, maize, rice, tobacco, and varied cultivation, alternating with forests unexceptionally the noblest that has ever been my chance to see; ash, walnut, boxwood, elm, beech, oak, fir, and pine.

Rich also is the land in iron and copper, "with not unfrequent silver and lead," and the seeming likelihood of much coal. The climate, pure and healthy, has the average temperature of South Germany. Perennial snows cap the hills, and the well-watered valleys are fed by abundant rains. Altogether, a desirable dwelling-place for the sons of men, the Armenians, Kurds, Turkomans, and Circassians, who now form its chief population.

It is but lately indeed that the dwellers in these highlands have numbered more than fifteen to the square mile. New agencies however are fast working a remarkable change. Russian pressure is driving the Turkomans of the Russian dominion, at the rate of a thousand families a year, into a land compara-

tively free, where kindred races of their own creed welcome them with open arms and ready gifts of land to build and settle upon. And, strange to tell, these proverbial nomads are rapidly learning the arts of agriculture, and surrounding their new abodes with wide belts of harvest; as if to show that their nomad condition in Central Asia "is more the result of circumstance than of an innate and irrepressible bent." The kindred race of Kurds indeed is still on the whole "pertinaciously pastoral," but their numbers are comparatively small, and the richer sort among them have already exchanged the tent for a fixed dwelling.

Another element in the new nationality consists of the Georgian and Circassian tribes, who are flocking by thousands into a land where Russian drill-sergeants and policemen cannot yet follow them. These tall, handsome, blue-eyed, brown-haired emigrants from the Caucasus soon adapt themselves to their new conditions, becoming active citizens or industrious peasants, and intermarrying freely with their Turkoman neighbours. Other immigrants again, chiefly Turkoman, make their way yearly across the Persian frontier in quest of the peace and good order they missed at home. All these streams keep flowing into a country nominally ruled by some officer sent from Stamboul, but really for the most part free to follow its own customs and pay obedience to its own chiefs. "Pressure from without, common hatred, and well-grounded fear," combine with the possession of a common creed and the weakness of the Turkish Government, to "weld these varied materials into one, and to give the new whole a fixed direction." Already does the region traversed, in person as well as on paper, by Mr. Palgrave contain 700,000 actual settlers, or thirty-five to the square mile, besides half a million nomads not taken into account. Not a little to his own surprise the writer, who had expected to see mostly "waste lands and a diminishing population," found on every height, in every valley, one or more villages, each containing from thirty to two hundred or more houses, "ringed by an inner belt of gardens and an outer one of widely cultivated cornlands."

Of these possible elements of a great nation to be, the Turkoman fills the largest place. Three-fourths or so of the whole population are Turkomans, descendants of a race once famed in history, short, thickset, heavy-featured men of the Turanian type, bold riders, fond of fighting, but capable of hard and sustained work. Surpassed in fire and dash by the Semitic Kurds, in beauty and intelligence by the Aryan immigrants from the Caucasus, the Turkoman element seems destined by mere force of numbers and counterbalancing traits to absorb the rest, although in the offspring of mixed marriages Mr. Palgrave found the Georgian type to predominate. Be that as it may however, one sure base of political and social union is supplied by the Islamism which all these races profess in common, and profess all the more earnestly for their common fear of Russia, and their antagonism to the West in general. A kind of Mohammedan revival, fruitful in "new schools, new mosques, new teachers," and perhaps in new fanaticisms of the Wahabee type, is spreading over this new centre of national life, for results which, however uncertain, can hardly tend to the furtherance of Russian aims.

And it is from this point of view that the questions raised by Mr. Palgrave bear most directly on the interests of British India. If we are ever to have our long-needed railway from Seleucia or Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf, does it not behove us to lend all our moral influence towards the setting up of a powerful barrier against Russian progress into the valley of the Euphrates? The key to that valley now lies in possession of these very Turkoman-Kurdish tribes. If Mr. Palgrave's conclusions spring from anything like trustworthy data, the nation that is now forming itself out of these tribes will effectually bar the march of the Russian Eagles to the Persian Gulf, and so leave virtually in our own hands the best and safest railway route from England to India. But we are not quite sure of the soundness of the data. Does Russia really hanker after dominion on the Persian Gulf? Is it not rather probable that her feet are deliberately set towards Central and Eastern Asia? If

Mr. Palgrave's estimates of character be not those of a too partial friend, the rise of a new Turkoman nationality may prove a real good not only for the people who compose it, but for England also. Those estimates certainly tally with the opinions of Mr. Vambéry regarding the Turkoman tribes of Central Asia, opinions however not always in keeping with known facts. At the best we imagine there is not much to choose between Russian despotism and Turkoman lawlessness, between the exclusiveness of Russian trade and the strength of Turkoman fanaticism. Still, so far as England is concerned, a strong independent nation on the Armenian highlands would seem to offer a more promising programme than the spread of Russian influence along the Euphrates.

Correspondence.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As numerous petitions from officers of the late Indian army (regarding the loss of their regimental bonus) are already in the hands of "A. B. C.," care of Smith, Elder, and Co., 45, Pall-mall, for presenting to Parliament, other sufferers are invited to write to the same address for any information or assistance they may require.

In the last letter you were good enough to insert for me, I stated that I had not heard of any officer receiving compensation. Since making that statement I have been in communication with several officers, and amongst them have met with such remarkable instances of munificence on the part of the committee, that it would be extremely unfair to that august body, and the rules on which they acted, not to give them publicity. In one instance an officer claiming £950 was awarded £22. To others the sums of £22. 10s. ! £22. 16s. 9d. ! and £12. 14s. 9d. ! respectively. One of these officers, resenting the offer of such a paltry sum, refused to take it.

Surely a large-minded statesman like the Marquis of Salisbury never contemplated such an issue to his scheme. Is it surprising that in the face of the unprecedented deductions, exclusions, and narrow interpretations to which we have been subjected, a spirit of intense dissatisfaction should prevail among us? Can it be asserted that the faith which the honour of a great nation demands should be preserved unbroken with its meanest subject has been kept with us? For however facts may be garnished to suit the purposes of those who build their fortunes on our failure (our greatest foes being those of our own household, gaily feathered birds who delight in plucking their less favoured brethren), the inevitable truth remains, that we have a real and undressed grievance in the loss of those sums which we should have received from our juniors on retirement had it not been for the amalgamation, and any unbiassed person would assuredly decide that any officer suffering loss by that change in the Government of the Indian army ought to be indemnified without restriction as to the precise state of his retirement, provided his ruined prospects could be traced clearly to that source.

This bonus formed not only the "expectations" guaranteed to us by Act of Parliament with our "rights and privileges," but our *certainly*; and the bitterest sting is, that it formed in many instances the only possible provision an officer had made for his family.

We might have been quieted by the "half loaf" of Lord Salisbury, but when that has turned to ashes on our lips—and for a loss of hundreds, nay thousands, either compensation is utterly withheld, or such miserable pittance as detailed above are doled forth—long fettered indignation must burst its bounds. How have a body of loyal gentlemen who have passed through troublous times—upholding the British name, and securing the Eastern revenues—deserved and earned such mockery? I have suffered losses by "flood and field," acknowledging in them the fortunes of war; but I cannot—and I trust my brother officers will not—quietly submit to such crying injustice, for they may rest assured it is not the will of our Queen or her Parliament that we suffer such heavy and unmerited injury; fair representation, and clear explanations alone are needed, and I am confident that when our "round, unvarnished tale" is told to the true-hearted gentlemen who compose our Parliament, their good

sense, keen honour and uprightness will rend the subtle veil thrown so skilfully over our wrongs by official zeal, and rallying round our cause, they will insist that we have "no more shams," but the *realities* of justice.—Armed with the knowledge that right is on our side, and believing in the old proverb that "God helps those who help themselves," let each do his utmost, and prove with me an energetic but loyal

Nov. 13.

STRUGGLER FOR REDRESS.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.

The *Grambharta Prakashika* declares that the laws for the administration of justice in the Mofussil are so discoloured by the "mire" of "self-will" and "impulse" that their true appearance is not to be perceived through this muddy encasement. Those uninitiated in the ways of the world are deceived by this dissemblance, and supposing themselves to be viewing justice in her natural garb, blame the Government for having thus abused it whereas it is the fault of the local officials. However just a legislation might be, it is rendered hateful if it is not acted upon. The time has come for the Government to inquire whether the letter of the law is attended to, in the administration of justice in the Mofussil, when it will be found to what extent "self-will" holds court, and the opinions of the subjects with regard to the same will be known. The present means employed for such investigation is totally without fruit, owing to those who are entrusted with its control being guilty of it themselves, wherefore they find it extremely convenient to evade a disclosure of their own faults. It must be confessed that this fault is not so very vividly perceptible in the Courts of the Commissioner, Judge, and other leading authorities, owing to the constant attendance of two very zealous agents named "Flattery" and "Complaisance," who take the greatest pains to hide all the defects of their masters. Besides, there are to be found many among the subordinate officials who take the precaution of placing all particulars before their superiors regarding their intended course with reference to a victim; after which they make the fatal spring. In fact, to sum up the matter, it is plainly evident that oppression rules the Mofussil with a hand of iron, having for its assistants "Flattery" and "Complaisance," who are at present officiating for "Bribery." To suppress such malpractices we would advise Government to appoint spies to report on all the good and bad qualities which may predominate in the local officials of the various districts. It is also necessary that the names of these spies should be kept very secret. Each of the police outposts is a den of iniquity. These representatives of the law punish the innocent, trespass on the chastity of females, and, for the sake of gold, release the thief, the debauchee, and the swindler. These and many other charges could be brought against them if proper inquiry were instituted.

CAPTAIN SLADEN'S MISSION.

The *Friend of India* thinks that the return journey through the Shan States was more than simply satisfactory, it was triumphant. Captain Sladen's attempt to return by a new route across the Kakhyen hills was almost frustrated by the very laudable attempt on the part of the Shands of the Sanda Valley to keep him to themselves, and prevent the exploration of other routes, which might supersede the one taken on the march to Momein and exclude them from the benefits of trade. He managed, however, to cross over from Manwyne to Botha, and returned thence over the Kakhyen hills by the principal route, which has always been the one taken by Royal embassies between Burmah and China. He moreover sent a competent surveyor by the Sawuddy route, of which a complete survey was made. All three routes leading across these hills have thus been so far explored and surveyed as to enable Government to form an opinion as to the selection of one which shall constitute the through route to China. The Kakhyens are our true friends and servants, if we like to make them so. There is no necessity to subsidise them. They want us to make use of their roads and country more than we do ourselves. Our agent brought more than thirty chiefs with him to Bhamo, and they took an oath of fidelity to him Kakhyen fashion, much to the jealous disgust of the Burmans, from whom they are at present utterly estranged. What are to be the immediate results of Captain Sladen's success? We trust he will be sent back next season, and go as far as Talifoo, with an escort and presents worthy of the Viceroy. A British agent must also be established at Bhamo. The treaty provides for this, and no other means will check Burmese rapacity or keep the route open. Thence the navigation of the Irrawaddy to Rangoon is not more difficult than that of the Ganges from Allahabad to Calcutta. And Captain Sladen has supplied a new argument for the construction of that railway from Rangoon to Prome, towards the frontier and Bhamo, which has been so urgently recommended to the Government of India by the Chief Commissioner. The valley of the Irrawaddy has a great future before it. The Americans, through that astute person, Mr. Burlingame, are

doing their utmost to divert the trade of China to their own country. With the vast territories of the West filled up, their mineral wealth developed, and the hunting grounds of the Indians penetrated by railways, the diversion of the trade of the China seaboard by way of the Pacific is inevitable. It is for India to tap the great producing provinces of South and Western China, while covering the slopes of its own hills with the tea plant. The exploration of Indo-China will enable it to do both, by opening up trade routes to the Bay of Bengal and attracting labour to its eastern districts.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

The *Madras Times* holds that we may wait long enough if we wait for a spontaneous movement on the part of the degraded and down-trodden towards enlightenment and self-elevation, or for a general desire on their part to obtain the instruction we have to give them. Now, as of old, it is only in vision that the men of Macedonia cry, "Come over and help us." The appetite must be excited before the demand can be created. "We are not merchants or pundits; what is the use of learning to us?" Such is the language of the ryots, and it is just what might be expected. It should be the part of a benevolent Government to overcome this repugnance, and to supply its ignorant subjects, as far as possible, with an education suited to their needs and circumstances, and of which they will in a short time sensibly feel the advantage. How thoroughly the Calcutta sages were deceived in their expectation that education, once imparted to the higher classes, would filter down and down, as by a law of gravitation, till it reached the lowest, is shown by the estimate made by Mr. Woodrow, Inspector of Schools, a most competent judge on this point. In 1861—twenty-two years after the rejection of Mr. Adam's proposals for the education of the masses, during all which time that of the upper classes of the Bengal community had been progressing—Mr. Woodrow estimated, "that including every variety of schools—Government, missionary, and indigenous, in the richest and most populous portion of Bengal—there are about three persons in every hundred under education. While the proportion under instruction in England is one in 7½, in all India it is one in 400. Something, however, has since been done. In 1863 the plan of establishing Normal Training Schools to provide village schoolmasters was begun to be tried. Three such schools had been established, and in 1864 the opening of patsholas, or village schools, under these trained teachers, first commenced. By the beginning of the present year 1,125 such patsholas had been established, with 33,831 pupils; while the Government Normal Vernacular Schools have increased to 23, containing (in March, 1867) 1,224 students, besides 3 private normal schools under inspection, containing 129 pupils. This we hail as an earnest of better things; but the main difficulty in Bengal is now a pecuniary one. Not fewer than 40,000 village schools are needed in Bengal, and not less than £480,000 a-year will ultimately be requisite for their maintenance. The present expenditure, mainly for high education, is about £160,000. The Grant-in-Aid Rules are not applicable to the masses in Bengal, who have neither the ability nor the willingness to contribute money for educational objects. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Inspector of Schools in South Bengal, observes—"It appears to me that the Grant-in-Aid Rules are out of place in a country where the value of education is utterly unfelt by the mass of the people; for the rules presume the highest appreciation of the value of education, based as they are on the supposition that the people of this country are so desirous of an improved description of instruction that they will actually pay, not only schooling fees, but contributions from their private resources. Why, this would be too much to expect in scores of places in England, with a civilisation which has been ever steadily growing for centuries, and where the people are blessed with all the advantages that race and religion can confer." Assuredly it would; and how much more so in India! As we observed before, in education, as in religion, the supply must precede and create the demand.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENT.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) J. Gregory to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) R. Barton to be Sub-Conductor from Aug. 30, 1868, in succession to Fitzgerald, pensioned.

LIMITED SERVICE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that paragraph 10 of Government General Order No. 695, of the 17th November, 1863, be altered, and made to read as follows:—Para. 10. Men of limited service who have full six years to serve will be allowed a bounty of sixty (60) rupees. Those who have five years to serve, a bounty of fifty (50) rupees. Those who have four years to serve, a bounty of forty (40) rupees. Those who have three years to serve, a bounty of thirty (30) rupees. Men who have less than three years of their first term of service unexpired may volunteer, if they re-engage at the same time, when they will receive the bounty on re-engagement in addition to the full bounty on volunteering. Men who have any period less than three years to serve of their first period of service, but do not declare for re-engagement, will not be permitted to volunteer. Men who have any period less than two years of the second period of service to perform will not be permitted to volunteer.

Bengal.

HAZARA.

The following are the latest telegrams from the front, as published in the Bombay papers:—

Oct. 8, Evening.—The destruction of the Purralee Syuds' villages has been stayed, as the Chiggarzaies and Akazaies have been making overtures of peace. The Jirgahs had not yet come into camp, but were hourly expected. Health good; weather fine, occasional showers. The troops have made huts from the boughs of trees as a shelter against the cold. No more news of the Hindustanees. All quiet at Derbund.

Oct. 9, Evening.—The latest intelligence from General Wilde's camp at Machai Peak announces that peace overtures are being made by the Pathan tribes, therefore no military operations have taken place against them, and there seems little probability of the Hindustanees ascending the Black Mountain to oppose our troops. A Jirgah from the Chiggarzai and a syud on the part of the Purralee syuds are negotiating with the Commissioner. The night pickets suffer occasional casualties from isolated shots by some of the more determined or malignant of the enemy.

From MACHAI PEAK, through KOONDGULLEE, *Oct. 10, Night.*—The Commissioner has concluded terms of peace between the British Government and the following Pathan tribes of the Black Mountain, viz., with the Hussunzaies, the Akazaies, the Chiggarzaies, and the Purralee syuds. Hostages of the above tribes remain with the camp till the return of the troops to British territories. A Royal salute is to be fired from the 1st Brigade camp on the Machai Peak. Arrangements will now be made to commence military operations in the valleys against the independent Swattees.

From MUNNA KI DUNNA, through KOONGULLY, *Oct. 12, Night.*—The Hazara field force left the Machai and Chittabut Peaks this morning and marched to this place, accompanied by the friendly Jirgahs of the Pathan tribes of the Black Mountain. Not a shot was fired, or any insult offered to our troops, within the lands of the above tribes. As the rear guard approached this encampment some of the recalcitrant Purralee Syuds' followers attacked the rear guard of the column without loss to our men, who inflicted some punishment on the enemy, one of whom was left dead in our hands, another killed, and several wounded. I am now organising the columns for entering the valleys of the independent Swattees, but cannot say if I shall be ready to proceed to-morrow or not.

From MUNNA KI DUNNA, *Oct. 13, Noon.*—The camp was unmolested last night, not a shot being fired. I have halted here to-day to enable me to send the sick and wounded to the camp at Oghee. Four regiments of Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel C. Brownlow's command, now occupy the Julgully Pass, and the men are employed in improving the road through it. To-day the Sappers and Miners are employed in making a road down the Bilankot spur into the Tikree plain, which will be ready for to-morrow's march to that valley. Sickness amongst the troops slightly on the increase, owing to the late hard work and exposure.

From CHEERMUNG, TIKREE, *Oct. 14, Evening.*—In concurrence with the Commissioner, I detached a strong column of troops this morning at daybreak under Brigadier-general Vaughan's command to burn the villages of the Purralee Syuds, who had broken their agreement made with the Commissioner, and had allowed their followers to attack the rear guard on the 12th. At the same time I marched the head-quarters of the force to the place at the head of the Purralee Glen. I have not heard the result of Gen. Vaughan's punitive march, but a number of villages are from my camp to be seen in flames. My line of communication is now the Julgully Pass, which is held by Lieut.-colonel Brownlow with four native regiments. Not a shot has been fired at my camp, or any camp followers injured since the force marched on the 12th from the crest of the Mountain to Camp Dunna.

A letter from Black Mountain of October 14 to the *Delhi Gazette* gives the following latest details:—"Peace was made on the 10th, and a Royal salute fired. This was done late in the evening, and the troops who were in support thought that a vigorous attack was being made by the enemy, and were very much disgusted when they heard what was the real state of affairs. Although peace has been made the enemy continue to shoot stragglers, a commissariat baker and some camp followers having been shot. The rear guard of a Ghoorka Regiment was fired into, but here the enemy got more than they bargained for, as the Ghoorkas pitched into them, killing two of them and wounding two more. This is about the only piece of satisfaction our troops have had, as although the enemy say they have lost about sixty men, only one dead man, besides the two killed by the Ghoorkas, has been found, and it is not certain whether he was killed or fell over a khud. Our loss has been between thirty and forty killed and wounded. The wounded have had a miserable time of it, as they were kept out in the open on the top of the mountain for two nights. The mules also have suffered for want of food; although there were heaps of *muccai* crops all about the mountain sides, no one was allowed to make use of it, and the mules went without food; but they are long-suffering animals. Between two and three hundred have just arrived from Abyssinia, and considering

the long journey they have had, are in very good condition. The villages all about here are deserted; a great many have been burnt. Various rumours are afloat regarding the reasons for making peace, and allowing the enemy to get off unpunished. Some say it was the fault of Sir John Lawrence, and that he is anxious to get home, leaving all quiet behind him, others that the civil authorities over-persuaded the military, and declared 'that the enemy would fight if we went any further, and that we should lose fifteen officers and a number of men if we tried to take the peak beyond Muchchai.' Whichever it was, it is a fact that our troops retired instead of going on, and left the enemy dancing with their standards on an adjoining peak. The tents of the Hindoostanee fanatics were seen from Muchchai. It is reported that they have been turned out of Swat by the Akhoond, and that instead of fighting them we are going to try and bribe them to return quietly to their homes near Patna, and to give up the disgraceful life they have been leading for the last ten years on the frontier. We are now to make a triumphal procession through the Tikree Valley, visiting Tarkote, and if they do not fight we are to return to Oghee, where the Lieutenant-Governor's camp is to be pitched, and the whole performance will most likely wind up with a grand parade for his Honour. It is a pity this absurd performance could not have been gone through without marching English regiments long distances in the hot weather, as lives might have been saved. The Deobund Force remains there for the present; the following troops go into the Tikree Valley, viz.:—H.M.'s 6th Foot, 19th Foot, D-F, R.H.A., a mortar battery, two mountain batteries, 16th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Goorkhas, 4th Goorkhas, and 24th P.I., the 20th P.I. keeping the road at the foot of the Black Mountain, and the 1st Goorkhas, 5th Goorkhas, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and Guide Cavalry remaining at Diboora, at the foot of the Koonggully Pass. There is also a force at Oghee of detachments of regiments, with artillery. The telegraph wire will, I fancy, be cut down unless the Simla people wish to keep open communications with their 'Black Mountain' friends. It has caused more bad language amongst the force than anything else, as every one believes that it is owing to the wire that our troops were disappointed. The expense of the expedition will be something fearful, provisions having been purchased by Government at ruinous prices, and sold to the troops for less than cost price, and an allowance for dearness of provisions made them as well. It will also come very hard upon officers who have been out in camp for months, and have had to go on paying house rent as well as keeping up carriage at very high rates. Civilians, who are much better paid than military men, get a marching allowance of five rupees a day. Why should not military men have an allowance made them or their carriage paid for when ordered on service?"

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes thus from Camp Muchai Peak, Oct. 9:—Would that I had the pen of a ready writer, so that I might present to the public the true state of affairs in the Black Mountain. Our worthy General, in a "memo." addressed to the force previous to our advance, informed us "that the advance of British troops, unincumbered with baggage, cannot long be checked by the enemy;" also "that the halt of a force on a hill side is never to be permitted, as it is attributed by the enemy to fear, and imbues them with fresh courage." Yet this officer (why or wherefore no one can imagine) has halted us now for five days on the hill side, and has found out that 30 elephants, carrying 6 guns, are infinitely more troublesome than the whole equipage of an army 7,000 strong. They drink upwards of 150 mussels of water a-day, and eat, as may be imagined, whole fields of "mukhaie." So, since we arrived here, our mules daily have been sent five miles to bring forage for the 1st brigade, and the unfortunate 2nd P.I. have had the pleasing duty of furnishing an escort under a British officer for the foraging party. Water is by no means found in profusion up on the peak; the road also is very bad; and it will be a matter of great astonishment to us all if the D-F Royal Horse Artillery, recently converted into an elephant battery, ever arrives at the summit of this mountain. These monsters make an attempt to advance to-day, and expect to get as far as the "Pond Plateau," about a mile below us. There they will get their first taste of short rations, and drink their first draught of "reduced water supply." I fancy the bones of many will be left on this mountain. The 2nd Punjab Infantry down below on the "Pond Plateau" had another sentry shot last night. This fine regiment has already lost two killed and one wounded—all of them stalked when on sentry duty at night by a sporting Chuggurzaie. They have had all the dirty work of the Brigade, and I do not think any of us would mind if the cheerful "Pathans" got a chance of slating our cowardly enemies. The 24th Native Infantry have this morning marched up to the "Pond Plateau," the 6th Foot being at Doda, a mile in rear, 2nd Goorkhas at Chitterbut, half a mile in rear of Doda on the "Knolls;" a mile from Chitterbut are the 3rd Sikhs, and on Moonake Dhuma the 4th "Ghoorkas and Elephant Battery," whilst Jackson's mortar battery is in Doda with the 6th. Major Bainbridge, an officer who got one of the cheap Abyssinian brevets, has been made Assistant Commissary-general to the 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant Wells, 10th Cavalry, to the 2nd. Here we are well into the seventh day of our seven days' expedition, and only two miles outside our own country. Another week's provisions are coming out, and then we expect another and another, and shall consider ourselves lucky in getting out of this in

a month. The weather is bitterly cold. The 19th and 6th, in drill clothes with only one thin blanket and a great coat, feel the weather tremendously. More blankets have been indented for. The Jirghas from Daishee, Chuggurzaie, and the Nusrut Kheyl are still treating with Major Pollock; but I trust that now no terms will be accepted, though all expect the tribes will be bribed, the feud patched up, and the politicals get all the *kudos*.

From the frontier, under date the 9th October, the *Delhi Gazette* hears that the troops halted on the ground they may be said to have won on the 5th, up to date of advice, and as the men have been told to hut themselves it would appear as if they were intended to remain in their present position some time. The reason of this is supposed to be that the tribes are anxious to come to terms; deputations from them were arriving in camp every day, and with several of them peace has been agreed upon. The inhabitants of the Tikree Valley have been let off for 9,000 rupees, of which 6,000, our informant believes, have been paid. Notwithstanding this apparent submission, however, General Wilde was fired at on the 4th, and a man of the 2nd P.I. killed on the same night and another wounded on the 5th. The report was, that on leaving their present position the brigade would march either to Thakote or back to Oghee via the Tikree Valley.

About noon on the 5th the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-general Bright, began to move forward from Chutta towards the Muchai Peak in the following order:—20th P.I., 1st Goorkhas, 5th Goorkhas, 1-19th Foot, Sappers and Miners, De Bude's Mountain Battery, 2nd P.I. The troops were almost immediately engaged with the enemy, and a brisk fire was kept up as they advanced. The enemy, after a brief resistance, retired as usual, maintaining a dropping fire, but took up fresh positions in rear, from which they were successively driven by our troops as they continued to advance. As the troops began to near the Muchai Peak, which was held by the enemy in some force, and was their strongest point, De Bude's battery was put in position, and opened fire with shot and shell. About this time a number of the enemy that had been routed by the troops in front, and had escaped down the slopes of the hill, began to fire into and annoy the main body. To dispose of these, two companies of the 9th Foot were detached to each flank, and the remainder of the battalion was moved up rapidly close to the leading corps to support the assault on the Muchai Peak, which was then carried in gallant style by the brigade, the "Fighting 20th" leading, as usual. The two companies of the 19th Foot detached to the right continued to move on rapidly, clearing the flank, and ultimately turned up on the right of the 20th. Those detached to the left were detained some time in dislodging some of the enemy that had taken cover on that flank. After the capture of the Muchai Peak the force was halted, and the 5th and 1st Goorkhas ordered to occupy positions in front, the 5th furnishing the advance picquets. The conduct of all the troops concerned was admirable, and gave great satisfaction to our gallant brigadier, whose talents have small scope with such an insignificant enemy to deal with. General Wilde was pleased to express his gratification in a division order at the success of the operations and the conduct of the troops, also to order the issue of an extra ration of rum to the whole of the men. The casualties up to the 9th amount to five men killed and thirty wounded.

Miscellaneous.

TRANSFER OF STATIONS.—The stations of Mymensing and Jamal-pore are transferred from the Sylhet to the Dacca Division.

LEAVES CANCELLED.—The fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to the undermentioned officers, is hereby cancelled:—Lieut. H. Latham, Royal Artillery; Major C. H. E. Greame, 104th Foot.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Major G. J. D. Hay, Bengal Staff Corps, Paymaster, Trans-Ravee Circle, Rawul Pindce, date of arrival at Bombay Sept. 11, 1868.

OPIMUM.—At the Calcutta opium sale on Oct. 7 prices continued above Mr. Massey's estimate:—

	Chests.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,300	Rs. 1,390.8.84	Rs. 32,02,850
Benares ...	1,700	1,367.11.9	23,25,150

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The rumour that the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief go to Peshawur this season gains credence; and likewise the report that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan is to come down to meet the Viceroy.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The Governor-general is pleased to nominate Maharajah Sir Dirg Bejye Sing Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., of Bulrampore, in Oudh, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-general, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

NAGPORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve of the election of the following gentlemen as members of the Nagpore Municipal Committee, in addition to those published in Notification No. 1,973, dated June 24, 1868:—8th Division.—Mr. T. Smith and Mr. G. Law.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Rev. R. Hoskins, of the American Methodist Mission, is appointed to be a member of the Local Educational Committee for the district of Bijour.

21ST NATIVE INFANTRY.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the 21st Native Infantry, and directed to join:—Lieutenant Wallace, Staff Corps, attached to the 14th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Reid, General List, Infantry, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Kirwee.

PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION.—Civilisation is certainly making progress in India. We positively saw a respectable native the other day smoking a clay pipe—this is an advance on the hubble-bubble, and no mistake! The next thing we expect to hear of is, that every native female of any position has started a croquet ground.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

LIBERALITY OF MAHARAJAH SINDIAH.—The Maharajah Sindiah, before leaving Gwalior for the Punjab, set aside Rs. 300,000 for the employment and relief of those of his tenantry who might be suffering from dearth. Two great tanks are to be undertaken at once in the neighbourhood of the capital, so that labour may be ready for all who choose to work.—*Friend of India.*

BENGAL SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.—The following officers of the Subordinate Executive Service are promoted from the fifth to the fourth grade, with effect from Oct. 1, viz.:—Mr. Sevestre, vice Baboo Rannarain Samcodar, retired. The following officer of the Subordinate Executive Service is promoted, with effect from Oct. 2, vice Mr. Ross, deceased:—To the second grade: Mr. Tweedie.

RATHER TOO VINDICTIVE.—The widow of one Ahmed Saheb, a rebel, who was hanged in Oudh during the mutiny, and whose property was confiscated, lately petitioned Government for some pecuniary assistance, as she was in a destitute condition. The Government replied that it did not feel at all bound to support the widow of a rebel whose death had been caused by his own traitorous conduct.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The following orders in the Central Provinces have been published, dated October 9:—Messrs. Venning and Steel, appointed to be Assistant Commissioners in the Central Provinces by Government of India Notification No. 1,689, dated Oct. 2, 1868, are posted to the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpore districts respectively.

CIVIL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed Probationary Civil Engineers by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, having reported their arrival at Madras, are posted at follows:—Mr. Turner, Godavery District; Mr. Grant, Madras District; Mr. Hughes, Tinnevely District.

FEROZE SHAH.—We are assured that Feroze Shah actually found his way as far as Cabul, but that Sher Ali Khan refused him permission to remain there. The Ameer capitulated with the duties of hospitality by presenting him with money and horses, and then packed him off to Beloochistan by way of Candahar.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 19.

LORD MAYO.—The *Feroze* steamer left Calcutta for Suez on the 10th October, to be in readiness for the Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, the Viceroy elect. It may be mentioned that the Bourke family, to which his lordship belongs, is a branch of the house of Clanricarde, springing from David Bourke, of Monycrower, co. Mayo, whose son was a captain of horse in Ireland in 1641.

ASSAM.—We are glad to learn that the results of the past season in Assam are of the most satisfactory character, as far as the crops are concerned. The heavy rains have caused some slight disasters, and the rice plants have suffered from the ravages of an insect, but the whole of the *aus* had been cut and stored, and there were prospects of an excellent *shulce* crop. The sugarcane was good in all the districts.

STAFF CORPS EXAMINATION COMMITTEE, PUNJAB.—The following Punjab notification is published:—Mr. Baden Powell, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, is nominated President of the Committee appointed to conduct the half-yearly examination of officers seeking admission to the Staff Corps, vice Mr. C. W. W. Alexander, proceeded on leave; and Lieutenant L. Conway-Gordon is appointed an additional member of the said committee.

THE SONTAL PERGUNNAHS.—The following Sub-Assistant Commissioners in the Sontal Pergunnahs are posted to the places mentioned, viz.:—Messrs. Fraser to Nulla, in Deoghur; Rattray to Deoghur; and White to Pakour. Mr. Rattray to be an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and to have charge of the sub-division of Sungoo. Mr. Rattray is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, Deputy-Collector, and Moonsiff, and the power of an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

PENSION.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the European Artillery and Infantry Invalid Battalion, having been pronounced by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further duty, are disposed of as follows:—To be sent to Europe recommended for pension:—Bombardier Higgins, Gunners Clarke, Boulton and Gleeson, Artillery; and Privates Power and Goggan, Infantry. To remain in India recommended for pension:—Corporal Preston, Infantry. Hospital Apprentice Adams, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the service for misconduct.

EX-KING OF OUDH.—In consequence of the continual claims that are set up by the ex-King of Oudh for increased allowances and compensation, it has been finally decided that such claims cannot be allowed, as it was owing to his conduct that the revenues of Oudh were not collected during the mutiny.—*Englishman.*

CHARCOAL CAGES.—As a sanitary precaution the following military order has been issued from the Quartermaster General's Department. The following extracts of a letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Quartermaster General, No. 204, dated the 11th of September, 1868, is published for general information and guidance:—"The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council approves of the discontinuance of the use of charcoal 'cages' in the upper stories of the new pattern barracks of European troops, as proposed by the Inspector General of Hospitals her Majesty's British Forces."

AN INDIAN MEDICAL BLUE BOOK.—The circumstance has frequently been noticed that although the Indian Medical Service consists of nine hundred members, it publishes no Blue-book of medical practice similar to that which annually records the energy and zeal of army surgeons serving with the British forces throughout the world. The Inspector-General of Hospitals in Bengal has now, however, the *Friend* tells us, done a duty to the public as well as to his service in the announcement that, on and after next New Year's day, his office will publish a Blue-book containing all the valuable portions of the periodical documents submitted to it, under three heads, to be termed "Indian Army Medical Department, Statistical Sanitary and Medical Reports."

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—We are glad to hear that the recommendation forwarded last year by Mr. Campbell, when Chief Commissioner, to the Supreme Government for an increase of pay of the lower grades of the customs department in these provinces, has been backed by Mr. Hume, and that Government consider it desirable that this measure should not be restricted to one locality, and have therefore suggested that the revision of salaries in the customs department, with a view to such general increase to the pay of each grade as the increase of the cost of necessaries of life may have rendered necessary, be entrusted to some officer whom the Government may select for this important duty, and in the meantime the opinion of the North-West and the Punjab Governments has been asked as to the necessity for a general increase of salaries in their division of the line.—*Central India Times.*

BRIDGING THE HOOGHLY.—The Government of Bengal has published a mass of correspondence on the subject of bridging the Hooghly. The conclusion is this, that the Secretary of State has been recommended by the Government of India to carry out its former plan of a railway bridge near Armenian Ghat by means of a new company, with a low-level railway along the river to Chitpore for a goods station, Sealdah being the united passenger station. Failing that the Government of India makes the extraordinary suggestion of a railway bridge at or near Chogda on the Hooghly to join the Eastern Bengal Railway with the East India near Pundooa. Meanwhile Messrs. Bradford, Leslie and Granville are encouraged to try the tentative plan of a floating bridge at Armenian Ghat, to cost about £150,000. This was broached years ago by Captain Dicey, who is about to return to India.—*Friend of India.*

PAY OF A SOLDIER ON RE-ENGAGEMENT.—In directing attention to Clause 10, Section 49, of War Office Circular, No. 8, of 1st September, 1867, published in G.G.O., No. 1,081, of 21st November last, and in which it was prescribed that the additional penny a day granted to men who have re-engaged for a second period of service since 1st April, 1867, or who shall hereafter so re-engage, is issuable from the date on which they severally have engaged or shall engage to complete a total period of twenty-one years' service, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, under the operation of that order, the additional penny a day is admissible to any British soldier of her Majesty's service from date of re-engagement to complete twenty-one years' service whether under the Army Enlistment Act of 1847, on completing the first term of service, or under the Army Enlistment Act of 1867, on the completion of at least two-thirds of the first term of his enlistment.

THE PRESERVATION OF FISH.—A correspondence has been going on in reference to the preservation of fish in inland rivers between the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Assistant Surgeon J. A. Purefoy Colles, M.D., H.C.S., Natural History Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Dr. Colles expresses an opinion that the probable effect of anicuts on weirs, in connection with irrigation works, across large weir heads, will be a rapid destruction of many kinds of fish, leading eventually to total extermination, by interfering with their spawning in the accustomed localities, and driving them to accumulate in large numbers below the weirs, where they are not only captured by man, but are exposed to the attacks of crocodiles and predacious fish. The council of the society also suggest the appointment of a qualified naturalist to visit the mouths of the rivers in question, and to report on the subject, or that information be called for from the local authorities. The council further express an opinion that the inquiry suggested would disclose such a wanton destruction of fish as to justify legislation on the subject.—*Englishman.*

THE COLES.—On the 10th September last, at the earnest request of readers interested in the civilisation of the Coles of Chota Nagpore, we brought their condition as described by the last Missionary Report before the public. We quoted from an authority on the spot a confirmation of the statements of that report, written a few days before, and containing this remark:—"I fear they will emigrate *en masse*, or there will be an insurrection if the injury is not soon to have an end." We blamed nobody, but asked, "What are the real facts of the case?" Having ascertained them in the course of the next fortnight, we showed from official documents, on 24th September, that the serious character of the discontent had attracted the attention of Mr. Grey and the Government of India, and announced that an Act was to be passed to enable the former to stop oppression. The *Englishman* to-day, more than a month after the publication of our first remarks, which dates the 10th instant, and ignoring the subsequent explanation, pronounces the fear expressed by the missionaries as quoted by us from their report and letter, "the myth of an overheated imagination." It is not so considered by Government, and a less wrong caused the Sonthal war.—*Friend of India.*

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The following civil servants were granted furloughs in October on m.c. under new rules:—Lieut.-Colonel Davies, Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore thirty days' leave, preparatory to Europe; Mr. Purser, Assistant Commissioner, will carry on the business of Deputy Commissioner of Kurnaul during the absence of Captain Parsons; furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. Forbes, Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, from the 19th ultimo; Mr. Hamilton, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Belaspore, is allowed one year's leave of absence under the Uncovenanted Service leave of absence rules; Mr. W. Le F. Robinson, Officiating Commissioner of Rajshahye Division, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to proceeding to Europe; Mr. Dodgson, q.s., reported his departure from India per steamship *Surat*, which was left at sea by the pilot on the 28th Sept.; Mr. W. Le F. Robinson, Officiating Commissioner of Rajshahye, is allowed a furlough for two years, under section 8, clause a, of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

THE DISTRESS IN SOUTHERN BENGAL.—Mr. Chapman's treatment of the distress in the districts to the south of Calcutta, as stated by himself in papers published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, savours somewhat of the Orissa mistakes. On the 4th August he preferred to trust the representations of Zemindars who declared the distress trifling to the "decided opinion" of the Church of England and dissenting missionaries, that "immediate and considerable measures of relief in the way of providing artificial labour should be taken." Heavy rain fell, and the result was that no provision had been made for relief when, on 1st September, Mr. Chaplain was led to write thus:—"There seems no doubt at all that, on the whole, a great calamity has now overtaken the population, and this at a time when, weakened by former troubles, they are but little able to resist it. The area of distress I must now estimate at some 700 square miles, and the population at about 200,000." There was the same vacillation as to the conduct and the duties of the Zemindars, but even Mr. Chapman is at last driven to this conclusion—"It is a simple fact, and a fact which does not certainly redound to the credit of the landlords as a class, that the ryots as a body show little or no confidence in their forbearance or generosity; and it is a fact too that these feelings of the ryots have been communicated to other classes, both European and native, not connected with the land."

ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.—The following order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published:—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules in regard to the levy of Ecclesiastical fees throughout India, and they are published for general information:—I. No fee will be charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices. II. In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of her Majesty. III. The fee for the Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee will be charged on marriages by banns. IV. When registers are searched, and copy of any entry given, a fee of one rupee shall be charged for the first year [the first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant] and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of one rupee for the certificate: soldiers, sailors, and non-commissioned and petty officers being exempted from payment. V. A fee of one rupee for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in burial grounds under the charge of Government, and these fees shall form a fund for keeping the burial ground in order, except in Calcutta and Bombay, where they will be credited to Government. VI. A fee of double the amount imposed on a masonry grave shall be levied on the erection of a monument (other than a simple headstone, for which no fee will be taken) in the burial ground, and a fee of Rupees 75 on a faculty for the erection of a monument in any church.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following leave of absence to civil servants were granted in October, on medical certificate, under

new rules:—Mr. Raban, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, for one month, Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from 25th October; Mr. Platts, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, for two months, from the 15th October; Mr. Carnegie, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, for two months from 8th November; Mr. Grant, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, for two months, from the 11th September; Mr. Bamber, District Superintendent of Police, Bograh, for one month, from 3rd October; Mr. Ellis, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nowgong, for one month; Mr. Bainbridge, Magistrate and Collector of Bardwan, for one month; Major Sherer, Deputy Commissioner of Kaurroop, for one month from 1st October, or any other date from which he has availed himself of the leave; Mr. Peppe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Tehta, for one month, from 15th October (Mr. Peppe will make over charge of his office to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Gya; privilege leave of absence for three months to Captain Rose, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Meerut Division, Public Works. Captain Rose availed himself of the leave on the 31st August last. Lieutenant-Colonel Snow, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him, dated 11th September, on 1st October, making over charge of his office to Captain Lugard, Officiating Deputy Commissioner; one month's privilege leave is granted to Dr. Cutcliffe, Officiating Superintendent, Government Press, N.W. Provinces, from the 14th September; one month's privilege leave to Mr. Pemberton, Civil Assistant, 4th grade, 3rd division, Revenue Survey, Central Provinces; Lieutenant Boileau, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajpootana, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate till the 30th November, 1868, in extension; Mr. Adam, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 1st Presidency Division, for five weeks; Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, for one and a half months, from the 1st November; the portion of the two month's privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. Palmer, Magistrate and Collector of Bijour, remaining to be taken on the date on which he rejoins his appointment, is cancelled; three months special leave of absence on urgent private affairs is granted to Mr. Palmer, Magistrate of Bijour, together with thirty days subsidiary leave; Mr. King, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Shahabad, for one month, from any date not later than the 15th October.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe, &c., under the new rules:—Lieut.-colonel Green, Bengal Infantry, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla, Lucknow, and Calcutta, from November 23, 1868, to January 23, 1869, in extension, preparatory to retiring from the service; Major Jenkins, Officiating Commandant 1st Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta, for one month; Lieut. Bax, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 11th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, from October 11 to November 10; Captain (Brevet Major) Harrison, R.A., to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, in extension, from December 3, 1868, to March 3, 1869; 2nd Captain Battiscombe, R.A., *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation; Veterinary Surgeon Cheesman, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation; Lieutenant Bogue, 49th Foot, twelve months, from November 1; Major Palmer, 90th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Perryn, 90th Foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation; Captain Coote, 26th Foot, overland, from date of embarkation; the nomination of Captain Haynes, 93rd Foot, to proceed to England, for depot duty, is cancelled, and Captain Wood will proceed home for depot duty instead; Captain Impey, Political Agent, Marwar, for two years, from Bombay; Major Taylor, 8th N.I., to Calcutta, instead of Bombay, on the leave granted him September 28 last, from October 1 to November 1; Major Cox, Sub-Assistant Commissary-general, from October 15, 1868; Quartermaster Gurnsey, 45th Foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Sub-Conductor Busher, Overseer, Stud Department, for one month; Major Wheeler, 35th N.I., to remain at Simla until December 31; Mr. Gordon, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sindh Division, for three months, in extension of the twelve months' leave granted him Aug. 27 last. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names (October 9):—Lieutenant Jones, General List, Infantry, September 14; Major Hyndman, Bengal Staff Corps, September 28; Lieut.-colonel Watson, Commandant 11th Regiment N.I., for two years.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH KABUL.—The explanation of the telegram we published a few days ago to the effect that the Viceroy, in reply to Shere Ali, had expressed himself favourable to the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, is as follows. Very recently, and just about the time a north-west contemporary had been informed that Shere Ali had, in open durbar, expressed himself to the purport that British alliance was worth nothing, as the British would help nobody but themselves, there arrived at the Head Quarters of the Government of India a letter from the Ameer such as the Viceroy of Hindustan might receive, and even regard as complimentary, expressive of the writer's (the Ameer's) wish to stand on good terms with the powerful Government of India, and for the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and the Empire of India. The Viceroy's reply, penned by himself and translated into Persian, has been of a very favourable character. It has always been the wish of the Government of India to see a strong Government established in Afghanistan, and

to be on cordial terms of friendship with that Government. Such an alliance is not undesired by the Government of India, and could not work otherwise than to the material and political advantages of Afghanistan. The Amcer Shere Ali, the purport of the Viceroy's letter is understood to have run, is now ruler of Afghanistan, and his opponents are prostrate before him, or fugitive. Mercy towards them would, in the British Viceroy's opinion, conduce to the repute of the Amcer Shere Ali's career and reign. The inference is—we now speak for ourselves—that if Shere Ali can show himself capable of permanently retaining his present position and power in Afghanistan, he may reckon on having accorded him by the Government of India all that valuable and material support, short of actual military interposition, which a great power may with dignity afford to an humble neighbour. Were, however, that neighbour menaced by other European power, the probability is the menace to him would be at once regarded as menace to England, and—but there is no occasion to tell our readers how England would act if menaced, especially in the East. There is, however, not the slightest real ground for assuming that any such menace is, or has been, contemplated. The mis-called policy of "masterly inactivity" therefore continues—at least such is our impression—the policy of the Government of India. That policy is, however, instead of really being one of "inactivity," neither more nor less than the policy most becoming a powerful empire, which, confident in its own strength, and ever watchful and ready, can afford to decline to recognise *canards* as truth, or to exhibit agitation or fluster when there is not the slightest occasion for either.—*Indian Daily News*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12. Saint Marnock, Crawford, London.—15. City of Berlin, Taylor, Glasgow; str. Mula, Scuir, Bombay.—16. T. E. Lemon, Rainey, Bombay; City of Edinburgh, Dodds, Mauritius; Lady Melville, Hainson, London; Koina, Collier, Madras.—17. Howden, Bell, Bombay.—18. Str. Mahratta, Scott, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Edinburgh.—Mr. and Mrs. Condaman, Mr. John Hislop.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From Southampton.—Miss Ryland, Mr. R. Thwaytes, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Miss Drull, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr. E. Bradbury, Mr. D. Outley, Mr. A. J. Moore, Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. R. Uddles, Mr. Lyman, Mr. H. Groves, Mr. G. Bayley, Mrs. Hackett, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. A. Beecher, Mr. H. Richard, Mr. W. Stoney, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. J. Heckady, Mr. C. Finlay, Mr. J. Kotkowski, Mr. J. Ellison, disappeared on the night of Sept. 27, supposed to have fallen overboard, Mr. A. Barr, Mr. J. Yarrow, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. W. Hunter, Mr. A. Leitch, Mr. W. Mortimore, Miss Fraser, Mr. G. A. Walker, Col. Row, Miss Woodward. From Marseilles.—Mr. J. J. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. E. J. Donald, left at Madras, coming on by next steamer, Mr. C. Cooke, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Theobald. From Suez.—Rev. F. and Mrs. Bohn, Mr. J. Jansen, Mr. E. McKinnell, Mr. T. B. Coal. From Sydney.—Mr. Leighton, Mrs. Berry. From Melbourne.—Mr. A. Moodie. From Galley.—Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Toogood, Major Swayne. From Madras.—Capt. Connolly, Miss Gordon, Capt. Whitehead, Mr. W. Shaw, Mr. G. Keighley, Mr. B. Williams, Mr. J. P. Garrett, Capt. Hornsby, Mr. J. Paul, Capt. Larpent, Capt. Fox, Lieut. Atkins, Capt. Montgomery, Capt. Byron, Lieut. Cramer, Lieut. Ward, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Martin, Mr. Struthers, Col. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. Kellner, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Bignold, Miss Paterson.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12. Strs. Simla, Feroze.—13. Zoroaster, Oriental.—15. Madura, City of Nan-in, Chryseis.—16. Str. Moulmein; Baikanah.—17. Str. Madras.—18. Winchester.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 91 8 to 94 12
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	—
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	7½ to 8 pm.
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 103	106 4 to 106 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	114 0 to 114 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 101	109 2 to 109 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11½
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 13-16

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	102 to 105
Assam Tea Company ...	200	170 to 180
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	17½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	7½ to 8 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	580 to 590
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Do. (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	58½ to 590exdiv.
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Do. New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	200 to 210
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 215	240 to 242
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Do. (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 215	240 to 242
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	190 to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	130 to 135
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	345 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	460 to 480
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	130 to —exdiv.

New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	34 to —
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	275 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	90 to 95
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	590 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Throth Indigo ...	200	115 to 120
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	410	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 15 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 1 12 6	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 5 0 to 2 10 0	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	Nominal.	Nominal.

Madras.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.—The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of fourth class, Oct. 7:—Messrs. Walker, Burnell, Grose, Wilson and Foster.

TRANSFERS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS.—H.E. the C. in C. in India has sanctioned the following transfers of officers of Royal Artillery, pending the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—Second Capt. Hoyes, from No. 5, about to become No. 7 (officers) battery, to No. 7, about to become No. 5 battery, 23rd brigade Royal Artillery; Second Captain Hastings, from the latter to the former battery; Lieut. Twynam, from A to No. 5 battery, about to become No. 7 battery, 23rd brigade, Royal Artillery; and Lieut. Palmer, from the latter to the former battery.

EXAMINATIONS.—The following officers have passed examinations:—Lieut. Lockhart, Royal Artillery, Madras, has passed the elementary test in Telooogo; Ensign Porteus, 21st Fusiliers, passed ditto in Tamil; Lieut. MacClaverty, Royal Artillery, Bangalore, has passed the elementary test in Canarese (October). The undermentioned officers have passed the elementary test in the Telooogo language:—Captain Swiney, Staff Corps, Kamptee; Lieut. Bradshaw, Staff Corps, Kamptee; Lieut. Stainforth, general list, Kamptee; Assistant Surgeon Stewart, Bengal Establishment, has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustanee language.

THE MYSORE COMMISSION.—The *Bangalore Herald* publishes a list of the men of different castes and religions employed in the Mysore Commission. It seems there are twenty-three Europeans, from chief commissioner to magistrate, three East Indians, one a sub-magistrate, the other two amildars, one native Christian, an assistant superintendent, eighty-two Hindoos, ranging from assistant superintendents to amildars, and eighteen Mussulmans, making a total in all of one hundred and twenty-seven. Hindoos are by far the most largely employed. There are only five more Europeans than Mahomedans; East Indians and native Christians are at a discount, there only being four of them in the Commission.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department:—Lieutenant-colonel A. J. P. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Commissary-general, 1st Class, to act as Assistant Commissary-general, 2nd Class; Major B. F. Heysham, Deputy Assistant Commissary-general, 2nd Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary-general, 1st Class; Major R. Q. Mainwaring, Sub-assistant Commissary-general, 1st Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary-general, 2nd Class; and Lieut. E. A. Bruce, Sub-assistant Commissary-general, acting 2nd Class, to act as Sub-assistant Commissary-general, 1st Class—during the absence on sick certificate of Major H. P. Hawkes, acting Assistant Commissary-general, 2nd Class, from 17th September, 1868.

THE DHOBBIE'S COMPLAINT.—To "MADRAS TIMES."—Honored Sir, —Master please putting favour on me poor Madras Dobbie man, cause I plenty poor man and much trouble got since ladies done stop crinoline. Dress now got plenty long behind, and when Missis walk catching too much dirt, and so poor Dobbie man having plenty trouble making clean. Soap werry dear now not like before. I making Mootama (my first missis now plenty old woman, got nother) beat plenty hard on stone but never coming proper clean. When I taking home missis say, Dobbie, you plenty bad lazy man: look this dress—I buy new Madame Leggett shop one year ago; plenty hole now got and much dirty. What I can say? I poor man large family man; long dress fashion not stop; how I get rice for belly? Missis ayah my relation only she telling that Missis saying that reason dress too much dirty cause when walking with Gentleman's beach band stand Cupid's Bow that road never clean. Colonel Dennison—Master very big gentleman please writing one chit to Honorable Colonel Dennison, &c., &c., telling please make that road little good than now. Few coolie mans soon make proper same like what my brother, who got service in big gentleman's house Calcutta, say band stand road got that country. Please master dont forget—CUNDASAWMY, his + mark.—If master do this, I wash for master.

OOTACAMUND.—The Ootacamund water project and reclamation schemes have been already taken in hand by the Commissioner of the Neigherry Hills. With regard to the former, we learn that the

general direction of the line of the works for the water project north of the lake is as follows:—Starting from the reservoir on the north-western slope of the Chub Hill, the line runs easterly towards North Downs' Saddle, thence due south towards St. Stephen's Church, thence due west towards Syk's Hotel. The average breadth of land required will be about sixteen feet. The water project, south of the lake, is as follows:—Starting from the reservoir on Dodabetta, the line of the channel will run due west to the Elk Hill Aqueduct, thence in a westerly direction to the end of the lake. The average breadth of land required will be about sixteen feet. The general direction of the reclamation project works will extend on one side of the market bridge, in a south-westerly direction, towards the head of the lake, where the average breadth of the land required will be about 500 feet. From the head of the lake, still in a south-westerly direction, up the Willow Bund, a strip of land on each side of the lake, about 150 feet in width, will be required. Then again on the other side of the market bridge, in a north-easterly direction, as far as the back yard of the Carrying Company's premises, a strip of land of an average width of sixty feet on both sides of the water supply channel will be required. The Government have declared the said lands to be lands required for public purposes, and have directed the Commissioner to take the necessary measures for the acquisition of the said lands.—*Madras Times*.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Assistant Surgeon White, 1st Foot, proceeding to England on medical certificate, will take charge from Madras of the invalids from presidency, Mysore, and Burmah circles to Bombay, per overland route; Assistant Surgeon Walker, 19th Foot, is directed to accompany the invalids from Bangalore and join the party from Madras at Jollapett doing duty under Assistant Surgeon White, from thence to Bombay (this cancels so much of G.O. as refers to Assistant Surgeon Walker); Lieutenant Fletcher, Royal Artillery, to England, *via* the Cape, fit to do duty with troops; Lieutenant-Colonel Cuming, Staff Corps, has leave from September 22 to March 22, 1869, to Bangalore and Nilgcherries, furlough regulations of 1868 (this cancels that officer's appointment of September 18 as officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 11th N.I.); Lieut. Huddart, Royal Artillery, has leave from August 14 to February 14, 1869. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Major Ramsay, Staff Corps, Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Lieutenant Mackenzie, Staff Corps, Additional Assistant Superintendent in the Province of Coorg, Mysore Commission, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras; the leave granted to the Rev. R. Firth, M.A., Chaplain of Aurangabad, to proceed to Europe on furlough, and notified in the *Gazette* of the 1st September, will commence from the 19th December next, or date of his embarkation from Bombay.

THE RAILWAY FROM COIMBATORE TO THE FOOT OF THE GHATS.—The crisis is past; Ootacamund is looking up; we have been unjustly written down as unhealthy; our shortcomings have been magnified, and our downfall predicted; still, we believe that Ootacamund will always be the most popular sanitarium in India. We have now a commissioner, laborious, earnest and popular. The reclamation scheme is to be at once carried out; the Municipal Committee, reorganised and taught by past failures, is beginning to do its duty; an Agri-Horticultural Society is in course of formation; the new library hastens to completion; the Philharmonic Society has just shown us how completely it has established itself. We have good schools; a flourishing club; a bank, and an abundance of shops; and we cannot see any reason to doubt the truth of this assertion, that during the last seven years the progress of the town has been real and rapid. Coffee planting, though it has disappointed those who expected to make large fortunes without experience or effort, is extending itself on sound principles, and with ever increasing probabilities of substantial and enduring success. We really want but one thing, and that is that the access to the hills should be made as easy as possible. We think it desirable, on public grounds, that the heads of many departments in Madras should be able to make this their residence for some months, at least, in every year. Energy of mind is closely connected with bodily strength and vigour. The men upon the healthy action of whose brains the good conduct of affairs depends, ought to live in the climate most favourable to the full exercise of all their powers. That climate is not the climate of Madras during a large portion of the year. It is bad economy to waste our public men. The military establishment at Wellington renders a speedy access to the hills a matter of economy and necessity. This railway would render troops at Wellington almost as effective as if they were in Madras. Those who visit Ootacamund are often in weak health, and the real hardships of the present journey from the Pothanur Station at Ootacamund materially lessen the chances of their recovery. Lives, we verily believe, are lost every year in consequence of the most trying transit from the Coimbatore Station to this place. This railway is essential to the Nilagiris as a sanitarium. The able and instructive report we publish from Major Shaw Stewart demonstrates:—(1) The ease with which the line can be constructed; (2) the certainty of a fair amount of traffic; (3) and the economical advantages of the scheme. The immediate effect would be to give an immense impulse to the trade of the districts lying at the foot of the hills. Supplies would pour into the hill stations. Provisions would become cheaper. The military estab-

lishments at Wellington, and that most important institution, the Lawrence Asylum, would gain immensely, and thus the Government would effect a large annual saving. Of course the railway to the foot of the hills will lead to better arrangements for ascending the hills, a matter which the splendid new Coonoor Ghat renders easy. Twenty hours of easy transit ought to bring a traveller from Madras to the door of Mr. Syk's hotel. There are matters of great imperial importance; but for this presidency the two works of the greatest immediate necessity are the Madras Breakwater and the railway from Coimbatore to the foot of the Nilagiri Hills.—*South of India Observer*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12. Antelope, Nicholson, Gopaulpore; Imogen, Mills, Pentacotta.—13. Str. Sattara, Beyts, Calcutta.—14. Blenz, Logan, Gopaulpore.—15. Str. Simla, King, Calcutta; str. Labourdonnaix, Rapatel, Galle; Frances, Higg, Gopaulpore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sattara.—For Madras.—Mr. A. D. Riach, Mr. Grigg, Mrs. Chadwick and child, Capt. Williams. For Calcutta.—Mr. Andrews. For Bombay.—Mrs. Dauds and two children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Calcutta.—For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Allum, Mr. A. Wyatt. For Suez.—Mr. M. Angelo, Miss B. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Jaeschke and two children. For Marseilles.—Mr. J. F. W. Smith, Mr. C. W. Macrae, Lieut. Craigie, Mr. Lo Fleming Robinson, Mr. Tandy, Mr. and Mrs. Gmelin and two children. For Southampton.—Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Stanley and two children, Mr. W. H. Tadmam, Mr. E. G. Gyll, Mr. Fox, Mr. F. W. Malnur, Mr. T. Ingram and Mr. Black. For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff and two children, Mr. R. T. Allan, Mr. C. H. West, Mr. Remelin Saunee, Mrs. Souleary and child.

Per str. Labourdonnaix.—From Galle.—For Madras.—Right Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly, Right Rev. Dr. Charbonneau, Right Rev. Dr. Tissot, Right Rev. Dr. Canoz, Right Rev. Dr. Depommier, Rev. Mr. Brune, Rev. Mr. Godel, Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Creter, Mr. Linder, Mr. Langel, Mr. Dulme, Mr. Tere, Mr. Reyner, Mr. Crizette, Mr. King, Mr. Enough, Mr. A. Sico, Mr. Fasmappullee, Mr. Joumil, Mr. Vomonasse, Mr. Gobert.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12. Koina, —, Calcutta.—13. Str. Cashmere, Dickenson, Calcutta.—14. Antelope, Nicolson, Colombo; str. Sattara, Beyts, Bombay.—15. Sunbeam, —, Coconada; Labourdonnaix, —, Calcutta.—17. York, —, Coconada; Ripsima A. Marin, —, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sattara.—For Negapatam.—Col. Pollard.—Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Lieut. J. C. Kennedy, Mrs. and Miss Trail, Messrs. J. Winning, F. T. Poulleton, W. E. Boxer, John Bennett, Solomon Gillett, John O'Rourke, James Currow, Michael Keogh, Frederick Lettice (of H.M.'s str. Octavia), Quartermaster Guernsey, Mr. O. Horrocks. For Marseilles.—Mr. Murdock Maciver, Capt. and Mrs. Miller. For Suez.—Mr. A. C. Burnell.

Per str. Labourdonnaix.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Sebastian.

Bombay.

MUSCAT.

On the return of H.M.S. *Vigilant* to Kurrachee, after demolishing the fort of Bahrein and restoring quiet among the hoary-headed pirates in that neighbourhood, she found a telegram awaiting her, to the effect that nothing but her presence could save Muscat from falling into the hands of a horde of rebels from the interior. These rebels, all of them Wahabees, were led by one Azau-bin-Ghes, a brother-in-law of the Sultan, who has never ceased since the murder of old Syud Thoweyne to agitate and fight for the overthrow of Syud Selim, the murderer and parricide. Colonel Pelly, therefore, seeing that the revolt was a serious one, and demanded his immediate presence, requested Captain Brown to return with him to the Gulf. Uninviting as the voyage was to either officers or men, Captain Brown gave orders to get steam up, and sailed for Muscat. On rounding the group of rocks known as the Fisherman's, on the 3rd October, they could see that all was bustle and excitement in the bay. Thither, in boats and buggalows of all sorts and sizes, had fled the greater part of the population, till the storm of war should blow over the town. The *Sind* and *Sir Hugh Rose* were there, watching the course of events, and glad were they to see the *Vigilant*, for matters had now been in a desperate state for three days, and the Sultan had lost all except two forts, from which the flag of Oman drooped despondingly. So cordially hated was Syud Selim, that Muscat fell without a struggle, although a few trusty soldiers might have held the approaches against fearful odds. Selim had barely time to flee to the nearest fort for safety; the news that his capital had fallen was about the first intimation he received of the insurrection. After long waiting, at last he saw the *Vigilant* arrive, and lost no time in getting on board, as soon as he could do so safely. Having, therefore, been let over the wall in a basket after dark, his Highness went on board and told Colonel Pelly his story. The relation concluded, the Colonel asked him what he expected the British to do for him. "Why, of course," he answered, "drive out my enemies and establish me once more on my throne." Colonel Pelly reviewed the story of his reign with him, with the object of showing him that he deserved no assistance of any kind, and concluded by saying that he would not use force to reinstate him, unless expressly ordered by the Government of India to do so. The *Sind* was despatched to Gwadar with a telegram asking for instructions, and in the meantime efforts were made to procure a suspension of hostilities till an answer should arrive;

but Azan-bin-Ghes had come there to fight, not to parley, and fight he would. Two guns, mounted 18-pounder siege pieces, presented by the English to Muscat, were what excited his immediate cupidity, and every effort was made by him to secure them. Syud Selim naturally desired to save these guns, and both Colonel Pelly and Captain Brown hoped he might be able to do so, else Muscat, if unsupported, must fall before the will of either the Bombay Government or the Government of India could be known. Desperate as the situation looked for the Sultan, his Highness had not yet lost heart, or, perhaps, we should rather say, had not given up bragadocio; he still intended "to recover the town by force of arms," or, more probably, tried to make himself appear brave by saying so. Consequently, he gave Colonel Pelly to understand that the sooner British subjects betook themselves on board ship the safer they would be, as "the ball was just about to begin." Thus warned, British subjects were removed, the rebel chiefs being informed that they could be regarded merely as rebels so long as Syud Selim was Sultan, and that if in their attempt to depose him they caused loss of life or property to any one under British protection, the British would hold them responsible, and would exact the fullest reparation. To show that Colonel Pelly meant what he said, the *Vigilant* steamed closer in shore, so as the better to protect the shipping, and command the town and the approaches to the forts.

On the 5th, Colonel Pelly and Captain Brown went ashore to the Residency, and succeeded in inducing Azan-bin-Ghes to come to an interview. Azan is a man of most forbidding aspect, and all that we know of him strengthens the belief that his face is a fair index of his character—cruel, unscrupulous, and cunning, yet manifesting a strange blindness to his true interests; just the sort of man who never adopts a straight course if a crooked one is open to him. Coarse and cruel as his features are, his heart is even more so. The probability is he looked upon this interview as a gigantic farce, and came prepared to get all he could, but give nothing. Be that as it may, he went away impressed with the conviction that, whatever there might be about himself, there was no humbug about Colonel Pelly, and that his warning regarding British traders had better be respected. There was, therefore, no more firing that day. In the matter of the 18-pounders, however, he evidently did not admit the right of Colonel Pelly, Captain Brown, or any one else to interfere; so, though he promised to return an answer after consultation with his co-rebels, before attempting to seize these guns, he sent no answer whatever, but got possession of one of them in the dark, and before morning had it in position to batter the fort in which the Sultan had taken refuge.

It was, however, determined by the British authorities that Azan should not be allowed to do altogether as he liked, and that, promise or no promise, the fort should be safe till receipt of instructions from Simla. The guns of the *Hugh Rose* and the *Vigilant* were loaded and pointed at the approaches to the forts, and, all the traders having now evacuated the town, a rocket party, consisting of twenty men from the *Vigilant*, under Lieutenant Bainbridge, was sent into the fort, provided with Hales' rockets. The tubes having been got well into position, Lieutenant Bainbridge commenced to show the Wahabees such a pyrotechnic display as effectually prevented their approaching the fort, or attempting to carry off the gun under its walls. Every rocket fell exactly in front of the gun, injuring no one, but showing the rebels how futile would be any attempt to "crown the work" that night. The object for which the marines went ashore having been accomplished, they returned on board ship in the morning; and by-and-by the *Sind* appeared, bringing from Gwadur the Bombay Government's answer to Colonel Pelly's reference for instructions. This answer was to the effect that no more force was to be wasted in support of Syud Selim, but that for the future he must make his own arrangements for the maintenance of his power. This he tried to do, and for a few hours almost believed he had succeeded; but a few hours more convinced him of his mistake, and he was again compelled to take refuge on board the *Vigilant*. While he was there relating how nearly success had been his, and how villainously the cut-throats from the interior had treated him, the booming of guns from the fort announced his formal deposition, and that Azan-bin-Ghes reigned in his stead. Hereupon his Highness burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, declaring that the rebel chiefs would soon appreciate the absurdity of their present proceedings as fully as he did, though to them it would be no laughing matter. He knew well what it was to rule in Oman; he knew too that there were dissensions already in their camp, and he by no means envied their positions. Resign he would not; he would pay an official visit to Bunder Abbas, and the more remote of his possessions, till the rebels had exterminated each other, as they must of necessity do, sooner or later. So he sailed on the 10th, in the *Prince of Wales*, for Bunder Abbas; and letters having been received from the Wahabee chiefs, assuring the British traders of every protection, as also a telegram from the Government of India confirming that of the Bombay Government, the *Vigilant*, with Colonel Pelly on board, sailed for Kurrachee. What will be the immediate future of Muscat it is impossible to say; but things cannot long remain as they are. The eyes of the people are all turned towards Bombay, to Syud Thoorkee, and he will restore peace to Oman, if any one can. The attachment of the people to him is not of yesterday's growth; and

the Bombay Government would do well to remember this.—Condensed from the *Times of India*.

Miscellaneous.

H.M.'s 96TH FOOT.—We hear that the 96th Regiment has received the warning for embarkation at Bombay for Fort William on Monday, the 4th January next.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 19.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 10th October, 1868:—Major W. Y. H. Shortt, Staff Corps; Surgeon R. Dick, Bombay Medical Establishment.

H.M.'s 2ND GRENADIERS N.I.—This regiment, under the command of Lieut.-colonel McLeod, was to march from Sattara on the 20th October, *en route* for Poona, and would arrive there on Sunday, the 25th, to occupy the Royal Horse Artillery lines at Wanowrie, to be vacated by the 3rd Regiment N.I., on their departure by rail on the 28th and 29th inst., for Khundwah and Mhow.

H.M.'s 29TH REGIMENT N.I.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed, with effect from the 10th October:—Captain Tanner to officiate as commandant, vice Major Nichollets, proceeding on furlough; Lieutenant Hogg to officiate as second in command, in addition to his own duties as quartermaster, vice Captain Tanner; Lieutenant Browne to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his own duties as adjutant, vice Lieutenant Hogg.

HORSE-PLAGUE AT POONA.—We have received accounts from Poona of the appearance at that station of a kind of fever among the horses there. Eighty-five horses of the 1st Madras Cavalry were attacked in a few days, and were at once separated from the rest. A large number of the horses of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry have been similarly attacked, and the disease has also made its appearance among those of the Artillery at Kirkee. The fever is not of a dangerous type, and appears to be of the same order as that from which the horses at Secunderabad have been suffering, which has apparently travelled steadily from east to west.—*Times of India*.

INVALIDS.—The invalids, time-expired men, &c., from General Depot, Poona, and Kurrachee Depot, with their families, embarked for England on board the troopship *Euphrates* on the 30th Sept. The following officers were appointed to do duty with the different detachments:—To command: Captain Kirkwood, 96th Foot. To do duty: Captain Thorburn, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot; Captain Deane, 1st Royals; Captain Cardew, 82nd Foot; Captain Hooke, 45th Foot; 2nd Captain Sturt, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Gillespie, 96th Foot; Lieutenant Reeve, 45th Foot; Lieutenant Lindsay, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Stradling, 60th Rifles. In medical charge: Surgeon-Major Leitch, M.D., 46th Regiment.

KATTIAWAR.—Two Kattiawar States, the Rajpoot dominion of Megnee and the Mussulman State of Umrapore, have been attached for terms of four and seven years respectively and fined Rs. 5,000 on account of aiding and abetting the outlaw Wagheers. The petty talookas of Lodheeka, Kherusra, and Kotaria have, for like offences, been reduced from fifth-class jurisdiction, and fined. The Karbharee of Wankaneer, for dereliction of duty on a similar occasion, was fined in the sum of Rs. 3,000. We hope in justice to the subjects of the attached States that they will be placed under Government management on the expiry of the term of attachment, for their former rulers will recoup themselves for the confiscated revenue.

PRESENTATION.—At the meeting of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, October 23, Mr. L. Reid, the president, on behalf of the board, presented a case of mathematical instruments to Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, master-builder of her Majesty's Bombay Dockyard, in recognition of the services rendered to the board by him in supervising the repairs of the light vessels, pilot boats, schooners, &c. Mr. Reid in making the presentation referred in eulogistic terms to the services rendered by Mr. Jamsetjee. The instruments, which are of silver, and of the finest workmanship, were procured from Elliot, of London. On the case containing them there is the following inscription:—"Presented to Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq., Master-builder, her Majesty's Dockyard; in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the Bombay Harbour Pilotage Board. Bombay, 28th May, 1868."

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Mr. J. B. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, will, we hear, probably not return to Bombay before the end of April next. His leave expires at the end of January, but he has asked for an extension of three months, which will no doubt be granted. Mr. Peile was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship. He took a first class in Moderations, a first class in Literæ Humaniores, and B.A. degree in December, 1855. In the summer of that year the first open competitive examination for the India Civil Service was held, twenty appointments being offered for competition. Among the candidates Mr. Peile stood tenth, and chose Bombay in preference to Bengal. In India he settled the claims of the Thakoor of Bhowmuggur in 1859; went to inquire into the state of the talookdars in 1860; was Under Secretary to Government in 1862; took up the administration of (Bombay) Act VI. of 1862 in 1863-4-5; and was appointed

Registrar-general, and Commissioner for Revising Subordinate Establishments in May, 1866.—*Times of India*.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers will appear before the General Examination Committee, to be assembled at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 10th of October, for examination in the native languages as follows:—Urdu.—Lieutenant Mant, Royal Engineers. Hindoostanee.—Lieutenant Walter, 25th Regiment, N.L.I.; Lieutenant Smith, 49th Regiment; Ensign Chick, Officiating First Squadron Subaltern, M.S.C.; Lieutenant Owen, 3rd Light Cavalry. Persian.—Lieutenant Hogg, Poona Horse. Hindee.—Major Stuart, 1st Madras Light Cavalry. The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed an examination of the Hindee portion of the Hindustani test according to the higher standard:—Major Stuart, 1st Madras Light Cavalry. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Assistant-surgeon De Tatham, 26th Regiment N.I.; Assistant-surgeon Robinson, Royal Artillery; Barrack-serjeant King, Barrack Department; Serjeant Birley, 1st Foot; Private Goodings, 1st Foot; Quartermaster-serjeant Rowbottom, 2nd Foot; Lieut. Watson, 108th Foot.

ACCIDENT TO THE P. AND O. STEAMSHIP "BEHAR."—We regret to state that a serious accident happened on Oct. 15 to the P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Behar*. She had had new boilers placed in her in the P. and O. dock, at Mazagon, and was being towed to the mud bed at the north end of the yard, when owing to a cross tide or other cause, her head swerved round to the southward, and she ran upon a sharp rock which stove in the plating of her keelson amidship. Every effort was made to get her off, but unsuccessfully, and for three days she remained firmly fixed on the rock, which is situated at a distance of about two hundred yards from the shore. The ship lay on her starboard quarter with a heavy list, and as each tide rose, the water was deep in her hold,—so much so that her boilers were covered. The *Behar* was being taken to the mud for the purpose of having a new deck put in, and for repairs. She is a fine screw ship of 1,603 tons register, and 300 horse power. On the 18th the efforts made to plug her were successful. Plates were fastened over the hole made by the rock, so as to exclude the water, and after a good deal of trouble the ship was buoyed and moved from her dangerous position. The *Behar* was afterwards taken into the old P. and O. dock, where a survey had been commenced for the purpose of ascertaining the full extent for her injuries.

FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Captain Huyshe, 49th Foot, to proceed to Europe on m.c.; Surgeon Major Fowler, 82nd Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route on m.c. These officers will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards. Surgeon-Major Fowler is available for duty with troops. Lieut.-Colonel James, Staff Corps, from September 26, 1868, to October 25, 1868, and Major Fairlie, 1st Regiment Madras Cavalry, from November 1, 1868, to November 30, 1868, on private affairs, preparatory to embarkation on furlough; Lieutenant Nicolson, General List, four months, from date of departure, on private affairs; Lieut.-Colonel Bivar, 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, thirty days from date of departure, on private affairs, preparatory to embarkation on furlough; Assistant-Surgeon Robinson, 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, to England, *via* the Cape route, at the recommendation of the Standing Medical Committee, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards. Lieutenant Seton, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from September 15, 1868, to January 15, 1869, on the recommendation of a medical board. The furlough to Europe for two years, m.c., granted to Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, by G. O. No. 523, dated August 11, 1868, is under rule 15 of the Regulations of 1868. Lieut.-Colonel Walker, Superintendent of his Highness the Guicowar's Contingent, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure of the last mail steamer leaving Bombay in March, 1869, under rule 9 of the Regulations of 1868. The leave of absence on private affairs granted to Surgeon Major Mahaffy, M.D. and C.B., is extended for two months.

H.M.S. "VIGILANT."—We give elsewhere an account of the services of H.M.S. *Vigilant* among the pirates of Bahrein, and before Muscat. All will admit that great credit is due to Captain Brown, and his officers and men, for the efficient manner in which they performed the duty entrusted to them. But no one who has not been in the Gulf, in August and September, can appreciate the difficulties against which all had to contend. They one day found themselves cruising under a sun which "rains fire," in a ship which was never constructed for service in Eastern waters; and the next, out in open boats, demolishing some piratical stronghold. So trying is the climate of the Gulf to European constitutions during August and September, that the standing orders of the Admiralty prohibit ships of the Royal Navy from going there during those months. Besides this, the *Vigilant* had to encounter the full force of the monsoon on her voyage from Bombay to Kurrachee, a test which Captain Brown might easily have spared her, had he wished to shirk an unpleasant cruise, seeing

that a committee appointed by Government to examine his vessel had pronounced her unseaworthy. In fact, so completely had white ants asserted their sway over the vessel, that there was hardly found a sound plank in her. Yet, with a certificate to that effect in his locker, Captain Brown got up steam, and was off to Kurrachee. Government told him there was pressing need for his services in the Persian Gulf, and rotten ship, heavy sea, and standing orders were alike ineffectual to retain him in harbour. The manner, too, in which he has performed the responsible duty entrusted to him, shows that he has executed his mission judiciously as well as zealously. We have all along entertained the opinion that a special service is required for these waters; but, special service or not, Colonel Pelly may consider himself lucky if he can always secure such a coadjutor as the *Vigilant*.—*Times of India*.

MILITARY ITEMS.—We (*Times of India*) learn from Malligum that the 10th and 12th Bengal Cavalry, now at that station, have received orders to march by squadrons, on alternate days, to Munmar, on or about the 2nd of November. From Munmar they will take rail to Nagpore, and thence march to Jubbulpore, *en route* for Sealkote and Umballa. These corps will probably unite at Nagpore, and march towards Jubbulpore at intervals of four days. It was originally intended that they should march to their destinations by the Grand Trunk Road, *via* Indore, Sippree, Gwalior, Agra, &c., but, in consequence of the famine of grass, grain, and water, in Central India, this plan has been abandoned.—Captain the Hon. Ralph Hare, now stationed at Kirkee, in command of the 5th Battery, 5th Brigade R.A. has been appointed second captain, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery vice Warren promoted. An exchange of brigades between Captain J. B. Hardy, 21st Brigade, and Captain W. Brown, 19th Brigade, has been sanctioned by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.—We hear from Mhow that the troops that were ordered to move in relief this cold season, in that division, now stand fast, owing to the scarcity prevailing in Rajpootana. The 2nd Battalion Royal Regiment stands last at Nusseerabad until next year, as do also the D Troop E Brigade R.H.A. at Mhow, ordered in relief to Nusseerabad. Major-general Adams, C.B., has been holding inspections of the Bays, 95th Regiment, and other corps, prior to his leaving on a tour of inspection to Neemuch, and other outstations under his command. The Maharajah Holkar is making preparations to give a grand entertainment to Col. Melville, C.S.I., on the occasion of his leaving Indore on leave to England.—We hear that the order directing the 93rd Highlanders to march from Jhansi for Indore, on the 26th of December, *en route* to Poona, has been countermanded, in consequence of the scarcity of grass, grain, and water between Indore and Sippree. The 1st Battalion, 3rd (King's Own) Regiment, now on its way from Malta, and expected to arrive here on the 1st proximo, on board H.M.'s Indian troopship *Junna*, will proceed at once to Poona, there to be quartered, sending probably three companies to Sattara.—We learn from Kirkee that a company of Sappers, consisting of an officer and one hundred rank and file, have been under orders to move to Nagpore by rail, at a moment's notice, with tools and camp equipage complete, for the purpose of sinking thirty American wells at the halting-places for troops, between that city and Jubbulpore. This step may be necessary, in consequence of the scarcity of water along the line of bullock transit; but it is not yet certain that the company will be moved.—We hear from Sholapore that the 25th N.L.I., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Little, has received orders to take rail on the 29th Oct., for Poona, *en route* for Bombay, where the regiment will embark for Kattiawar, on the 1st proximo, to relieve the 23rd N.L.I. The headquarters of the 25th will be at Dwarka, and detachments will be stationed at Burdah Chowkey, and in the Porebunder districts. It was originally intended that the 25th should leave Sholapore on the 20th of November. In consequence of their early move, the 23rd will be relieved about the 5th of November, and on arrival at Bombay will be sent by wings by rail to Challisgaum, where a camp, with carriage and marching equipment, will be in readiness for them to proceed to Dhoolia, to relieve the 9th N.L.I., under orders for Poona. Two companies of the 23rd will be sent from Challisgaum to Asseerghur, to relieve a like detachment of the 9th.—It has been finally decided not to march the two squadrons of Poona Horse now at Jacobabad, and the squadrons of Sind Horse which have been stationed at Seroor since their return from Abyssinia, across country, *via* Surat, Deesa, and Sukkur, in relief of each other, in consequence of the impending famine between Deesa and Hyderabad, in Sind. It is now determined that the Poona Horse shall come down *via* Kurrachee, returning from that port in the vessels that convey the C-E Royal Horse Artillery there, about the 25th of November, *en route* to Hyderabad, and that the Sind Horse shall be sent from Bombay to Kurrachee in the same vessels that convey the B-18th R.A., about the 3rd of December next.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16. Sumatra, White, Suez.—17. Str. Euphrates, Avern, Kurrachee.—18. Str. *Vigilant*, Brown, Muscat.—21. Daniel Rankin, Clyde.—22. Str. Columbian, Curling, Hong Kong.—23. Futtay Rahimany, Nacoda, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16. Str. Asia, Irvine, Kurrachee; str. Scotia, Hebbert, Kurrachee; Atmosphere, Oron, Kurrachee; str. Orissa, Anderson, China; Yoric, Kingcoer, Kurrachee.—17. Str. Salsetta, Parish, Aden and Suez; Beatrice, Coulbert, Zanzibar.—19. Oxford, Cochrane, Rangoon.—20. Cowasjee Jehangoor, Greig, Liverpool; str. Krishna, Child, Aden and Suez.—21. Corsica, Howner, Galle; Mahi, Nacoda, Colombo; str. Phlox, Baker, Goa; str. Taptce, Drowitz, Cutch.—22. Carisbrook, Cooper, Cochín; Aerolite, Alleyno, Carwar; Victoria Cross, Cowley, Liverpool.—24. Mail str. Rangoon, Rennoldson, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—For Marseilles.—Col. F. Field, Mr. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. McCull, Mrs. Coxon, Rev. J. Harland, Mr. Williams. For Southampton.—Lieut. Col. C. M. W. James and Mrs. James, Mrs. Spence and child, Mrs. Tyer, Mrs. Binks and four children, Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stewart and two children. For Suez.—Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. For Aden.—Capt. Utterson.

Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Krishna.—For Suez.—Capt. Baker, Lieut. Nichol, Mr. Barklay, Mr. Milner, Mr. Morris, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. Green, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Samberg, Mr. Floriano, Mr. Breunon.

Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 23, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 11½ to 1s. 11 11-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 13-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	2s. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Aggra Bank (Rs. 500) ...	90 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ...	7000 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000) ...	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	14 pm.
Merchants Bank (Rs. 250) ...	Rs. 39 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) ...	per
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) ...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 874-1) ...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	1100
Frere Land Company ...	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	80 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company ...	50 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ...	per
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1030 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) ...	680 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,000) ...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	10 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	Rs. 3200 per share
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (Rs. 20 paid up) ...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	
Colaba Spinning Company (Rs. 5000) ...	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 255 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	720 per share old

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. 96
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	" 93
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ...	" 94½
" " " " 1842-43 ...	" 100
" " " " 1854-55 ...	" 113½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...	
Five-and-a-half per Cent. ...	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars ...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars ...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ...	109
Silver ...	
Gold Leaf 97 touch ...	per Tola. 163
Gold Bars, English ...	16½
Ditto Pekin ...	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 5s. to £1. 7s. 6d.; Seeds, £1 to £1. 2s. 6d. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £1 nominal; Seeds, £1. 5s. nominal.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz:—

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BARBER, H. W., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub div. of Contai, and to exercise the powers of a mag. in dist. of Midnapore.
BARTLETT, Lieut. col., cantonment mag., Saugor, rejoined from special duty, and resumed charge of his office from Hogg, on Sept. 23.
BAYLEY, E. C., sec. to Govt. of India, home dept., made over charge of the duties of his office to Mr. Howell, under sec. to Govt. of India in that dept., on Oct. 6.
BLAIR, C., exec. engr., att. to Chukrata div., is transfd. from 1st to 2nd circle, P.W., and appd. to exec. charge of 3rd div., Grand Trunk road. Dated Nynce Tal, Oct. 2.
BOXWELL, J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pooree, and ex-officio asst. to supt. of Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, dur. leave of Raban; Oct. 1. To offic. in 2nd grade of mag. and coll. [Sherer. Oct. 13].
BOYD, Lieut., to offic. as dep. comr. of Kamroop, 4th grade, dur. leave of BRADSHAW, Lieut., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Chanda, dur. Taylor's absence; to join without delay. Oct.
BROWN, C., to offic., v. Mr. C. Aldridge, asst. supt. of police, Punjab, who has leave fr. Oct. 15. Mr. Brown will continue to do duty at Amballa.
BROWN, J. F., to be a mag. and coll. of 2nd grade, and mag. and coll. of Sylhet. Mr. Browne will, however, continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorsheadabad, 1st grade. The above will have effect from the date of departure from India of Mr. Dodgson. Oct. 10.
CAMPBELL, F. J. G., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. This cancels Mr. Campbell's appt. to charge of sub div. of Contai, notified on Sept. 23.
CLARK, H., to be sec. to local committee of public instruc. at Mymensing.
CORDON, R., asst. engr., Meerut div., Ganges Canal, passed the colloquial Hindustani examination on Sept. 3.
CRAGGS.—The servs. of Mr. Apothecary M. Craggs having been permanently placed by the Madras Govt. at the disposal of Govt. of India, he is confirmed in civil. med. charge of Chanda dist. from Aug. 29.
CRANE, H. P., supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from Bengal to Central Provinces. Oct. 5.
CRAVEN, J. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have ch. of the sub-div. of Cox's Bazaar, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class in Chittagong. Mr. Craven is also app. to be *ex officio* an asst. to dep. comr. of Chittagong Hill Tracts. Oct. 6.
DRYSDALE.—In consequence of the return from leave of Lieut. Thomas, the prom. of Mr. T. Drysdale to be offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, Punjab, contained in notific. dated Sept. 21 is cane. [Circle, N.W.P. Oct.
ECKSTEIN, W., asst. engr., att. to Cawnpore div., P.W., is transfd. to 1st ELSMIE, G. R., to offic. as under sec. to Govt. of India in the Home dept., and assu. ch. of the duties of that office on Oct. 5.
FRIZELLE, J., asst. comr., from the Lahore to Montgomery dist. fr. date of Mr. Parker's joining at Lahore. Oct. 6. [Sept. 28].
GRAVES, F., to offic. as an asst. superint. of police in 24-Pergunnahs.
HARRISON, H. L., to offic. as junior sec. to board of revenue, Lower Provinces. Oct. 9.
HENVEY, F., under sec., to offic. as sec. to board of revenue, N.W. Provs., dur. leave of Wynne, with effect from the date on which he received charge. Oct. 1.
HOFF, G. F., to offic. temp. as med. officer of Jessore. Oct. 6.
HORSBURGH, B., asst. coll., in charge of the treasury in dist. of Cuddapah, to act as registrar of assurances of that dist. Oct.
HOME, Lieut., R.E., employed on special duty, is appd. exec. engr., 2nd div., Agra Canal. Oct. 3.
JACKSON, Capt. W., made over charge of 1st Allahabad div., P.W., to Mr. Parry, exec. engr., 4th grade, on Sept. 27. [ber. Oct. 10].
JENNINGS, C., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bograh, dur. leave of Bann-JONES, F., is vested with powers of a coll. in districts of Hooghly, Bancoorah, Burdwan, and Midnapore.
JONES, R. C., offic. at Gurgaon as dist. supt. of police, v. Lieut. col. Perkins, on leave, will. from date of latter officer's return to duty, offic. as dist. supt. of police, v. F. P. Jones, on special duty. Mr. Jones will continue in charge of Gurgaon dist.
KENNEDY, J., asst. mag. and coll., Etawah, is transfd. in the same capacity to Furruckabad. Oct. 1. [div., P.W. Oct. 12].
KIRBY, F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Kangra Valley Road.
LANE, T. B., to offic. temp. as comr. of rev. and circuit of Rajshahy div. Oct. 2. [is cane. Oct.
LEVINE, A., appt. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sylhet, notified Sept. 16.
LIMA, E., insp. of police, Bengal, will receive charge of the Chanda police on Lieut. Taylor's departure, pending Lieut. Bradshaw's arrival. Oct.
LOWIS, J. M., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Jessore, dur. leave of Lawford. Oct. 1.
LUGARD, Capt., made over charge of the office of cantonment mag., Saugor, to Lieut. T. W. Hogg, asst. comr. Sept. 18.

MACKENZIE, J., coll. of Calcutta, is vested with the powers of a coll. in Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly. Oct. 10.

McGOWAN, W. H., postmaster of Calcutta, made over charge of his office to H. N. P. Grant. Sept. 5. [to Rajpootana. Oct.

McINTYRE, D. B., is appt. to P.W.D. as a 2nd grade overseer, and posted.

MACKENZIE, A., to offic. as jun. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, during abs., on deputation, of Harrison. Oct. 9.

McLAUGHLIN, F. H., having reported his return to India by the steamship *Candia* on Sept. 27, his unexpired leave is cancelled. To be an asst. to mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag., 1st class, and dep. coll. in that dist. Oct. 9.

MARTIN, W. R., to offic. as dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Bhaugulpore div., is posted to Bhaugulpore, and vested with powers of a sub. mag. in all the dists. of that div. Oct. 6. [Sept. 22.

MASTERS, J., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Dacca, dur. leave of Platts.

MOLINERO, E., local supervisor, 1st grade, transfd. from Sylhet to Dacca div. Oct. [Sept. 22.

MONRO, J., to offic. temporarily as secretary to the board of revenue.

NEALE, W. E., asst. settlement officer, Furruckabad, is transfd. in the same capacity to Etawah. Oct.

NEILL, L., asst. comr., is transfd. from Nagpore to Jubbulpore, from the date on which he is relieved by Ahfad Hoosein. Oct.

NEWMARCH, Capt., dep. comr., made over charge of Nagpore dist. to Brooke, asst. comr., on Sept. 22, and resumed charge of Bhundara dist. from Trevor, asst. comr., on Sept. 23. [Sept. 11.

NOYES, D. E. II., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined Rohileund Terai survey on PALMER, C. E., a passed student of the Thomason College for the engr. estab., is posted to the Chukrata div., P.W. Oct. 6.

PARKER, E. W., extra asst. comr., from Simla to Lahore dist. Oct. 12.

PERRINS, Lieut. col. E., dist. supt. of police, is transf. from Gurgaon to Ludianah dist., with effect from date of expiry of his leave. Oct. 10.

PETERSON, F. W. V., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sylhet, during leave of Mr. W. Kemble. Oct. 5. Mr. Peterson will offic. in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls. Oct. 9.

POWELL, C., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Kurnool, during employ. of Lieut. H. W. Blair on other duty, to take effect from the date of assuming charge. Oct.

PRIOR, F. H., extra asst. comr., Nursingpore, reported his return from the med. leave granted him July 26, and res. charge of his duties Sept. 19.

RAWLINS.—The notification dated June 3 last, granting 1 mo. leave to Mr. Rawlins, asst. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, to enable him to attend the examination for high proficiency in Persian, is cane. Oct. 3.

RENNY, R. H., to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Chumparun, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in that dist. Oct. 8.

ROSS, H., joint mag. and dep. coll., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnour, during leave of Palmer. Oct. 1.

SEVESTRE, R. T., dep. mag. and dep. coll., to have charge of sub-div. of Rancegeunge, and to exercise powers of a mag. in Bancoorah, during temp. absence of Hallett on leave. Oct. 3.

STANBROUGH, Mr., inspector of police, Balaghat, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Belaspore, with directions to join immediately on being relieved by Rae Debee Pershad. Oct.

TAWNEY, J. W., asst. comr., is transf. from Jubbulpore to Chanda, from date on which he is relieved by Mr. Venning. Oct.

THOMAS, Lieut., asst. comr. 3rd class, Punjab, to offic. as asst. comr. 2nd class, v. Wrottesley, temp. prom. Oct. 8.

TUCKER, St. T., comr. of the Setaopore div. in Oude, to offic. as judicial comr., during abs. of Sir G. Couper, Bart., c.b. Oct. 6.

VANDERGICHT, Capt., dist. supt. of police, transf. to Jubbulpore, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties from Acklom, asst. dist. supt. of police, on Sept. 21.

WARD, G. E., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Meerut, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut (temp.), with effect from the date on which he received charge. Oct. 1.

WARD, J. D., to be mag. and coll. of the 1st grade; he will continue to offic., until further orders, as addl. judge of Chittagong. Oct. 10.

WEINSTER, G. K., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Burdwan, in 2nd grade, during leave of Bainbridge. Oct. 12.

WILSON, J., overseer 2nd grade, Central India, is allowed to resign his appt. in the P.W. dept. Oct. 6.

WORSLEY, C. F., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, from Aug. 12 last, the date on which Coombe resigned C.S. He will continue to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

WROTTESELEY, H. E., asst. comr., transf. from Seonee to Wurdah, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 24. [Oct. 10.

YARDLEY, A., to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, in 2nd grade.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Police Department, Oct. 1.—No. 521a.—With reference to the orders of the Govt. of India, financial dept., No. 1,490, dated July 30 last, the following appointments are made, with effect from Aug. 1 last, to fill existing temporary vacancies:—

To Officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade.—Major C. T. Hallett.

To Officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.—Capt. R. Caddell.

To Officiate as District Superintendents of Police, 3rd Grade.—Mr. C. W. Thomas, Capt. H. M. S. Clarke, and Local Lieut. T. Ryves.

To Officiate as District Superintendents of Police, 4th Grade.—Mr. C. F. Castle, Mr. R. Knivett, Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, and Mr. W. B. Peppin.

To Officiate as Assistant District Superintendents of Police, 1st Grade.—Messrs. R. Pocock, G. G. Parker, J. Bower, and E. D. Camilieri.

ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

No. 633a.—The Govt. of India, financial dept., No. 1,245, dated July 20

last, having sanctioned the following grades of asst. settlement officers:—

1st Grade—on	...	...	Rs. 2,000 per mensem
2nd	"	...	1,500 "
3rd	"	...	1,250 "
4th	"	...	900 "
5th	"	...	700 "

the following appointments are made:—

Mr. C. A. Daniell to be asst. settlement officer of 1st grade, but to continue to officiate also as mag. and coll. of Boolundshahr.

Mr. R. G. Currie, Mr. C. A. Elliott, and Mr. A. Colvin, to be asst. settlement officers of 2nd grade.

These appointments will have effect from Oct. 1.

MILITARY.

BARTON.—In G.O. of Sept. 9, confirming certain regtl. appts. in the 18th Bengal cav., for "Lieut. H. J. Barlow," read Lieut. H. J. Barton.

BASDEN, Lieut. col., 2nd in com., 45th N.I., to offic. as comdnt., v. Barter, on furl., dated Oct. 7.

BECHER, Lieut. col., staff corps, lately employed in the account branch of the mil. dept., is directed to do gen. duty at Umballah. Oct.

BECHER.—The services of Col. Becher, of the Bengal staff corps, being no longer required in the account branch of the mil. dept., are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. from Oct. 1.

BLACKALL.—Murree Convalescent Depot: Capt. and local Lieut. col. Blackall, of the 1st batt. 7th fus., to be comdnt., from Sept. 15, v. Bunbury, who rejoins his regt. Dated Oct. 1.

BRUCE, Lieut., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 6th Punjab inf., from July 19 to Aug. 16, during the abs., on priv. leave, of Capt. Chowne.

BYERS, Lieut. col. C. H., 11th N.I., staff corps, to offic. as comdnt., v. Watson, who has obtained furl. Dated Oct. 7.

CAMPBELL, Capt. N., 79th highlanders, to be station staff officer at Murree, from Nov. 1, v. Capt. Hunter, 82nd foot, who rejoins his regt.

CAMPBELL, Major, staff corps, to be comdnt. in Fort Attock, from Sept. 15, v. Blackall, apptd. comdnt. of the Murree convalescent depot. Dated Oct. 1.

CHURCHILL, Lieut., 106th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subal. 1st Goorkha regt., on prob., v. Mercer, apptd. 1st wing subal. Dated Oct. 5.

COOK.—Regtl. order, dated April 4 last confd., directing Cornet Cook, 19th hussars, to offic. as interp., no qualified officer being available. [This cancels the confirmation notified in G.O. of May 2 last.]

DURAND, Lieut., 96th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subal. 12th Bengal cav., on prob., v. Green, apptd. 1st squad. subal. Dated Oct. 8.

ERSKINE.—The servs. of Lieut. A. Erskine, of the 108th foot, 2nd wing subal., 5th Punjab inf., are replaced at disposal of the C. in C. Oct.

FARMER.—The services of Lieut. Farmer, 60th rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. Oct.

FINNIS, Lieut., qmr. 3rd Punjab inf., to act as adjt. from Sept. 12 last, during absence of Lieut. Mackinnon, in addition to his other duties.

GARBERT, Rev. C., who has completed a service of 15 yrs. as chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical estab., to retire from the serv. from March 13 last on the pension to which he may be entitled.

HARDY, Major and local lieut. col., 21st hussars, to be comdnt., Kussowlee convalescent dept., v. Campbell, 46th foot, dec. Dated Oct. 7.

IMPEY, Capt., political agent at Marwar, resumed charge of his office from Col. Brooke. Sept. 21.

MAIDMAN.—Peshawar brig. order, dated Sept. 12 confd., directing Capt. Maidman, 3rd N.I., to assume com. of Shubkuddar, in room of Armstrong, proceeded to regimental head quarters.

ROGERS, Capt., officg. 2nd in comd. 16th (the Lucknow) regt. N.I., services are placed temp. at the disposal of the P.W. dept. Oct.

SAUNDERS.—The foll. brigade order, No. 214, dated Sept. 25 last, issued by the major gen. comdg. Punjab frontier force, is confd.:—No qualified officer being available, Capt. Saunders, wing officer, 3rd Punjab inf., on leave, is apptd. to act as station staff officer, Abbottabad, from Sept. 28, in room of Capt. Rice, 1st Sikh inf., proc. to rejoin his regt. at Kohat on that date.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Lieut. E., 11th hussars, nominated to proc. to England for depot duty, announced in G.O. of Aug. last, is cane.

STEVENSON, Capt., staff corps, lately employed with the force in Abyssinia, to do duty with 30th N.I., now en route to Sydnun Bowlie. Oct.

TWEEDIE, W., 2nd asst. resident at Hyderabad, to offic. as 1st asst. during the abs. on leave of Cordery. Lieut. Tweedie assumed charge of the office on Sept. 14. Lieut. Tweedie assumed charge of the office of asst. gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee at Hyderabad, on Sept. 14.

5TH PUNJAB INFANTRY.

The foll. regtl. order, No. 334, dated Sept. 1, making temp. appts. during the absence of Col. Vaughan, comdnt., is confirmed:—

Capt. Money, officg. 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdnt.

Capt. Crewe Read, wing officer (on furl. to Eur. on m.c.), to offic. as 2nd in command.

Lieut. Hall, adjt. and officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command.

Lieut. Perry, 1st wing subal. and officg. qmr., to offic. as wing officer, pending the return of Capt. Crewe Read, from furl.

MEDICAL.

ATKINS.—Saugor station order, confirmed dated Sept. 10, directing Asst. surg. Atkins, 1st batln. 7th foot, to assume med. charge of E battery, 16th brig. R.A., with effect from 1st idem.

CLAPP.—Dinapore brigade order, dated Aug. 22 last, confirmed, apptg. Asst. surg. Clapp, M.D., F battery, 16th brig. R.A., to med. charge of the garrison cells at that station.

COLLES.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Sept. 14, directing Asst. surg. Colles, M.D., to relieve Asst. surg. Shepherd, of med. charge of 31st N.I., the services of Asst. surg. Shepherd being urgently required to complete the analysis of potable waters at Meeran Meer.

DE RENZY, Surg., sanitary comr. of the Punjab, is appd. ex officio member of all municipal committees in the province.

GAFFNEY, Dr. J. B., in civil med. charge, Upper Godavery dist., is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class. Oct. 7.

GOOD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 11, directing Staff asst. surg. J. Good, att. to A batty. A brig. royal horse art., to assume med. charge of the royal art., at Meerut, in the room of Asst. surg. R. Lower, royal horse art., proceeded on leave, with effect from 9th idem.

GRISSE, Asst. surg. D. C., 109th foot, is directed to proc. to Meerut, and report himself to the mil. and med. authorities, for duty in that circle. Sept.

GUINNESS.—With the consent of the brig. gen. comdg. Rohilcund div., Asst. surg. H. C. Guinness, R.A., at Bareilly, is placed in visiting med. charge of Budaon, dur. leave of Dr. Walsh, with effect from Sept. 1.

LEES, Asst. surg., M.D., in joint med. charge of Simla, is directed to afford professional aid to the detachment 13th N.I. at that station.

RICHMOND, Asst. surg. T., assumed charge of the civil med. duties at Nag de from Asst. surg. F. Parsons on Sept. 2.

ROUSE, Surg. R., 3rd Punjab cav., to assume med. charge of 3rd Punjab inf., in add. to his own duties. (Kohat order confirmed.)

SKEEN.—On the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Rawalpindi circle, Asst. surg. A. Skeen, M.B., is placed at disposal of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Hazara field force, for employment with the force.

TANDY.—The foll. station order, dated Kohat, Sept. 23, is confirmed:—Asst. surg. Tandy, 3rd Punjab inf., to proceed to Calcutta, in anticipation of leave on m.c.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Sept. 30.—No. 1,45a.—With reference to the orders of the Government of India in the financial department, No. 1,490, dated July 30 last, the following appointments are made, with effect from 1st ult.:—

Major J. Davidson, dep. comr., 3rd class, Lullutpore, to offic. as a dep. comr. of 2nd class.

Mr. G. L. Lang, dep. comr., 4th class, Jhansie, to offic. as a dep. comr. of 3rd class.

Mr. W. R. N. James, asst. comr., 3rd class, Jhansie, and Capt. J. S. Walters, asst. comr., 3rd class, Ajmere, to offic. as asst. comrs. of 2nd class.

REMOUNT COMMITTEE.

Oct. 2.—No. 933.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to form a committee to inquire into and report on certain points connected with the system under which remounts are at present supplied to the Bengal army:—

President: Major gen. C. Troup, c.n., comdg. Meerut div.

Members: Col. W. H. Ryves, comdg. 8th Bengal cav.

Lieut. col. T. James, examiner, commissariat and stud accounts.

Major E. Harnett, H.M.'s 11th hussars.

Staff Vet. Surg. W. Johnson, inspecting vet. surg., 2nd circle.

The committee will assemble at the time and place indicated by the president, under instructions from Government.

LEAVE: UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 30.—No. 2,773.—Read, a communication from the public works department on the subject of applications for leave on medical certificate by uncovenanted officers, No. 291, dated Sept. 2, 1868, in reference to the case of Mr. Adamson, deputy conservator of forests in British Burmah.

Read again rule 6 of the uncovenanted service leave rules, dated April 13, 1864.

Observations.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that the above-quoted rule does not require that applicants for leave on medical certificate beyond sea should appear personally before the principal inspector-general of the medical department. The final words of that rule only require that the certificate be submitted, with a statement of the case, for the countersignature of that officer.

It has been assumed in the communication of the public works department from the Calcutta practice, that, although no mention is made in the rules of appearance before a medical board at the presidency, yet that the principal inspector general may impose this condition, if he thinks proper, before countersigning the certificate.

The Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion that this assumption is not warranted, and that the objection to the present rule so far as it is founded on that assumption is groundless.

But even the necessity of sending by post the certificate from Rangoon to Madras for counter-signature would be productive of delay, which in cases of severe illness might be fatal.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council is therefore pleased to rule that, in modification of the provision in the sixth rule above quoted, which requires the counter-signature of the principal inspector general of the medical department to the medical certificate in cases of leave beyond sea, leave may be granted on the medical certificate being countersigned by the local deputy inspector general of hospitals.

CIVIL SURGEONCY OF DHURMSALA, PUNJAB.

Sept. 25.—No. 2,639.—The arrangement made by the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, whereby the civil surgeon of Dhurmsala has been placed, on the requisition of the commanding officer, in charge of the depot and hospital of the regiment that will remain in the station after the march of 1st Goorkha regiment to the frontier, is confirmed.

UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS, POLICE DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

No. 2,640.—It is hereby notified under the authority of para. 10 of the resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 2,715, dated July 21, 1867, that uncovenanted officers of the police department, of and above the rank of assistant district superintendent, on passing in Punjabi agreeably to the prescribed conditions, will be entitled to a donation to the extent of Rs. 500.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Simla, Oct. 9.—No. 2,904.—With reference to the notification by the Government of India, financial department, No. 2,124, dated Aug. 27 last, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to suspend for the present the orders regarding the use of the new blue and black bi-colour stamps in the districts of Balaghat and Upper Godavery.

NEW CIRCLE OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. 261.—The Gov. gen. in Council has sanctioned the creation of a third circle of irrigation works in the N.W. Provinces, which will, for the present, comprise the Rohilcund Canal division and the Ramgunga Canal survey.

POSTAGE IN INDIA.

Simla, Oct. 7.—No. 2,868.—Under the provisions of section 21 of the Post-office Act of 1868, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the following modifications of postage rates chargeable in India on correspondence sent to or received from countries or ports in Asia, viz.:—

1. The scale of progression of postage rates on letters forwarded by British or French mail packets to any of the countries or ports above referred to shall be by half-ounces throughout, i.e., a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be chargeable with a single rate of postage; a letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, but not exceeding one ounce, shall be chargeable with two rates of postage; a letter exceeding one ounce in weight, but not exceeding one ounce and a-half, shall be chargeable with three rates; and so on—an additional postage rate being added for every additional half-ounce.

2. The scale of progression of postage rates on packets of books and patterns forwarded by British or French mail packets to any of the countries or ports above referred to, shall be by four ounces throughout.

3. Newspapers forwarded by British or French mail packets to any of the countries or ports above referred to shall be charged at the same rates as book packets; and no inland postage shall be chargeable on paid newspapers, or packets of newspapers, books, or patterns, received by British or French mail packets for delivery in India from those countries or ports.

4. Correspondence sent to or received from the Straits Settlement by British Indian mail packets *via* Moulmein, or by private vessels, shall be subject in India to the same rates and conditions of charge as correspondence sent or received by British mail packets, except that the prepayment of letters sent by private vessels to the Straits Settlement shall be compulsory.

RETURN TO DUTY.

Simla, Oct. 7.—No. 301.—With reference to section 45, article 42, page 339, of the military regulations, and circular No. 33c of 1863, H.E. the C. in C. desires that the report therein referred to may be prepared in duplicate, and forwarded to the office of the adjutant general of the army, Simla, for transmission to Government.

42. To obviate the necessity for cancelling general orders unexpired portions of leave of absence granted to officers by the C. in C., or by the Government, and of which they may not avail themselves to the full extent, a report is to be made to the assistant adjutant general of the army at the Presidency by the officers concerned, through the prescribed channel, specifying the precise date on which they resumed their duties.

CAVALRY FUNDS.

Head Qrs., Simla, 8th Oct.—No. 307.—With the sanction of Govt., it is hereby notified that corps of Bengal N.I. are permitted to revert to the regtl. Chundra fund system, except the 1st, 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 19th regts. Bengal cav., which will retain the troop system.

2. No change from these instructions is to be made without special sanction from army head quarters.

Madras.

CIVIL.

LONGLEY, C. T., to act as coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, during absence of Puckle on leave—Oct. [expiration of his leave—Oct.

PEARSE, E. L., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot, to join at the STORR, E., head asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, reported his return to presy. per *Lady Melville* on Oct. 2.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL.—Lieut. Hunt, sub asst. comsy. gen., having returned from service in Abyssinia, the services of Lieut. C. C. Campbell, qmr. 31st regt. L.I., acting sub asst. comsy. gen., are replaced at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

CAMPBELL, Lieut., qmr. 31st L.I., acting sub asst. comsy. gen., serves, are replaced at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

CHURCH, Capt., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer until further orders, v. Pringle, on furl.

COOKE.—The furl. to Europe granted to Col. Cooke, staff corps, comdt. 8th regt. N.I., is cancelled.

COOKE, Major, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer Cox, Capt., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. 28th N.I., without prejudice to his own appt., v. Shelley. Aug. 8.

DAVIES, Lieut., 36th N.I., to be att. to 20th N.I.; to join on arrival of the regt. at Seetabuldee. Oct. 1.
 FRASER, Cornet, 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd cav., to offic. as adjt., while Lieut. and Adj. Buller is offic. 2nd squad. officer. Sept. 14.
 GROVES, Lieut., att. 1st L.C., to be att. 4th L.C. Oct. 6.
 HALLETT, Lieut. and Adj., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duty as adjt., v. Col. Young, on gen. leave. Aug. 28.
 HIGHT, Senior Capt. C., cadre 18th regt. N.I. (lieut. col. in staff corps), to have the position of major, and Lieut. W. Hill, capt. in S.C., to have the position of capt., v. Nightingale, dec. Dated Oct. 6.
 HODDING, Capt., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Broome, on leave. Sept. 1.
 LEGGETT, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as adjt. 10th N.I. Aug. 16.
 MACINTYRE, Ens., 109th foot, is appd. 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I.; Sept. 30. This officer is appd. a probationer of Madras staff corps.
 MORRIS, Major, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 36th N.I., without prejudice to his appt., from date of departure of Lieut. col. Smith. Sept. 11.
 NEILD, Maj., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 35th N.I.
 ONNARD, Capt., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.
 RISHTON, Lt. col., 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. 1st N.I.
 RUSSELL, Lieut., rem. from att. 31st L.I. to att. 10th N.I. Sept. 25.
 SPURGH, Ens., 21st fus., who arr. at Madras on Aug. 14, to join his regt. at Secunderabad on duty. Dated Oct. 8. [from Sept. 7.
 STAINFORTH, Lt. W., offic. adjt. 36th N.I., is confd. in his app. with effect
 WILLIAMS, Major, aide-de-camp, to offic. as dep. qmr. gen. of the southern div., without prej. to his appt., v. Standen, on duty at Bypore. Sept. 21.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

No. 387.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
 Lieut. G. P. Worster, having completed 12 years' serv., to be capt. from Oct. 2, 1868.
 Adverting to the general orders, the date of admission to the staff corps of the undermentioned officers are, under the decision of the Secretary of State for India, altered to those specified against their names:—
 Lieut. F. Hole, inf. general list, July 31, 1866.
 Lieut. T. R. Byng, inf. general list, Nov. 30, 1866.
 Lieut. W. MacD. Robinson, inf. general list, Jan. 15, 1867.
 Lieut. F. H. Mathias, inf. general list, Feb. 1, 1867.
 Lieut. C. Walker, inf. general list, July 30, 1867.
 Lieut. S. L. Hunt, inf. general list, qmr. 3rd regt. L.I., is admitted to staff corps from Jan. 16, 1868, subject to confirmation of H.M.'s Govt.

MEDICAL.

ALEXANDER, Staff Asst. surg., doing duty 2nd batt. 24th foot, now at Madras, is directed to proc. to Wellington on Sept. 30, v. Scott, on duty to Bombay, and to return to Rangoon per str. of Nov. 3.
 OGG, Surg., chemical examr., resu. ch. of office from Sub asst. surg. R. Harvey on Oct. 1.
 ROONEY, Staff Asst. surg. J. P., under orders of dep. insp. gen., Mysore Circle, rem. to med. ch. No. 3 batty. 5th brig. R.A.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg., 18th hussars, in med. ch. of time-expired men, to Bombay, to return to Wellington. Dated Oct. 8.
 STRONG, Asst. surg. J. W., dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. div., to assume med. ch. of the native detail and Lock hospital at St. Thomas' Mount and gaol at Guindy, relieving Sargent, placed at disp. of resident at Hydrabad. Sept. 5.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. M. L., 1st batt. 1st royals, has leave to England, overland, on m.c., from date of embark., to appear before a med. board.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 6.—No. 381.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, is published:—
 Despatch, dated Aug. 31, No. 87.

Para. 1. I have to inform you that the following candidates, having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appd. asst. surgs. on the Madras Estab., their commissions as such bearing date April 1 last, viz.:—

P. R. Martin, M.D., J. P. McDermott, A. E. Dalgairns, A. McArthur, M.B., J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., and H. M. G. Archdall.

2. They have received instructions to proceed to Madras within two months from Aug. 1 last.

3. They will be entitled to count as service, for full pay pension, the period of their residence at Netley, from April 1 to Aug. 1.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BOSANQUET, T., appd. to act as coll. of Sattara, is also appd. to act as mag. of the Sattara district. Oct. 15.
 CANDY, E. T., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona and asst. agent for sirdars in the Deccan, pending the return of Mr. N. M. W. Daniell. Oct. 15. [Aden, on Oct. 9.
 GOODFELLOW, Capt., rejoined his appt. as acting 1st asst. resident at GREIG, Capt. I. M., R.E., assumed charge of the office of exec. engr., Canara, from Cruickshank, R.E., Oct. 1.
 JARDINE, J., appd. 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with powers of a mag. in the Ahmednuggur dist. Oct. 21.
 JONES, Lieut. col. J., R.E., to act as supg. engr., Central div. Oct. 13.
 Lieut. col. Jones, R.E., received charge of the office from Melliss, staff corps, on Oct. 15.

LOVETT, Lieut. St. B., R.E., asst. supt., Persian telegraph, acted as supt. Persian telegraph, during the absence of Capt. St. John, R.E., with the Abyssinian Expedition.

MELLISS, Major, staff corps, received charge of the office of suptg. engr., central div., in add. to his own duties, fr. Col. C. Scott, R.E. Oct. 13.
 PELLY, R. S., supy. asst. supt. rev. survey, and asst. Southern Mahratta country, having passed the prescribed departmental exam., has been promoted to the grade of asst. supt., from Oct. 12.

REA.—License to solemnise marriages is given to the Rev. G. T. Rea, Borsud, Kaira, under Act V. of 1865. Oct. 21.

TAGORE, S., to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, v. Jardine, transf. to rev. dept., continuing to act as sess. judge of Ahmednuggur until further orders.

WATT, A. C., to act as sen. asst. judge and session of Poona for the detached station of Sholapoor, during remainder of Hunter's abs. Oct. 19.

MILITARY.

ASHBURNER.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 874, of Oct. 6, Lieut. col. Ashburner will proceed to Poona at the public expense.

BURD.—By the Brig. gen. comdg. Bombay garrison, directing Maj. Burd, comdg. wing 10th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer at Tanna. Dated Oct. 5. [and will join. Oct.

DAVISON, Lieut. col., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Ahmednuggur, FULTON, Capt., offic. as wing officer 12th N.I., in add. to his own duties as qmr., from Oct. 1 to 12 inclusive.

GABB, Lieut., 2nd regt. L.C., to perform the duties of 3rd squad. officer in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. Phillips, offic. 2nd squad. officer.

GREENLAW, Lieut., wing subalt. 17th N.I., is att. to do. duty with 18th N.I., and will join on the departure of the former corps from Rajcote.

HILL, Major, performed the duties of adjt. 14th N.I., in addition to his own, from Aug. 5 to Oct. 13 inclusive.

HODGSON.—The services of Lieut. col. Hodgson, staff corps, supt. of police, Shikarpoor, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

HUMFREY.—The following temp. appt. is confd., with effect from Oct. 1, pending further arrangements:—27th Regt. N.I.: Ens. B. G. Humfrey, to offic. as qrm. in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. Henslowe, on m.c. to Europe.

JAMES, Lieut. col. H. H., performed the dut. of station staff officer, Tanna, from June 14 to Oct. 2, inclusive.

JONES.—The underment. officer returned to duty, by permission of Sec. of State for India, on Oct. 10:—Lieut. col. Jones, Royal (Bombay) engr.

MACKINNON.—With the sanction of Govt., Lieut. Mackinnon, 109th foot, wing subalt., 24th regt. N.I., is allowed to rejoin his regt. Lieut. Mackinnon will rejoin the 109th regt. forthwith.

MANSON, Col., Bombay inf., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay garrison.

MORSE, Ens., 102nd foot, is transf. from 2nd wing subalt., 10th regt. N.I., to 2nd wing subalt., 9th regt. N.I.

O'GRADY.—Official notification has been received of the underment. officer of the 2nd foot having been removed to the 1st batt.:—Capt. O'Grady.

SAUNDERS, Lieut. M. S., 20th hussars, will join the gen. depot, in view to his accompanying the details proceeding by train to Kurrachee and the N.W. Provs.

POSTINGS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 12.—No. 896.—Official notification has been received of the underment. officers of the 1st foot having, on their recent prom., been posted to the 1st batt.:—Capt. Rooke and Lieut. Hughes. Lieut. Hughes will proceed forthwith to join his battn. at Cannanore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 19.—No. 928.—With the sanction of Govt., the foll. changes in the reliefs for 1868-69 are ordered:—
 Royal Artillery.

B Baty. E Brigade R.H.A., Ahmednuggur to Kirkee.

D Baty. E Brigade R.H.A., will stand fast at Khow.

F Baty. 14th Brigade R.A., will stand fast at Nusseerabad.

British Infantry.

2nd battn. 1st foot, will stand fast at Nusseerabad.

77th foot, under orders from the Govt. of India, will be located at Agra.

EXCHANGE OF REGIMENTS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 15.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the underment. officers of the 2nd foot being permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

Lieut. R. A. Crawford, 2nd battalion.

Lieut. Barter, 1st battalion.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—At Bombay, Oct. 17, wife of W. Adams, High Court, son.

ALLEN—At Bhaugulpore, Oct. 16, wife of Capt. F. Allen, commanding left wing 18th N.I., son.

ALEXANDER—At Rampore Beaulah, Oct. 9, wife of Frank Alexander, B.C.S., daughter. [Jab, son, still-born.

BAYLY—At Lahore, Oct. 14, wife of W. G. Bayly, Asst. Controller, Punjab, daughter.

BENNERTZ—At Calcutta, Oct. 12, wife of T. H. Bennertz, daughter.

CLAYTON—At Landour, Oct. 12, wife of E. G. Clayton, R.E., daughter.

COOKSON—At Meerut, Oct. 11, wife of Lt.-col. Cookson, Bengal Inf., son.

DEANE—At Dalhousie, Oct. 4, wife of Asst. Surg. Deane, Civil Surgeon, Bhawalpore, son.

DODS—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, wife of James Dods, daughter.
 DURAND—At Allahabad, Oct. 16, wife of C. J. Durand, 4th Regt. N.I., daughter.
 FINK—At North Entally, Calcutta, Mrs. W. C. Fink, daughter.
 GABBETT—At Mhow, Oct. 19, wife of Capt. J. Gabbett, 95th Regt., son.
 GILMORE—At Camp, Deesa, Oct. 12, wife of Lieut. John G. Gilmore, Bombay Staff Corps, Adj. 20th Regt. N.I., daughter.
 HANCOCK—At Rajkote, Oct. 19, wife of Lieut. G. E. Hancock, Assistant Political Agent, son.
 JAMES—At Calcutta, Oct. 12, wife of E. R. James, son.
 JOWETT—At Mazagon, Oct. 12, wife of J. Jowett, son.
 KILMAN—At Madras, Oct. 13, wife of W. Kilman, son.
 LLEWELIN—At Callian, Oct. 19, wife of Fredk. S. Llewellyn, Asst. Supt. G.I.P.R. Telegraphs, son.
 MIDDLETON—At Calcutta, Oct. 3, Mrs. Ernest B. Middleton, daughter.
 MOORE—At Poona, Oct. 18, wife of Capt. A. T. Moore, S.C., daughter.
 MOYLE—At Poona, Oct. 16, wife of Lieut. Charles Moyle, S.C., daughter.
 MUSGRAVE—At Mooltan, Oct. 12, wife of Capt. Musgrave, 15th B.C., son.
 MUSPRATT—At Mymensing, Oct. 3, wife of H. Muspratt, son.
 NASH—At Ootacamund, Oct. 13, wife of J. T. Nash, daughter.
 NICHOLLETS—At Sirsa, Oct. 7, wife of Lieut. R. C. Nichollets, son.
 PENNY—At Chinbut, near Lucknow, Sept. 28, wife of A. Penny, exec. engr., P.W.D., son.
 RABAN—At Secunderabad, Oct. 3, wife of Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., daughter.
 REEVE—At Nassick, Oct. 19, wife of J. W. Reeve, son. [R.E., son.
 SETON—At Mount Aboo, Rajpootana, Oct. 13, wife of Lieut. A. R. Seton.
 SHEEN—At Allahabad, Oct. 15, wife of Charles J. Sheen, E. I. Railway Electric Telegraph Dept., son.
 STAPLETON—At Poona, Oct. 18, wife of Capt. E. Stapleton, asst. engr., Public Works Dept., daughter.
 STRACHEY—At Simla, Sept. 28, wife of Col. R. Strachey, R.E., son.
 TEED—At Gowhatty, Oct. 4, wife of C. N. Teed, 43rd Regt. A. L. Inf., son.
 THOMAS—At Calcutta, Oct. 11, wife of J. P. Thomas, daughter.
 TULLOCH—At Shillong, Oct. 7, wife of Major A. Tulloch, dep. asst. quartermaster gen., son.
 URQUHART—At Nungumbankum, Oct. 11, wife of Dr. Urquhart, Coroner of Madras, prematurely, son.
 WARD—At Jaulnah, Oct. 17, wife of Capt. W. G. Ward, M.S.C., daughter.
 WHYMPER—At Kussowlie, Oct. 10, wife of H. Whympere, daughter.
 WILSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, wife of C. M. Wilson, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—TWEEDIE.—At Darjeeling, Oct. 1, E. Brown to Charlotte Margaret Dicey, daughter of Thomas Tweedie.
 CAMPBELL—ENOUF.—At Pondicherry, Oct. 14, John H. D'Burgh Campbell, Asst. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, son of Dr. J. Campbell (late 93rd highlanders), Lochgilphead, Argyshire, to Louisa E. I., daughter of the late Louis Enouf, Esq., of Pondicherry.
 CONSTABLE—M'BRIEN.—At Calcutta, Oct. 12, Capt. C. L. Browne Constable, S.C., to Miss Eliza Ann M'Brien.
 CRAWFORD—FRESSANGES.—At Calcutta, Oct. 7, Edwin C. L. Crawford, to Marie Juliette, daughter of A. F. Fressanges.
 D'EMDEN—WRIGHT.—At Poona, Oct. 20, G. L. D'Emden, to Charlotte Grace Wright.
 LEIGH—PAUL.—At Calcutta, Oct. 6, C. Leigh, to Louisa, daughter of the late John Paul, of Calcutta.
 MACQUOID—COOPER.—At Bolarum, Oct. 17, R. K. Macquoid, Maj. M.S.C., to Frances, daughter of Col. A. Cooper, comd. 36th regt. M.N.I.
 MAGOR—KING.—At Calcutta, Oct. 10, R. M. B. Magor, to Mary, daughter of J. King, J.P., of Calcutta.
 POWLES—WILSON.—At Bandora, Oct. 17, Rev. E. P. Powles, H.M.S. Octavia, to Margaret Isabella, daughter of late J. H. Wilson, Bombay.
 ROBERTSON—SIMSON.—At Nynee Tal, Oct. 13, C. Robertson, Jun. Sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., to Isabella Mary Garioch, daughter of the late Rev. H. Simson, Aberleenshire.
 WARDE-JONES—BELCHAMBERS.—At Monghyr, Oct. 8, A. H. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate, to Miss Belchambers.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—At Lucknow, Oct. 8, Capt. Bayley, King of Oude's service.
 BUNN—At Calcutta, Oct. 9, Mrs. Jane Bunn, relict of the late Capt. J. Bunn, aged 50.
 ELTON—At Dalhousie, Eliza Everina, wife of Surg. Maj. H. N. Helton, aged 42.
 FERGUSON—At Secunderabad, Oct. 14, J. James, son of A. Fergusson, M.D., 24th Regt. M.N.I.
 FERNANDES—At Belgaum, Oct. 9, Alexis R. Fernandes, of Nernul, Goa, aged 56.
 GOMES—At Allahabad, Oct. 12, Florence A. C., daughter of Edward Hewett, aged 6.
 HEWETT—At Surat, Oct. 15, Mrs. G. L. Hewett, aged 67.
 KING—At Dumoh, Central Provinces, Oct. 9, Mary, wife of Thomas King, aged 45.
 KNYVETT—At Mussoorie, Oct. 11, Helen M. A., child of Capt. Frederick Knyvett, District Supt. of Police, Agra Division.
 MONCRIEFF—At Madras, Oct. 7, F. L. Moncrieff.
 MONTGOMERY—At Futehghur, Oct. 12, Mercy, wife of C. W. Montgomery.
 NIGHTINGALE—At Bolarum, Oct. 5, Lieut. col. Geoffrey Nightingale, comd. 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry.
 PHILLIPS—At Bombay, Oct. 21, Joseph Phillips, aged 26.
 PHILLIPS—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, Mary Ann Dent Phillips, stepdaughter of H. Chamberlain, of the Custom-house.
 SHEEN—At Allahabad, Oct. 18, infant son of Chas. J. Sheen.
 VANDERPUTT—At Cuttack, Oct. 3, Amelia, wife of A. Vanderputt, Mad. Med. Dept., aged 57.
 WILLIAMSON—At Lucknow, Oct. 5, Col. H. B. T. Williamson, aged 27.
 YOUNG—At Calcutta, Oct. 18, Henry James, son of James Young, aged 14 months.

Home.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

On Tuesday morning, the 10th, the inquiry was resumed. On the Commissioners taking their seats,

The Chairman gave their decision respecting the application made the previous day by Mr. Newmarch, to allow him to appear as counsel for certain shareholders. He referred to the circulars sent by him immediately after his appointment as president, to the shareholders and directors, and to a resolution passed at a meeting of the former, on the 1st May last, regretting that the Secretary of State for India had given the shareholders so little time to substantiate the charges made in their memorial, but they thought it unnecessary to take any further steps to do so, as the Blue-book published subsequent to the issuing of the memorial not only confirmed the same in every particular, but proved beyond doubt that the failure of the bank was caused by the misconduct of the directors, and that the Government directors could have prevented the same had they honestly discharged the duties imposed upon them. The Commissioners had not only wished, but expected the several parties interested to appear before them, but they considered that to allow this application would be very unjust to the directors and to the Government, who are not represented before the Commissioners. It might also be objected to by the shareholders in India, who, judging from their conduct there, would probably dissent from the proposed application of the shareholders. If it were to be allowed the Commissioners might be obliged to stop further proceedings, and serve all the directors in England and India, as well as the Government, with notices in order that they might be represented also, and reopen the whole inquiry, practically *de novo* in India, to be conducted in the same manner. This inquiry here is only a continuation of that which commenced in India, and must be conducted in the same manner. For these reasons the Commissioners decline to allow the application.

Mr. Birch was then recalled, and his examination was proceeded with. He was first asked about branches, the questions having reference principally to the Calbadaury branch. He said it was intended that there should be cash credits opened at them and loans advanced, but his understanding was that they were to be referred to the head office. It did not strike him that the directors had no power under the forty-first section to establish a branch in Bombay. Was not aware that a legal opinion was taken upon that point, nor that it was suggested that they might evade the provisions of that section. Mr. Bullock was appointed manager of it. Presumed he was appointed by the board. Mr. Bullock had previously been in the service of Messrs. Smith and Elder. Did not know what instructions were given to Mr. Bullock, or whether any were given. Believed it was an understanding that he was always to consult the head office. Was not aware that he was always to consult Premchand Roychund. Believed that all the applications for loans were to go through Mr. Blair. Remembered nothing about the relations existing between Mr. Blair and Premchand Roychund, nor about the instructions given to agents generally. Could not tell who managed the branches. The agent was not to discount exceeding the amount; that was left to Mr. Blair, without his obtaining the sanction of the head office. Did not remember that the agents acting at these branches cashed and discounted bills to the amount of five lacs. There would not seem to be, but there must have been, some limit. Did not remember what returns came from those offices, but believed there were returns. Did not know that he ever studied them. It was the secretary's duty to do so. The witness was next examined as to a number of loans advanced to different persons. One was an advance of five lacs to Burjoja Rustonjee, at the Calbadaury branch on the 1st of February, 1865, on shares, but he said he was not aware of it, nor was he aware that on the 16th of December previously, the same person, with Atmarau Mathrijee, had an advance of two lacs 50, and that on the 3rd of February there was another advance, making seven lacs 50. He was not aware, he said, of any of these transactions. Could not tell who Burjoja Rustonjee was. Never inspected the Calbadaury branch, nor ever examined their accounts or went through the securities. Was aware that Mr. Blair was in the habit of consulting Premchand Roychund as to what position persons were in. The witness further stated that he was an advocate for lending money upon personal security. He saw no objection to advancing money to persons on bond. The secretary, in granting discounts, used to be guided by the opinion book; but he did not think that that book was written up for a long time. The witness was also questioned as to various other loans—one person getting twelve lacs at various times, and others lesser sums; but his invariable reply was, that he did not remember them. Being pressed as to whether Premchand Roychund did not manage these large loans, he said he might have done so. Being questioned as to a loan of ten lacs on the 1st September, 1864, to the Eastern Association, on the promissory note of Mr. Ryan, the secretary, he said he did not recollect it; and he gave a similar reply to questions respecting other loans.

Mr. F. L. Brown, formerly a broker in Bombay, was also examined as to a loan obtained by him, and on other matters. He spoke of two or three loans being advanced to him alone, and to him jointly

with other persons, one being for 30,000 rupees, and for 2 lacs 50, and he was not asked for any security. He afterwards, however, deposited some shares. He subsequently failed, and executed a deed of assignment. He denied that he was treated with favour by the managers of the various banks because he had been employed by them to traffic in shares. He was also examined as to Mr. Tracey, one of the directors, being interested with him in a speculation in Port Canning shares, and it appeared that Mr. Tracey did lend him a lac and a-half, but he repaid him.

The Commissioners met again at the India-house on Friday last; Sir C. Jackson presided. Mr. A. D. Robertson, Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Mr. C. W. Ravenscroft, and Mr. H. A. Mangles, all formerly Government directors of the bank, were severally examined.

The first called was Mr. A. D. Robertson, who was questioned principally as to the views of the Government in reference to the new Act for the government of the bank which was passed. It was the intention of all parties that the new Act should be less restrictive than the old one. The policy of the Government was that the bank should be restricted in its business operations except as to foreign bills of exchange. The wording of the English Joint-Stock Companies Act was adopted. Schedule B of the Bill, which laid down certain rules for the government of the bank, was left out, because it was thought it would be better that those rules should be carried out by bye-laws; but the bye-laws, unfortunately, were never made.

The evidence of the other directors related principally to the mode of conducting the business of the bank. They one and all stated that they were not aware that the manager was granting loans on personal security, and that the secretary acted without authority. All the directors who were examined got allotments of shares in public companies in 1864. Mr. A. D. Robertson got nine Back Bay shares, which he sold at a premium of 192,000 rupees, but he said those shares were all allotted to him before he became a director.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—Lord Napier of Magdala has arrived at Florence, on his way to India, to resume his command. His lordship intends embarking at Brindisi.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The report of the directors of the Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China has been issued. The accounts show a net profit of £80,631. 7s. 3d. for the half-year, and an interim dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months ending the 30th of June last, has been paid.

THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—With reference to the statement that the terms of the proposed purchase of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company's works by the Secretary of State for India include "a further sum sufficient to cover compensation to the managing body and officers, and thus to exonerate the proprietary from all liability in that respect," it may be mentioned, on authority, that the terms provisionally agreed to by the Secretary of State in regard to that sum are, "to give £50,000 as a bonus, to be appropriated at the discretion of the shareholders, with a stipulation that no claims for compensation on the part of the company's officers or others engaged on the works shall be made on the Secretary of State."—*Times*.

JHANSI PRIZE MONEY.—It is announced in the *Gazette* that with reference to the notification issued from the Secretary's office, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in March last, respecting payment of shares of Jhansi prize money to officers and men of her Majesty's 88th Regt. who served in the detachment which crossed the River Jumna and aided in the taking of Calpee, in the month of May, 1858, notice, dated the 5th of November inst., is now given that the Indian Government has, on re-consideration, allowed the claims made on behalf of the remaining part of the 88th Regiment, which assisted in the operations, though not on the same side of the river. Application for such shares as have not been already claimed in India may be made at the office referred to, personally, on any day between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, or by letter addressed to the secretary.

CENTRAL ASIA.—The Royal Geographical Society held the first meeting for the session of 1868-9 on the evening of the 9th November. In his opening address, the President, Sir Roderick L. Murchison, first alluded to his expectation of Dr. Livingstone's early return from Africa; and then passed on to a topic full of interest for our political and military leaders. "The attention of the society," he said, "had been strongly drawn of late towards Central Asia, and particularly to the vast regions which bordered the north-eastern and north-western frontiers of British India. The principal region in the north-east embraced the country lying between Assam and Szechuen, the most westerly portion of China. A warm desire was expressed by a committee of the British Association, as well as by their own Council, that the intervening space of about 250 miles only should be explored, in order to ascertain if there be practicable passes through the high mountains and wild tracts which separate

the upper waters of the Yangtse-kiang from the Brahmaputra at its great bend near Sudiya. Although as yet no positive effort has been made to solve the important problem, endeavours were being carried on by the Indian authorities to open up a route of traffic along a more southerly line between British Burmah and the great Chinese province of Yunnan, now essentially independent of Chinese rule and most desirous of establishing a trade with our settlements on the Irrawaddy. Of still more pressing importance, however, than an acquaintance with the regions just alluded to was an exploration of the vast and unexamined tracts on the north-west, far beyond the tributaries of the Upper Indus, or between Peshawur and Jellabad on the south, and the centres of trade and population at Yarkand and Kashgar. The main object was to define the physical character of the vast elevated plateau called Pamir, or 'Roof of the World,' from which the Oxus and Zarafshan take their rise, and from which the lofty chains, the Kuen-Lun, the Himalaya, and Hindoo Koesh, radiate. In a former address he (Sir Roderick Murchison) had dwelt upon the essential importance of such knowledge, to be acquired equally by the Russian Government and by our own; and he then said that this great table-land or water-shed ought to be constituted the neutral ground between the two empires, and to be considered as a broad zone to be for ever interposed between Eastern Turkestan—towards which Russia has now advanced—and the northern limits of our Indian possessions. With a view to taking a first step in this desirable exploration, the Council of the society sent out last spring a practised traveller, Lieutenant Hayward, to traverse this region from Peshawur."

India Office.

Nov. 14, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. G. Cordery, Mr. H. B. Goad (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. Douglas, Staff Corps; Col. R. T. Snow, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Thomas, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, 1 mo.; Mr. R. McMaster (Uncov.), 1 mo.; Mr. E. B. Baker (Uncov.), 2 weeks.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. E. André, 4 mo.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major O. Magan, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. T. E. Thorpe, Inf., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Y. Beale, Inf., 6 mo.; Surg. T. G. Howlett, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. J. G. Watts, Staff Corps, 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. H. Prinsep, J. C. Colvin, R. Jardine, H. B. Simpson, A. H. Benton, J. A. Crawford, F. J. Cockburn, R. Barclay (Uncov.), J. Dillon (Uncov.), W. Pardon (Uncov.), T. Cooke (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. C. Clifford, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. F. C. Barber, Inf.; Lieut. C. J. O. Chambers, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. L. Highmoor, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. J. B. Simpson, Staff Corps; Major R. C. A. Marshall, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. J. S. Cahill, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. A. Green, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

MARRIAGE.

DWELLY—CLARK.—Dr. Henry J. Dwelly, of Peckham-rye, to Fanny, daughter of the late William C. Clark, Esq., of Madras, at St. John's, Notting-hill, Nov. 12.

DEATHS.

CHICHESTER.—Mary, the wife of Robert B. Chichester, Esq., at the Ranges, Dursley, Nov. 3.

FABER.—Major-general Charles E. Faber, of the Royal (late Madras) Engineers, and of 6, Pitville-parade, Cheltenham, aged 62, Nov. 7.

GRANT.—Major John H. Grant, of the Bengal Staff Corps, at Hastings, aged 39, Nov. 12.

HONNER.—Major-general Sir Robert W. Honner, K.C.B., late of H.M.'s Indian Army, in Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 69, Nov. 8.

PEEVOR.—Catherine H., widow of Captain Peevor, late Indian Navy, at The Cottage, Kingswear, South Devon, Nov. 13.

ROBERTS.—Elizabeth, widow of Elliot R. Roberts, Esq., and daughter of the late Lieut.-general Ezekiel Barton, of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Park-road, Twickenham, Nov. 13.

WIBER.—Maria E., widow of the late R. W. Wiber, Esq., of Singapore, at 84, Blenheim-crescent, Notting-hill, Nov. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11. Lochleven Castle, Singapore.—12. Marseilles, Moulmein; Josephine (brig), Akayab; Lady Alice, Bangkok; Eleanor, Singapore.—13. Empress, Madras; Elizabeth Fry, Bombay; Kirkland, Bangkok; East, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11. Galatea, Calcutta; Romanee, Bombay; St. Magnus, Calcutta.—12. City of Florence, Calcutta; Nagpore, Calcutta; Artist, Calcutta; Jerawur, Calcutta; Omalia, Bombay; French Empire, Bombay; Lady Love, Calcutta.—13. Royal Alfred, Bombay; Ivanhoe, Calcutta.—14. Cora Linn, Bombay; Gatineau, Bombay; Sinda, Calcutta; Marian, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Nov. 14.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Vanrenen, Mr. Saunders, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. J. A. P. Sneyd, Major and Mrs. W. A. Ross, Miss Angrave, Mrs. Peachey, Mr. J. V. Webster, Mrs. and Miss Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hewett, Mr. R. P. Phillips, Mrs. G. Hamilton and two infants, Mr. W. Y. Vivian, Major Butt, Miss Buchanan, Mr. R. R. Saunders, Miss G. Cumming, Capt. and Mrs. Currie and infant, Messrs. F. H. Dudden, R. A. F. Russell, J. B. Cary, W. F. Pollard, Lieut. Hammon. For MADRAS.—Rev. and Mrs. Hodson, Major and Mrs. J. R. Henderson and infant, Lieut. col. Haines, Miss Haines, Capt. A. Wynch, Miss Sexton, Miss Perring, Mr. Sullivan, Lieut. E. J. Wynch. For CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Coeg, Mr. P. Lee, Mr. Firth. For BOMBAY.—Qrmer. Murray, Mr. Raikes, Lieut. R. J. Simpson, Lieut. F. T. Ebdon, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Trevor, Mrs. S. Edwards, Miss Bray, Master Hamilton, Miss Flowers, Mrs. W. Ansell, Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. M. E. Robinson, Miss Colclough. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Hirschfeld, Dr. C. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. C. F. Numa, Mr. W. H. F. Darby, Rev. E. O'Callaghan, Purveyor Ripon, Lieut. Oldham. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. E. M. Smith, Ensign Strickland.

From Marseilles.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. B. Smith, Mr. G. Pogose, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mr. F. Whitney, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Girdlestone, Paymaster McFarlane, Mr. E. Steel, Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. H. C. Vetch, Mr. H. Weir, Mr. A. T. T. Peterson, Mr. Moody, Mr. Sneed, Mr. P. H. Barrow, Mr. W. A. Mann, Mr. A. H. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Pepper, Lieut. G. Nolan. For MADRAS.—Capt. Nepean, Mr. H. Sewell, Lieut. col. Haultain, Dr. and Mrs. Fry, Lieut. gen. Stratton, Miss Moller, Col. J. F. Stoddard, Mrs. Barton. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. E. Alexander, Mr. C. Cliford, Mrs. J. H. Dickerson, Mrs. H. Dove-ton, Mr. J. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr. G. Shannon, Capt. and Mrs. Lord, Lieut. F. Cumming, Surg. Smyth, Mr. H. Jacob, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. M. H. Wilkin-son, Mr. J. W. Bernard, Mr. C. H. Short, Mr. J. F. Beddy, Mr. L. Bouleau, Mr. R. D. Alexander. For Hong Kong.—Mr. F. Temple. For CEYLON.—Mr. Braine. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crookshank, Mr. G. Nuger, Hon. W. Cairns, Mr. T. Dowrie, Mr. R. Gotte, Mr. H. Lorch.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

St. Helena, Aug. 27.—The Chinaman, arrived here from Foo-chow-foo, landed the second officer and ten men, part of the crew of the Maha Lakshmi, from Bom-bay, for Liverpool, which was abandoned on fire, with nothing above the hull stand-ing, on July 29, in lat. 23 S., long. 61 E. The Hippolita, from Rangoon, and the Catherine Rankin, from Bombay, were by her and took the remainder of the crew. Liverpool, Nov. 13.—The Hebe, hence for Singapore, before reported ashore off Fleetwood, has been got off and taken to Fleetwood. The Bremenis, from Bombay, for Liverpool, has been condemned at Ascension.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Palles and infant, Miss Hauke, Mrs. Chitty, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Wheatley, and Miss Roche. Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. C. Hullett, Mr. Worth, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Iron, Col. and Mrs. Thesiger, Col. and Mrs. Whitehill, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Minet, Mr. W. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Arthur, Miss Rice, Miss Stockley, Miss Dunlop, and Miss St. John. Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. J. Groom, Mrs. Cormack, Mr. and Mrs. Auchinleck, and Mr. Stanley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Street and two children, Mr. Parr, and Capt. Onslow.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Sir James Fergusson, Lady Edith Fer-gusson, Mdlle. Thilo, and Capt. Edgcombe.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. A. Groome.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Misses Clark (two) and Miss Stewart.

NOVEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pye, Rev. H. M. Roberts, Rev. G. Shallow, Miss Sanders, Mr. Phillips, Mr. C. Robertson, Mrs. C. W. Moore, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Trafford, Miss Wilson, Miss Robinson, Miss Brice, Ensign C. D. Cooper, Ensign C. S. Whitehill, Ensign H. H. France, Mr. Coard, and Mr. Graham.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Capt. A. E. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Miss Ful-lerton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cockburn and two children, Mrs. Mazuchelli, Col. and Mrs. Thuillier and child, Mr. Hope, Major Ogilvie, Capt. A. Ogilvie, Col. Probyn, Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Lockie, and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Fairley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hobbs, Col. Carleton, Mrs. Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. Moss.

Marseilles to MADRAS.—Lieut. C. L. Highmoor, Major and Mrs. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers and infant, and Mr. J. L. Symons.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Burroughs.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Moir, Mr. Dhurjeebhoy, Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, and Mr. Green.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. Bickerdike, Mr. J. A. Anderson, and Mr. Westlake.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Henesage, and Dr. White.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. H. Grey.

Marseilles to CEYLON.—Mr. Stephens.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Jarrard.

Marseilles to HONG KONG.—Mr. Leyburn.

Marseilles to MELBOURNE.—Mr. L. Sherrard, Mr. and Mrs. Bigg, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Morris.

Suez to MELBOURNE.—Mr. L. Fraser, and Mr. W. M. Bell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Williams.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Follet and Sir B. Pine.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. A. G. Onslow.

DECEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Lawson and two children.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. and Miss Douglas, Mrs. Fife and two children, Mr. Taylor, and Rev. Mr. Jones.

Suez to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Jardine.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. Leir.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.—The undermentioned Hospital Appren-tices, having passed the requisite examination, are promoted to Assistant Apothecaries, with effect from Sept. 24, to fill vacancies specified opposite their respective names:—E. Sullivan, No. 157, vice Asst. Apothecary D. Continho, deceased April 22, 1867; J. Cahill, No. 164, vice Asst. Apothecary J. Winn, deceased August 19, 1867; and S. A. Caldeiro, No. 139, vice Asst. Apothecary A. M. Fonseca, deceased Sept. 28, 1867.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi-	Sa. R.	Actual	95
dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	...	Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterli-	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	ing taking	91½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	Co.'s Rs.	—
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	1,000 as	81½
8th 4 per Cent. 1856-57	...	equiva-	102½
9th 4 per Cent. 1858-59	...	lent to	106½
10th 4 per Cent. 1860-61	...	£100.	110½

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0 7-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11d. to 4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	216
	India 5 per cent.	...	115
	India 4 per cent.	...	102½ to 103
	India 4 per cent., 1898	...	103½
	India Enfraced Paper, 4 per cent.	...	91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfraced Paper, 1872...	...	105½
	India Stock, Enfraced Paper, ½ per cent., 1879	...	110
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	...	...
	" " " 1869	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	105½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1898	...	105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	19s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	16s. to 19s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
30	Ditto F Shares	18	4 to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 110
Stock	East Indian	10*	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ditto L Extension	100	109½ to 110½
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ditto (new)	10	2 pm.
Stock	Ditto	4	105 to 106
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	100 to 102
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	103½ to 104½
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	½ to ½ pm.
20	Ditto	2	103½ to 104½
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	...
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	5½ to 6½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	20 to 21
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	20½ to 30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	77 to 81
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4
5	New	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 2½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	19 to 20
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103½ to 104½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	8½ to 8½ dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	54 to 56
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	½ dis to ½ pm.

* Call pending.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—Mr. J. Ellison, one of the passengers who left Suez in the *Mongolia* steamer for Calcutta, disappeared on the night of September 27, "supposed to have fallen overboard."

MILITARY HEAD QUARTERS.—We hear from Poona that it was probable the head quarters of the army would be moved to Bombay on the 1st of November, tents being pitched on the Esplanade for the General and his staff.

Advertisements.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 31; Agra, October 27; Calcutta and Madras, October 26.

No details of any particular interest have come in from General Wilde's force. The march through the Tikree valley proved to be a bloodless demonstration, ending in the return of the whole force to Oghee and other posts within our frontier. General Wilde and Major Pollock have secured their hostages and retired unmolested from the scene of strife. The former's arrangements seem to have been thoroughly successful, if they aimed at nothing more than reading a lesson of good behaviour to a few refractory tribes. The most dissatisfied are some of our own officers, who grumble at the contrast between their own warlike expectations and the comparatively peaceful issues. Their military ardour has been aroused for a mere nothing. No one out of the two or three leading regiments had a chance of showing what he could do in the fighting way, as a compensation for the discomforts he had to undergo. The disappointment is easy to understand, but we may be thankful for the cause of it, if the campaign has really succeeded in overawing the ill-disposed along the Punjab frontier. Another complaint, less easy to answer, is that the great preparations for this small campaign have spread abroad in Asia a belief in some wider purpose than the taking of a few small posts on the Black Mountain.

It seems finally settled that Sir John Lawrence is to meet the Ameer of Afghanistan at Peshawur. The viceregal durbar will probably be signalled by a grand gathering of chiefs and dignitaries from the whole Punjab, and an imposing array of British-Indian troops. The Ameer for his part will most likely enhance the spectacle by a goodly show of his own armed followers. If Sir John can bring him to satisfactory terms, his

own reign will have a brilliant ending, both in outward circumstance and in political result.

LATEST tidings from Afghanistan report an attempt of Abdurrahman Khan's to advance on Bamian. He had got as far as Kara Kotul, when he learned that the Kohistanies were blocking up the road, with a view to drive him out of Turkistan. Thereupon he retreated to Balkh with most of his troops, leaving a small force to guard the frontier. Another report has it that a party of Russians had come to survey the province of Badakshan. But in those regions every stranger is set down as a Russian emissary. Not long ago two such gentlemen left Kabul. Of course one of them was a Russian envoy, who has since turned out to be a vakeel from the Meer of Maimanah to the new sovereign of Kabul.

THE *Gazette of India* announces the establishment of a monthly mail from India to the United States. From Hong Kong, whither it will be forwarded by the usual China steamer, the American packets will carry it on by Yokohama to San Francisco. What time will be saved by the new arrangement, we do not know, but the saving in postage will be great, as half an ounce by this route will be carried for six annas eight pie, instead of twelve annas by Marseilles.

THE embassy which the Bombay papers describe as being on its way to England from Zanzibar has already arrived. The Sultan of Zanzibar is anxious to be let off the payment of his subsidy to the Imam of Muscat. If the English Government will help him to save some eight thousand pounds for his own treasury, he will make some corresponding concession of his privileges in regard to the slave trade. Whether the bargain is worth considering or would entail no injustice on Muscat, remains to be seen.

THE envoys had a warm reception on Monday evening from Sir R. Murchison and other members of the Royal Geographical Society. General Rigby, sometime resident at Zanzibar, acted as interpreter on the occasion. Both Sir Roderick and the General enlarged on the Sultan's kindness to Dr. Livingstone, and the latter speaker had much to say of that monarch's overflowing hospitality to Speke and Grant, and also of the material progress which Zanzibar has been making under his "enlightened" rule. Still, all that is no reason for letting him off his tribute to Muscat.

THE *Friend of India* congratulates Sir S. Fitzgerald on his selection of Dr. Wilson, the great missionary, and a very good scholar, to fill the post of Vice-Chancellor to the University of Bombay. The native papers of that Presidency are equally pleased.

THE claims of regimental paymasters serving in India seem to have been fairly met by a General Order of the Indian Government, just issued in accordance with instructions received from the India-office. Those instructions authorised the concession to paymasters in India of the advantages offered them by the Royal Warrant of February, 1866, in respect of increased pay after a certain term of service. Accordingly the Indian Government has now issued a scale of pay rising with every five years of service, from the pay and allowances of captain at the outset to those of a major after ten years, with a smaller rate of increase afterwards. The grievance therefore on which we commented a few weeks back must now, we presume, have found a

happy ending; for the paymaster of ten years' service will henceforth be entitled to the full Indian wages, if even he should still be denied the official rank of major in the army.

ACCORDING to a Madras paper something is at length about to be done towards easing the Staff Corps of its excess of old officers. We are assured that officers of twenty-five to thirty years' service will be induced to retire by the offer of five hundred a-year and a bonus of fourteen hundred to two thousand pounds in cash. As this tallies pretty closely with our own suggestions on the subject, we can only congratulate the home authorities on their somewhat tardy acceptance of conclusions long since self-evident to the outside public. After this we may even hope to have good news ere long for the claimants of compensation for their lost retiring-bonuses. There is no use in doing a liberal thing by halves.

CAPTAIN TOYNBEE's efforts in behalf of the merchant seamen of Calcutta seem likely soon to bear good fruit. In an appeal to Sir S. Northcote against the ruinous temptations to which English sailors in Calcutta are exposed from the crimps and brothel-keepers of Flag-street, he suggested the forming of seamen's clubs in some of the chief Indian ports under the supervision of competent men. His proposals were referred to India—not in vain, if it be true that the Master Attendant has been asked to report on the possibility of establishing a Sailors' Club or Institute in Calcutta, and to ascertain from the Chamber of Commerce how much pecuniary aid Calcutta would be likely to give should Government also contribute its share.

SEVERAL of our native feudatories have followed the good example set by Sindia, with regard to the impending famine. The Maharajah of Jeypore has been already thanked by Government for abolishing all duties on grain. The ruler of Rewah has by way of experiment remitted all transit dues. And now the Nawab of Rampore has been showing quite a royal disregard for political economy, by forcing the grain-dealers to lower their prices, and withhold no stores from the market, and by forbidding every one from buying more grain at once than he may need for his daily or weekly consumption. The latter measure, if it could anyhow be enforced, might help to counteract the evil effects of the former. Both however equally betoken the Nawab's desire to help his subjects. One good thing he has done, in sending out agents to buy up grain from all parts of the country, and selling it again at low prices to the poor. There at least the most rigid economist will surely hold him blameless.

MR. GIRDLESTONE's Report on past famines in the North-West Provinces can pretend to compete neither with Mr. W. Hunter's "Annals" in descriptive power, nor with Mr. Dalrymple's Report on the Madras famine in mastery of economic ideas. Nor has he gone at all deep into the history of the great famines of the old Moghul period. But of those which have happened under British rule he gives a carefully detailed account, and his remarks by the way are generally just and pertinent. He gives at less or greater length the history of seventeen great famines in Hindustan Proper. That of 1315, in the days of Mohammed Toghluq, was aggravated by the cruel oppressions of that fierce conqueror's reign. The Doab was drained by forced migrations, and men ate each other even in Delhi. Yet more widely spread was the famine of 1631 under Shah Jehan. The next instance, in 1661, is memorable for the measures of relief enforced, then seemingly for the first time, by Aurungzeb in the midst of his struggle with Sivajee. By postponing or remitting rents and taxes, importing corn from neighbouring provinces and giving it away or selling it cheap, and by distributing money from his treasury with a free hand, he is said to have saved millions of lives. Nadir Shah's invasion drained the wealth of the country and so enhanced the misery caused by the dearth of 1739. The famine of 1770, which raged worst in Bengal north of the Ganges, was followed by the tremendous calamity of 1783-4, which still lives in the memory of the people as prominently as the Mutiny does in ours. In Rajpootana and Central India the suffering was specially great. In Meywar and Marwar grain was selling at six pounds the shilling—then twice its present value. All these may be said to date before the establishment of our rule. The dearths of 1803, 1812, and 1819 were comparatively limited, albeit severe. That of 1837-38 had a wider range, and the efforts of

our Government were sorely taxed to make any head against the consequent suffering. Much of what was done, was done either timidly or too late. The amount of the remissions afterwards granted was not made known in time to save thousands of ryots from a forced emigration owing to the greed of their landlords. It was during this period that "Mr. John Lawrence" did so much to abate the suffering in Goorgaon by urging the suspension of the enhanced revenue rates and the granting of loans for wells and irrigation. The lessons of former famines were happily brought to bear with good effect on the next great disaster, the famine of 1860-61. Had the same experience been applied as readily to the wants of famine-stricken Orissa in 1865, how large a deduction might have been made from the number of victims to official blundering in that woful year! One chief moral of Mr. Girdlestone's narrative is the duty of making irrigation compensate for the defects of nature. Let India be covered with artificial waterworks, and the era of great famines will indeed be over.

PATNA and Dacca, old centres of Mussulman conspiracy, are said to be once more heaving with plots against British rule. According to the *Englishman*, at any rate, the Wahabees in Bengal and Upper India need looking after at this particular juncture. Preachers in Delhi, placards in Lucknow, and printed papers of all kinds in Agra, Benares, and Cawnpore have been stirring up the faithful to acts of sympathy with their exiled brethren on the North-West Frontier. In many districts of Bengal Proper preachers have been trying hard to get up a crescentade against the Kafir; and so far as the drawing of money out of Mohammedan pockets is concerned, their attempts have been successful. With regard to any graver result, we trust that the *Englishman* has raised a false alarm.

WE hear by telegram that Sir John Lawrence opened the Delhi and Umballa Railway on November 14.

THE telegraph keeps us acquainted with the movements of Lords Mayo and Napier. The latter embarked at Brindisi on board the *Endymion* for Alexandria on November 19, just two days before the new Viceroy left Brindisi for the same place on board the *Psyche*. Mr. Disraeli's recent reference to his having selected Lord Mayo "for his sagacity, his judgment, fine temper, and knowledge of men," and his prophecy of a career for him "which will equal that of the most eminent Governor-general who has preceded him," will reassure all who are slow to believe in Lord Mayo's appointment as a mere sop to party claims.

WE observe that Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, of the 95th Regiment, late Deputy-adjutant-general of the Abyssinian Expedition, has been appointed Adjutant-general of the Indian Army, in place of Colonel H. E. Longden, C.B., compelled by failing health to resign that post.

THE half-yearly report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company shows a decrease on receipts of £107,012. 18s., and a net increase of £42,786. 2s. 2d. in the expenditure. The decrease is mainly owing to the lowered rates for carriage of cotton. To the excellence of the arrangements for carrying cotton Mr. R. Carnac has borne hearty witness. The failure in the masonry works of the line is ascribed to want of precision in the contracts, want of supervision in the progress of the works, and a too great regard for economy. Two millions more capital is required for further proceedings.

LIEUT. COLE, R.E.—We believe that Lieut. Cole, of the Engineers, has been entrusted with the special duty of taking casts from ancient architectural buildings in Cashmere.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

MADRAS.—Major gen. C. E. Faber (spelt Taber in last number), (late) Madras Engineers, at Cheltenham, Nov. 7. Major gen. T. M. Cameron, Madras Army, London, Nov. 17. Apothecary J. E. Ross, Medical Department, at Gopaulpore, Sept. 21.

BOMBAY.—Major C. F. Hayward, Bombay Staff Corps, Ahmedabad, Sept. 16, aged 40.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Mr. C. Downes, Col. Field, Mrs. Bivar, Lieut. col. Mellish, Capt. White, Major Martin, Mr. Weir, Capt. Godson.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ripon, Nov. 24.—From Bombay.—Gen. Skinner, Dr. and Mrs. Mennie and three children, Mrs. Horne and three children, Surg. Robertson, Lieut. Begbie, Miss Eardmore, Mr. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Doyle and four children.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 25, 1868.

CRYING BEFORE WE ARE OUT OF THE WOOD.

THE Indian newspapers say that the Hazara campaign is over. Upon General Wilde's approach, the Hussunzaies, they inform us, in American argot, absquotulated. Small blame to them we cannot but think. What else could a few hundreds, or possibly thousands, of Highland peasants armed with swords and some antiquated matchlocks, do in presence of so overpowering a force—a force which numbers upwards of seven thousand picked troops of the English and Anglo-Indian army, armed partially with Sniders, and accompanied by artillery carried on elephants, and mortars and rockets slung upon mules; supported, too, by a corps of feudal auxiliaries, probably as numerous as the enemy itself?

Why, in the name of goodness, asks the astonished English reader, as he peruses these particulars, bring together so imposing a force, at so serious an expense to the State, merely to coerce so despicable a foe? And a portion of the Indian public echoes the inquiry.

Oh, but say the apologists for everybody, and that large section of persons who find everything right—until it is proved to be wrong—"it was to overawe the tribes."

In the first place—Is this the Government explanation of a measure which certainly requires an explanation? Let us assume that it is, as no other one at present seems forthcoming, and let us inquire if success in the end desired is likely to justify the means used.

If the assemblage of General Wilde's army was rendered necessary to "overawe the tribes," other than the Hussunzaies and their adherents, it follows that there are certain tribes hostilely disposed at this moment to the British Government, whom it is desirable to intimidate by a display of physical strength. To specify the tribes in question must be mere guess-work to anyone unconnected just now with the private councils of the Government of India, but whichever they may be, it is matter of opinion as to whether a result with respect to them is likely to be attained in the way desired by means of the course pursued.

We cannot but think that the self-gratulations of the Indian press are at present somewhat premature on this point; and that we must wait for some mails yet to see whether the fate of the Hussunzaies has struck sufficient terror into the more powerful clans, to induce them to lay aside all designs inimical to our rule. For our part, we think the Pathan character is often misunderstood; for, whilst its bravery is admitted, what may be called its patriotic feelings appear to be underrated.

However individually fickle and treacherous these Highlanders may be, as a class they are the reverse. However individually they may worship gold above everything, as a nation they prize their religion and their native soil more than any other consideration. Would any amount of money induce them to part with their hills? We believe not. Do bribes succeed in making them betray their chief or clansmen? But seldom, very seldom, we conceive. Is it so certain then that the spectacle of the burning villages upon the Black Mountain, and the news that their kinsmen with their women and children are starving wanderers, will operate as a sedative to any hostile feelings they entertain? If it do *not* do so, the congratulations upon the successful issue of the present expedition are, we repeat, premature, and the splendid army under the command of General Wilde may yet find further work cut out for it.

It remains to be seen, for instance, whether the Salarzai clan of Bonair, who gave us such terrible trouble in 1863, will be frightened into submission by the news of our Cis-Indus proceedings; it is yet to be proved whether old Abdul Ghafur, the Pope of Swat, has decided on remaining an inactive spectator of them; and we have yet authoritatively to learn whether the nest of fanatics on the Mahabun Mount will, in consequence of them, be finally expelled from their present habitation.

Many considerations may, we conceive, be at work to influence the settlement of these questions, and we cannot refrain from advertg to one piece of news brought by the last mail, which may possibly be one of them. The Russian army has—we are informed—taken the city of Shehr i Subz, which is situated on the high road between Bulk and Samarkand, and is the capital of a province inhabited by a mixed population—a part of it of cognate blood with the Pathans themselves. If this be true, the troops of his Majesty the Czar have advanced to a position, at no great distance from the Afghan border, into a district which carries on a continual close intercourse with Cabul itself, and which consequently is more or less well-known to the clansmen of whom we are now speaking.

Is not such intelligence likely to stir up in the breasts of an ignorant, excitable population, bitterly hostile to English interests, hopes and ideas, which may indispose them to accept the lesson we have learnt their less fortunate brethren? Is it not, in short, possible that in already uttering our *Io Pains of triumph*, "we are crying before we are out of the wood?"

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S Report on the Administration of the Nizam's Dominions contains a very full description of general progress in that country before and during the narrator's connection with it. As its general accuracy has been endorsed by the Nizam's able minister, Sir Salar Jung, we may be thankful that the writing of it fell to the pen of one whose literary talent is equal to his local experience. In nine readable chapters we are treated to an instructive survey of all matters bearing on the recent political growth of a state which twenty years ago was little better governed than Oudh in the days of its last sovereign. A useful introductory chapter describes the physical characteristics of the Nizam's country, its agriculture, trade, products, inhabitants, live stock, and mode of government. Its three great linguistic divisions, the Mahratta, the Canarese, and the Telugu, represent an infinite variety of races and castes. The Hindoo type comprehends a large sprinkling of Brahmins, who here, as elsewhere, take the lead in all intellectual industries, a few Rajpoots of rank and birth, a number of Sikhs who mainly settled here during the rule of a late minister, Chundoo Lall, who belonged to their order, Hindoos from Marwar, who form the bulk of the banking and trading community, a large number of low-caste Hindoos employed in handicraft and menial service, and the many branches of Koombies who make up nearly all the agricultural population. As for the Mohammedan division, it embraces almost every kind of believer in Islam. "There are the real Deccanese, the

Moghuls, the Pathans, the Syuds, who have been connected with this part of India for centuries." Then come the later immigrants of the last half-century, Arabs, Rohillas, Hubshies, and Sindhies. Parsees of course have found their way to cities like Hyderabad. In the wilder tracts about Hingolee and along the Pyngunga River dwell aboriginal tribes, resembling those of Central India.

To the North and West a blackish trap below a dark heavy soil prevails. Here is grown the wheat and cotton. With the reddish granite and laterite of the East is found a lighter soil, which with the help of irrigation yields good crops of rice. Of natural products fit for anything, Sir R. Temple names but two, iron and timber. Coal has indeed been heard of in one or two places; but its value has not yet been precisely ascertained. Nor has he much to say about the manufactures, although the cloths of Hyderabad, Nandair, and Paitan are in good repute, while the metal-ware of Beder and the embroideries in some of the chief towns are "worthy of notice." Deccanie ponies still keep their old renown, but the fine old breed of horses seems to have greatly fallen off. The trade of the Deccan is reckoned at about ten millions a-year, the imports consisting chiefly of salt, European piece-goods, and hardware.

As head of the State, the Nizam retains the sole command of his own particular troops, for whose payment certain districts, called the "Surf-i-Khas Talookas," are assigned to chiefs of his own selection, responsible to himself alone. The command of his body-guard has become hereditary in the family of Shums-ool-oomrah, his near kinsmen, who hold for the payment of this force a jagheer worth thirteen lakhs of rupees a-year. The Nizam's ordinary army, as managed by the Dewan, is a motley body of Arabs, Sikhs, Sindhies, Beloochies, Rohillas, besides many thousand Sepoys of the "line" and Burkundaizes, numbering in all about 29,000 men. To these may be added nearly 2,000 *munsudars* or retainers, who are only embodied in time of need. Of this total about 5,000 are cavalry. The Surf-i-Khas troops consist of 424 horse and 7,939 artillery and infantry. These and the Paigah, or body-guard, numbering 1,306 horse, and 2,903 artillery and infantry, with nine guns, are almost all natives of the Deccan. The soldiers are mostly better, if less regularly, paid than our own sepoy; the Arab infantry, most of whom are true Arabs by descent, receiving fourteen rupees a month, the Sikhs from ten to eleven, and the Sindhies from eight to ten rupees. Of the Line sepoy, who are equipped in imitation of English models half a century old, the best are the Finglass corps, and a body of 3,000 men whose predecessors entered the Nizam's own service on the disbanding of M. Raymond's contingent. This entire force of 43,000 men, not reckoning the Nizam's contingent, is still to our thinking far too large for a State surrounded on all sides by British territory; and the cost of maintaining it, nearly a million a year, must be a heavy drain on the Nizam's resources. No wonder that in former days, when its strength was much greater, the added burden of a British contingent proved too much for the Nizam's ablest financiers. For that item the present governors of Berar are now of course responsible, and already Berar, as we know, does more than pay its own expenses.

In former days the payment of the troops was a matter frequently enforced by mutinies and riotous demonstrations, when the arrears of pay had swollen beyond endurance. Nowadays, things are better managed. The amendment in the finances of the State has become very marked within the last few years. From 1820 to 1853 matters went on from bad to worse; mismanagement and peculation made ducks and drakes of the public revenues; loans at ruinous interest, sometimes even at 24 and 30 per cent. per annum, were continually obtained from native bankers, military chiefs, or great officials. Want of ready money prevented all reductions in an overgrown army. Time after time were the State jewels placed in pawn, so hard was it found to raise fresh loans at any price on the State credit. In 1853 the public debt still stood at three crores of rupees, not a very formidable sum for a well-ordered State, a sum indeed equal to

only two years of the Nizam's income. But creditors were pressing, and the Indian Government would wait no longer for its money. It took possession of certain districts ceded to it by the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent. From that time the finances of the country began to mend, at first slowly, afterwards at a quickened pace. Several thousand troops were discharged. New loans at 8 to 12 per cent. have resulted already in clearing off nearly 158 lakhs of the old debt. A committee is now at work preparing a regular balance-sheet. The credit of the Nizam's Government now stands wonderfully high; and the accounts for the year 1865-6 show a balance of eight lakhs and a-half to the right side. Finally, great reforms have been carried out in the coinage and the currency by the introduction of a new coinage and the abolition of all the old district mints, whence base money was continually issued for the private gain of their superintendents.

There has of late years been a steady increase in the land-revenues, owing partly to increased cultivation, partly to the great rise in prices, which has given the ryot, who for the most part pays the rent himself, a larger return for his labour. In the way of fiscal reforms much has lately been done. The transit-duties have been finally abolished; import duties on grain have ceased to be, and the export-duty has been lowered to eight annas a bullock-load. At the same time the Custom-house receipts have risen from Rs. 16,04,921 in 1861-2 to Rs. 38,78,701 in 1865-6. After all deductions the net revenue for the latter year shows an advance of nearly fifty lakhs on that for the former.

In respect of civil administration a great step forward has at length been made in the resumption of the talookas or fiscal districts from the hands of the old Talookdars or farmers of revenue, whose evil influence was denounced in 1820 by Sir C. Metcalfe. The talookas are now distributed into zillahs, each under a salaried district officer, with a "mujlis" or central board to look after the whole. A coincident reform has been applied to the police of the country, whose duties were formerly divided between the army, the village watchmen, and the Kotwals of towns. The Kotwal of Hyderabad is still responsible to the Nizam himself, who also reigns supreme over the Surf-i-Khas police, while the Paigah jagheer is managed entirely by its own ruler. But the rest of the police are now organised under a departmental head, subordinate to the Dewan.

Some of the judicial reforms date from 1846, when civil and criminal courts were first set up in Hyderabad. All sorts of independent jurisdictions still kept their place elsewhere, until in 1865 the foundations of a regular judicial system were laid in all the districts directly ruled by the Dewan himself. The judges of the Hyderabad courts are mostly Mohammedan Moolvies, well educated and generally upright men. Of 6,800 cases that came up for settlement within the year, one-third remained over at the end, a large proportion. The appeals however were comparatively few, but seem to be falling yearly deeper in arrears, more than half being left unsettled at the end of 1866-7. The same remark may be applied to other courts, especially the Small Cause Courts, where out of more than 7,000 cases pending only 345 were decided during the year. The judge however was dismissed for "grave mismanagement," and further inquiry cut down the arrears to 143. With regard to crime, the Returns, if they may be trusted, speak favourably for the general behaviour.

An interesting chapter on public works records progress in that direction also. Some years ago a department was organised for the repairing of tanks, and later still its scope was extended to other matters with good results. Many old tanks and canals have been thoroughly repaired, new ones constructed, and of late years the Nizam's Government has spent half a lakh yearly on roads. Municipal works are still in their rude infancy. On education the Nizam's Government has hitherto spent very little—only Rs. 43,000 in 1866-7. The medical schools however seem to turn out graduates in no way inferior to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of our own provinces.

Correspondence.

THE NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.—PARAGRAPH XIV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the liberal interpretation of Para. XVI. of the New Furlough Rules by the Home authorities, which appeared in your last number, I am rejoiced to perceive the Secretary of State disposed to deal so liberally in the matter. I wish to make use of the liberality of this measure as a vehicle for drawing the Secretary of State's attention through the medium of your columns to another para. in the Furlough Rules, which cries out for a liberal construction to be put on its meaning. Now Para. XVI. is so plainly worded (limiting the amount of leave with pay, whether on private affairs or medical certificate to eight years) that no words could make it plainer, and the para. cannot convey to the most sanguine the ghost of a chance of a hope of anything more being made out of it; yet I rejoice to perceive that Sir S. Northcote has ruled that medical certificate taken before 1st July, 1868, will not count as part of the eight years' aggregate furlough allowed under Para. XVI. And now for the application; such being the case, my hope is that my venture may catch the eye of one who has the power to redress the grievances of unfortunate Para. XIV., which, I understand, is construed contrary not only to the editorial explanation given in the *Times* as the meaning thereof, but contrary to the liberal meaning of it, viz., construing it to mean (which it does not) as not to give, under any circumstances, more than three years with pay to an officer with medical certificate; so that, as formerly, an officer who having lost his health from service in India, must, after the expiration of the three years, if not declared sufficiently recovered to return to India, either have an extension *without pay*, or *retire*.

Disposed to liberal measures as the present Secretary of State is, it is to be hoped that Para. XIV. may receive his favourable consideration, and that he may put a liberal construction on its meaning, which I should say he would do if it were only brought before him. And further, I may observe that it would be to the interest of Government to allow all officers who may not be wanted in India to remain in England on the allowance of half the regimental pay they would draw in India.—Hoping you will give this insertion in your columns, yours truly,

AN OFFICER.

[It is intended that leave of absence from India for a longer period than three years at one time shall not as a rule be given.—ED. A. I. M.]

REGIMENTAL INTERPRETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to your article on "Examinations in the Native Languages," extracted from the *Madras Athenæum*, remarking on the paucity of officers who have passed in the higher standards, and the consequent detriment to the public service by appointing unqualified officers to act as interpreters, and asking whether it has ever flashed across the minds of the authorities of late, when ordering some native prisoner to be tried by a Court-martial for some serious offence, that justice might not be done him owing to the inefficiency of the officer appointed to interpret, as an officer of standing, who has had much experience of the subject, I cannot resist the opportunity of speaking *ex cathedra* on this subject.

I need scarcely say that for several years past the appointment of inefficient officers as interpreters (I speak of the presidency I know, Bengal) has been so notorious a fact that it seems almost stupid to repeat it. Even during the mutinies, when good interpreters were especially wanted, there was a great abundance of unqualified officers.

Such a state of things would nowhere be tolerated in the case of Europeans; but as native prisoners have in all these years been principally affected by bad interpreters, the thing has been allowed to jog on. The officers are not to be blamed for studying their own interest and coming to the sound conclusion that there is no inducement for them to rack their brains for years in a depressing climate to qualify themselves for the interpreter's examination. I passed that examination in Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee, and know that it requires two or three years' hard study. Now, what inducement is there now-

a-days to qualify one's self? Positively none! Formerly there was some inducement, for an officer who passed the interpreter's examination could get the interpreter and quartermastership of his regiment, which was a good appointment for a subaltern, especially as he might hold a company besides. The Mutiny abolished these appointments, after which we had station interpreters on a salary of Rs. 100 a-month; and, lastly, regimental interpreters on Rs. 70 a-month!

Now would this have happened if the Indian Government had really cared about having efficient interpreters? Seventy rupees a month for high qualifications and occasionally very hard work, as those know who, like myself, have translated at a general court-martial for at least four hours at a day's sitting! The Commander-in-Chief himself considered the seventy rupees quite inadequate, and provided for it, as he conceived, by issuing in 1865 a circular, in which he allowed interpreters to teach their brother officers at thirty rupees per head!

This measure, being generally laughed at, was productive of no good effect. If Government really want court-martial proceedings, &c., to be properly translated, they must give the *quid pro quo*, and nothing less than Rs. 150 or 200 monthly would meet the case; there can be doubt of this. Nor would the case be met by having native interpreters, for Hindoos and Mussulmans are such notorious bribe-takers that we should have wilful mistranslations instead of erroneous ones; and as the sentence of a native court-martial cannot be carried into effect without the signature of the interpreter, that official need only be firm to have it his own way. Besides, it would never do to depend on natives (especially our religious and political foes—the Mussulmans) for the proper translation of Government orders to the native soldiers, or to depend on them for the faithful discharge of interpreting and translating work in times of public disturbance.—Yours,

EX CATHEDRA.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE NEW VICEROY AND HIS WORK.

The *Friend of India* remarks that the conflict between English civilisation and worse than Middle Ages feudalism cannot be soothed by platitudes nor averted by good advice to the combatants. Not only, if left much longer alone, will it set more than one State in political conflagration, but the fire will spread to the provinces which we rule directly; and then it will be seen, as it was in the days of Lord Hastings, that we cannot with impunity shirk the duty which has been laid upon us. The new Viceroy will probably be inclined to be more inactive, to interfere less than his predecessor till he unlearns his English prejudices. But his abstinence and timidity will only hasten the inevitable crisis, and then men will wonder at the apathy of the past as they do at the back-sliding of the dying Cornwallis and the incompetent Barlow. The mistake has lain of late in a belief that a firm foreign and feudatory policy is incompatible with financial prosperity and administrative success within our own border. Never was a greater fallacy. The omission to do duty, the postponement of the right, is always more expensive in the end; a nation despised abroad is never truly prosperous or contented at home. These are truisms in Europe, and they are no less true of India. England has learned that lesson in every great war from Pitt to Palmerston. India has learned it in every step of every progress in the East from Clive, Warren Hastings, and Wellesley, to Lord Hastings, Dalhousie, and Canning. But for the first three where would the Court of Directors have placed our imperial interests—the interests of civilization—in the East? How dear the Barlows, and even Bentincks, cost us in the long run! It is because of the difficulty of striking the mean between a healthy policy and one of aggressive bluster that men of mediocre powers or one-sided ability take refuge in inaction. All the English rulers India has had may be classified according as, like Clive, Hastings, Wellesley, Lord Hastings, Dalhousie, and even Canning in his later days, they have instinctively struck that mean; or, like Cornwallis in his first administration, Bentinck, Ellenborough, and Sir John Lawrence, they have narrowed themselves to one department of their duty in which they have shone; or, like Amherst, Auckland, and Elgin, they have shown themselves great in nothing. It will not be difficult to predict to which of the three classes the new Viceroy will belong, if he does not learn how, as in a healthy man all the physical functions are in perfect and energetic exercise, so in a well-ordered Government there cannot be conflict between a firm foreign and a successful internal policy. The new Viceroy will probably do well if he carries out with unshrinking firmness the principles which have actuated Sir John Lawrence in the latter. In finance the land must be relieved—except, of course, in Bengal—while increasing capital must be made to contribute its fair share to the growing requirements of the State.

Sir John has been unfortunate in this respect through no fault of his own. The financiers sent to him from England first abolished the income-tax instead of improving its machinery, then violated all the principles of justice by the license-tax, and finally, while attempting to be more just, failed to help the Treasury by the certificate-tax. The questions of direct taxation, of combining financial control over the local governments with local taxation, of securing a gold currency and improving the paper circulation, and of making savings banks popular among the peasantry, will be left by Sir John Lawrence to his successor, along with a finance minister who is sound on them all at present, but has hitherto shown himself apt to be moulded by the policy of the hour. To the new Viceroy, also, will fall the duty of carrying out the orders of a Radical House of Commons regarding the reorganisation of the Government of Bengal, if not of the other Presidencies. That reorganisation will involve many detailed administrative changes which will keenly affect the whole body of officials and the mass of the people. The same is true of the reform of the Native Army, and the adaptation of our military system both to our altered position in Asia and to new discoveries in Europe. In one sense the officering, arming, and organising of our army, and keeping it up at a proper effective strength, is the most pressing of all reforms. Then there are certain great questions in which Sir John Lawrence has adopted a wise and vigorous policy, but so late in the day that others will reap the fruit. Such are the education of forty millions in Bengal, the spread of works of irrigation, the extension of railways, and the concession of fixity of tenure in the highly cultivated districts of Hindoostan. There is work for the new Viceroy to do compared with which the duties and responsibilities of the Premier of England in ordinary times are small. How will he do it?

FRONTIER POLICY—A FALSE ALARM.

The *Bombay Gazette*, in answer to the new alarm caused by the discovery of a new road to India through Eastern Turkistan, affirms that the obvious and patently easy route which would link a Russian army with its resources does not lie through Turkistan, but over the waters of the Caspian. No doubt it has been found practicable to sustain the small army which has crossed the Jaxartes, occupied Samarcand, and pushed forward towards Bokhara, from the depots in Orenburg and the lower course of the river. But it is one thing to work through a barbarous country with 16,000 men, and another to invade India. The discovery of an easy road from Bokhara to Peshawur would not enable Russia to launch an army upon the Punjab; but it would be far less difficult as a military operation than a movement from Yarkand by the Pankong Lake and the Changchenmoo valley upon Leh and Srinagar, because there must be some sort of base on the Jaxartes, and there is none on the Thian Shan mountains. That, if she resolved upon the serious step of invading India, Russia might create a diversion by sending a column upon Leh is conceivable, but a very long time must elapse before she could be in a position to do even that. One of her objects would certainly be to foster a belief that she could perform the feat, and one of our objects should be to avoid any misconceptions of her ability to fulfil the threat. When we are told that the danger of an advance through Eastern Turkistan is "immediate," we must confess astonishment; because no one has heard of a Russian army in that quarter, still less of the immense establishments required to give it impetus and vitality as a military machine. The danger from Russia on any side is remote, not immediate, and our success in meeting it when it comes will depend upon a proper estimate of the character of the danger and an insight into the geographical conditions which will govern its direction. Nature has pointed out the line which is certain to be adopted. There is a clear water way from Moscow to Astrabad, and Persia being overcome, no matter in what way, there is a safe line of march as far as Herat, or Herat may be turned on either hand. Depend on it no Russian army adequate to an attempt on India will ever concentrate except from the side of the Caspian. The encroachments on the Jaxartes and towards the Oxus, and the tentative movements further eastward, are undertaken, not only to acquire territory and glory and a population which may furnish recruits, but to work by a flank up to the great practicable line of operations which is directly and cheaply connected with Moscow. We do not doubt for a moment that the ultimate aim of Russia includes an attempt to be our successor in India; but her cherished dream is the possession of the Lower Danube and Constantinople, and while she may make a show of invading India as a diversion, she will never sacrifice any chance of seating herself on the Dardanelles, and, by consequence in the Mediterranean, to far reaching schemes which look beyond the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalayas.

RESULTS OF THE HAZARA CAMPAIGN.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the respects in which the result of the Hazara expedition differs from that of the famous French king, who, at the head of 40,000 men, first marched up a hill and then marched down again, are distinct and considerable. In the first place, the only garrison of the hill which the French monarch successfully ascended was, so Rabelais tells us, "an old ram." General Wilde found plenty of Hussunzais, Akazais, Chiggurzais, and Pararee Syuds

on the Black Mountain. Moreover, in attempting to coerce an enemy known beforehand to be almost intangible, it is a great thing to have extorted submission. It might have happened to us, after burning villages and wasting crops, to find ourselves in face of a waste with no enemy in sight (but plenty out of it), and with no more villages to burn. We might have made a solitude and called it victory, but could hardly have hoped that we had secured peace. As it is, General Wilde has received hostages from all the tribes, even from the at first impracticable Pararee Syuds.

"... what the repining enemy commends
That breath fame follows."

The co federate tribes seem to be convinced that we have achieved a substantive triumph; it will be curious if the English public is harder to persuade. What specific terms of peace have been imposed we know not; but since General Wilde and the Commissioner, i.e., the military and civil commanders on the spot think them adequate, they may safely be assumed to be so. We know, to begin with, that the refugee relations of the deported Khans of Agor have submitted to mercy. It is a pleasing variety, in our retirement on this occasion from the enemy's country, that our troops have not been hooted and pelted at directly they turned their backs. There have been no bonfires, no shots fired in bravado; in short, the enemy makes no pretence of having got the best of the quarrel. It is, however, rather a bore that no satisfactory account has been given of the Hindoostanee fanatics. Viewing it altogether, it may be said that an expedition, of which it would have been very easy to make an infinite mess, has been conducted without a single mistake; and that if little positive profit has been made, it is because no more was possible or aimed at.

The *Delhi Gazette* remarks that if the object of the campaign was to capture certain strongholds on the Black Mountain, Koon Gullee and Machaj and Munna-ki Dunna, then no one can deny that it has been most successful. The disgust and disappointment then which our troops are said to be suffering, has no real foundation unless they had some reason to believe that they were ever intended to do more than they have done. What they had to do they had done splendidly, and the agility and the pluck displayed in carrying the heights of Munna-ki Dunna and Koon Gullee would have enabled them equally successfully to carry the heights all the way to Cabul, had they been required to do so. . . . To the Bengal civilians at the head of the Government about the Viceroy may we suggest, that while the excessive reticence and reserve peculiar to Anglo-Indian politics may add to the dignity of a few individuals, it is calculated occasionally to be exceedingly mischievous? It is little that it has in this occasion awakened throughout the army a feeling of deep disgust and dissatisfaction, but it has served to spread throughout the neighbouring States, and among border tribes, first distrust, then suspicion, then alarm, and finally contempt, when it is seen, after all, that a grand army assembled with much *eclat* and show has accomplished but a tithe of what it was said to be going to do. From the banks of the Indus right away to Kashgar, to Badakshan, to Cabul, to Balkh, and to Candahar, we may be sure the news had spread that the British had assembled a large army for some mighty undertaking. Of course it will be connected with the Russian policy. And when the intelligence flies over the country that this mighty force, after a brush with a few weak tribes, had retired from the Black Mountain, what will be the feelings with regard to us? That such reports have been spread far and wide there cannot be the slightest doubt; and the inhabitants of the whole country between Peshawur and Bokhara will believe that we have been worsted in the first attack.

CHRONICLES OF THE BENGAL ARMY.—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs that an historical account of the services of each regiment be kept in every corps of Bengal Cavalry and Bengal Infantry. The book is to be styled "Digest of Services of the Regiment." The entries to be made in it are to show the period and circumstances of the original formation of the regiment; the means by which it has from time to time been recruited; the stations at which it has been employed, and the period of its arrival at and departure from such stations. This account is to specify the battles, sieges, or other military operations in which the regiment has been engaged, and to record any achievement it may have performed. It is to contain the names of all officers, British and native, killed or wounded by the enemy, and the name of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, who may have specially distinguished himself in action. The badges and devices which the regiment has been permitted to bear, and the causes on account of which such badges and devices, or any other marks of distinction, were granted, are to be stated; also the dates of such permission being granted. The equipment in the clothing, &c., is to be shown, and any particular alteration in the clothing, arms, accoutrements, colours, horse furniture, &c., are to be recorded, and a reference made to the dates of the orders under which such equipment was sanctioned, or subsequent alterations made. The constitution and regulations made, either by augmentation or reduction, to be stated, with a quotation of the orders relating thereto. With a view of ensuring regularity and accuracy, the entries in this book are to be made by the commanding officer himself, or under his immediate inspection.

Bengal.

HAZARA.

RETURN OF THE FORCE.—The following telegrams from Oghee appear in *Indian Public Opinion*:—Oct. 19, Noon.—General Wilde's force was still in Nundihar yesterday. The road over the Dabrai Pass into Ullaice was being made passable, in case it should be deemed advisable to move troops into that valley to-day. A road towards Kaush was also being made. No collision with the tribes nor any casualty since the 14th.

Oct. 20, Morning.—Shal Khan of Tyhkote, with his adherents, fled across the Indus, on the approach of the force to the Dabrai Pass. The force will not now go to Tahkote, nor into Ullai, but moves to-day toward Kouch.

Oct. 22.—The whole of General Wilde's force is now marching into Oghee. All well. The Lieutenant-Governor's camp will be here on the 24th instant.

The *Pioneer* tells us that General Wilde has received hostages from all the tribes, even from the at first impracticable Pararee Syuds. The confederate tribes seem to be convinced that we have achieved a substantive triumph; it will be curious if the English public is harder to persuade. What specific terms of peace have been imposed we know not; but since General Wilde and the Commissioner, i.e., the military and civil commander on the spot, think them adequate, they may safely be assumed to be so. We know, to begin with, that the refugee relations of the deported Khans of Agror have submitted to mercy. It is a pleasing variety, in our retirement on this occasion from the enemy's country, that our troops have not been hooted and pelted at directly they turned their backs. There have been no bonfires, no shots fired in bravado; in short, the enemy makes no pretence of having got the best of the quarrel. It is, however, rather a bore that no satisfactory account has been given of the Hindustani fanatics. Viewing it altogether, it may be said that an expedition, of which it would have been very easy to make an infinite mess, has been conducted without a single mistake; and that if little positive profit has been made, it is because no more was possible, or aimed at.

A letter from Camp Dilboorie, Oct. 18, informs us that Major Tytler, v.c., commanding the 4th Goorkhas, Lieut. Palmer, of the 20th N.I., and Major Close, of the 5th Goorkhas, have all gone in ill, and we hear that Major Fane and General Wilde are both down with dysentery. It is very wonderful that more are not ill with the same complaint, for the water on the Muchai Peak was dreadful, very thick, and a deposit of the greatest filth imaginable.

A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* thus grumbles from Munna-ki-dunna, Oct. 12:—"A native officer of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, a fine, strapping Pathan, with the order of merit and military medals on his breast, said to me yesterday, showing me his dog, 'This animal would come with me to see the war, and he is going back very disappointed, and I can't make out what the Sirkar meant by collecting such a large army just to march to the top of the Muchai Peak. Why, the 5th Goorkhas and ourselves, with the Mule Batteries, would have done that;' and this worthy opinion is re-echoed from Muchai to Oghee. Brownlow's Pathans are fully as disgusted as their gallant leader; the little Goorkhas make no secret of their thoughts of frontier diplomacy. The Punjab regiments talk of Chamberlain Sahib, Umbeyia, and Wuzeree, and officers and men of British regiments laugh at the route march to the Muchai Peak. The 6th complain that they have had no chance of trying their 'Sniders' on the Chiggerzais; the 19th that their Enfields have never been near enough to touch up the brutes who dragged them up the hill. Jackson, after all his labour, finds his rockets useless, and his mortars never to be tried. One and all growl and grumble, and none stayeth them. Even Sir William Maunsfield's pets can scarcely claim a brevet, though after Abyssinia, Heaven knows who may get one (if any are given). I think I shall be safe in naming C. C. Johnson and Fane to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains Ellis and Buller to be Majors."

STATION TALK.

KUSSOWLIE, Oct. 9.—The people of this station, with those in its neighbourhood, had a day of meeting on Wednesday last at the Lawrence Asylum. It was an appointment in commemoration of the founder of the institution, and held this year on the 7th of October in place of the heretofore recognised 28th of June. The change from the one day to the other was made, it seems, on account of the weather, which in these parts during June is disagreeably wet. The fanciful dame, in spite of such a change, showed a rainless 28th of June this year, and closed the 7th of October with a shower and most angry looks of what it could or may do. However, regardless of the shower, the high winds, and ruffled brow of the heavens, the day was well begun and ended well. The routine of the day seems to have been carried on to the letter. By a reference to last year's programme I find the boys drilling, the service in the school chapel, the distribution of prizes, concert by the girls and then by the boys, the tiffin for the visitors and the children, the sports, and lastly the bon-fire on an adjoining mountain

top, to be the regular order for the day. The gathering of visitors was large. The Commissioner of Umballa, General Harris, the Commandants of Kussowlie and Dugshai, the Chaplains of the adjoining stations and of Simla, Dr. Bradshaw, of Kussowlie, Mr. Willmot, D. P. I. Inspector of Umballa, were the more prominent of the people assembled; their wives, and very many more with their wives, witnessed the doings of the day. The service in the chapel was read by the Rev. J. Baly, of Simla, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. C. T. Toussaint, of Kussowlie. The text selected for the occasion by Mr. Toussaint was very appropriate, "Son, give me thy heart." After service the distribution of prizes was effected. This was done in the girls' school-room. I hope I shall here be excused for digressing. The girls' school-room is a part of their dormitories, and not, as that of the boys, a separate building. From what I could pick up at the institution the other day, it appears that the girls are to have a special building for their school. The boys' school-room is a good one, but its situation I should think is a convenient one for the girls' department, but most objectionable for the boys. It forms quite the nucleus of the girls' department. The sleeping-rooms are commanded by it. The teachers' houses surround it. Why, then, not give this building over to the girls, and build one more conveniently for the boys? The present building is a long way off from the boys' play-ground and dormitories and close to the girls'. The boys should have another building, and it could, as far as my observation goes, be erected on one of the flanks of their play-ground. This would be convenient for very many reasons. The locality of the present building struck me as absurd for the boys and well fitted for the girls. Can the teachers of the boys' school prevent communications and sly looks being passed on to the girls below? I shall not say more here than ask the authorities to look and see. Think well before building the new school. Back to the distribution of prizes. The boys and girls here gave us some songs, which were, of course, very well done. Colonel R. G. Taylor addressed a few but suitable words to the children, as General Harris had done on the drill ground to the boys. This pleasant part of the day was succeeded by a more pleasant one at the tiffin table, and then all adjourned to the play-ground. During several parts of the day's doings H.M.'s 104th band had done their share in enlivening a day set apart for so noble a commemoration as the military asylum and its founder. The institution band, which I must say plays remarkably well, assisted them. This forms the twenty-first commemoration of an asylum which has in that period not only sent out very many healthy and happy children who have grown into useful members of society, but thrown out three powerful wide-spreading branches, each of which is likely, through God's blessing, to be as strong, as powerful, as useful, as the parent stock.

DINAPORE, Oct. 10.—The Department Public Works is proverbially slow all over India, but here especially so. The state of the road between the military cantonments and the Railway station has been undergoing repair for at least two years, and is now in a disgraceful state; heaps of kunkur on both sides and working parties in the middle, who seem to make no progress at all. This road is a raised embankment about ten feet high and not thirty feet wide, and you may imagine there is little room left when a line of kunkur runs along each side. Several accidents have already taken place, but it wants a Commissioner or some big swell to go over it before the Executive Engineer will hurry himself. I hear a resting camp will soon be pitched at the Railway station for troops moving up and down. Sonopore fair is beginning to cast its shadows before it. Long strings of horses are arriving here. This is likely to be the best race meeting Sonopore has seen for a long time; all the crack horses on this side of India are to be there, but I fear the attendance of the old friends, indeed, the originators of the meeting, will be poor; I mean the Tirhoot planters. They have not seen prosperous days lately, and their attendance at Sonopore is getting less and less every year. One of them there two years ago had been at the first meeting, thirty-three years before, and had ridden races every year from that time; then he rode a race, when over sixty years of age, and well he did it too. But the good old sporting gentleman is fast disappearing out of India. Now it is home, home. The gentlemen of the civil and military services are too poor now. Money is not of its former value, and the interlopers (right good fellows they are too) make money and hook it, and can still keep their business and property by having another of the firm out. There will be charming weather for Sonopore. I may say the cold weather has fairly set in; the nights and mornings are delightful, and the military have already begun cricket. The number of robberies taking place here now is extraordinary; the police do not appear to be of much use, and as to tracing property it is quite beyond them. Whatever the police do, I must say the Cantonment Magistrate does not spare the thieves when he catches them.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH, Oct. 21.—I am afraid there will soon be nothing to chronicle from this part of the world, at least in the shape of news. All the world and his wife are bidding us adieu. No one left to write about, not even "the girls of the period!" Pic-nics seem to be the rage. No less than four sometimes in one day. Season of 1868 will soon be a thing of the past. The band of H.M.'s 79th took their departure on Monday. I am told on reliable authority that the Commissioner of the Division, Mr. Williams, will meet the

Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces at Sowree, a station in the hills, and march in from thence along with him to Mussoorie. Probably Colonel Ramsay, C.B., will be of the party. The hill men from every village in the surrounding district have been ordered to be in waiting with supplies, and to furnish coolies for the big wigs, a great hardship at this time, when the puharees are cutting their crops and storing their harvest. The new, or Almorah road, as it has been called, is a very creditable affair, and a great improvement upon the old one. There is a rumour that the Rev. Mr. Richards, at present in charge of Bareilly, will be posted to Landour. I can confidently say he would be welcomed by all the community at this place. A heavy storm from the north-west, accompanied with thunder and lightning and heavy rain, passed over the station on Saturday night. Rain is not wanted, nor does it generally fall at this season, but as a part of the whole, this is the most unusual season on record. An old hill man, upwards of ninety, assured me he had never seen such a season as the present. Grain is not falling in price. The poor in consequence will be the sufferers. The cold weather is fast setting in. A very perceptible difference already in the temperature. The Major-General commanding the division has left. The people moving down are obliged to secure their dawk carriages days before, there is such a demand. Houses at Deyrah in great request for the winter. Building there would be a capital spec.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

RAILWAY FROM MEERUT TO UMBALLA.—The *Delhi Gazette* announces the completion of the railway between Meerut and Umballa.

REWARD FOR SERVICE.—We believe that the Viceroy has sanctioned the grant of a special pensionary allowance to Rajah Maun Sing, of Parou, as a reward for the capture of the rebel Tantia Topce.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE RELIEFS OF 1868-9.—The reliefs of the season commence next month. The 1st Regiment N.I., now at Dum-Dum, the 17th Native Cavalry at Barrackpore, and the 18th (late Militia) Regiment N.I., now at Bhaugulpore, ordered to the North-Western Provinces, leave the Presidency early in November.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 24.

OFFICIAL ITEM.—It is probable that Dr. Green, Inspector-General of the Medical Department, Lower Provinces, will proceed to England in March next, and that Dr. Murray, Inspector-General of the North-Western Provinces, is to succeed him. It has been also decided that the post of the latter officer is to be abolished, and the Inspector-Generalship of the Upper Provinces is to be amalgamated with that of the Lower Provinces.—*Indian Daily News*.

ARRACAN.—The *Arracan News* of Oct. 15 says that the hill tribes of North Arracan are anxious to enter into better relations with the British Government. Some of the chiefs of the more distant class have of their own accord sought to establish a more friendly policy with the Superintendent. The Government have sanctioned the building of a town at the foot of the hills, to which it is expected the tribes will come down for the purpose of trade.—*Englishman*.

A THIN-SKINNED NATIVE CHIEF.—An error occurred in a *Khureeta* recently addressed to one of the Rajpootana chiefs, by which one of his titles was omitted. The chief chose to imagine the omission did not arise from a mistake, and accordingly sent an officer to the political agent, with a request that the letter might be sent back to the Viceroy, and the omission supplied. This led to his Highness being snubbed. The story is illustrative of the store native chiefs set by the smallest punctilio which concerns their rank.—*Ibid*.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—Sir John Lawrence is not to leave without a key to his policy, and reasons for the principal measures enacted by him as Viceroy. He is, the *Friend of India* understands, "engaged in the preparation of an elaborate minute on the policy and the principal acts of his administration during his five years' tenure of office. The document, which will not be published till his Excellency has resigned his office, promises to be one of great historical importance as well as present political interest. It will be based, we believe, on narratives prepared by each of the secretariat offices and departments. As these narratives are in themselves likely to be of interest, we trust his Excellency will order their publication as an appendix to his own State paper."

EXPECTED MEETING OF THE VICEROY AND THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN AT PESHAWUR.—The following telegram from Lahore appears in the *Bombay Gazette* for Oct. 31.—H. E. the Viceroy, with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, will be at Peshawur in December next. Not less than twenty thousand troops are to assemble at Peshawur on the occasion, from all parts of the Punjab. The object of the Governor-General's visit, as reported by telegrams which have been received, will be to have an interview with the Cabul Ameer, Shere Ali Khan, whose troops are to assemble near the Khattak Hills in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. The British troops are to be located on the Chamkannee Plains. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will join the Durbar, and all the Mallicks, Khans, and Khyles of the Peshawur divisions, and probably the Seekh and Mussulman chiefs, rajahs, and Sirdars of the Punjab, will be invited to it.

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR COBBE.—We are sorry to hear that Major F. H. Cobbe, Superintending Engineer, Rajpootana Circle, has met with a severe accident on his way from Aboo to join Colonel Keatinge's camp at Ajmere. Driving over a bad bit of road (there are numerous bad bits in Rajpootana), his dog-cart turned over and he was thrown out with considerable violence, unfortunately breaking his arm in the fall and being otherwise a good deal shaken. It is satisfactory to know, however, that he is progressing favourably.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 24.

MR. W. HUNTER.—On the return of Mr. W. W. Hunter to India in a few weeks, we understand that he is likely to be posted to an appointment in Calcutta which will give him considerable leisure for the compilation of a Gazetteer of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The rich and as yet hardly explored mine of statistics in the cellars of the Board of Revenue will be opened to him, and we may expect to have the truth told, in the accurate and agreeable style of the author of the annals of "Rural Bengal," regarding the origin, history and effects on all classes of the Perpetual Settlement. The sum of Rs. 12,000 and the period of 18 months have been assigned by the Government of India for the preparation and publication of the Gazetteer. For a vast and varied province like Bengal proper, covering one-fourth of the area and containing one-fifth of the population of all India, that sum and that period are manifestly insufficient, but Mr. Hunter will doubtless be left practically uncontrolled as to both.—*Friend of India*.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The third sale of the old mats from Government House was held at the Sailors' Home, in Lall Bazaar, on Tuesday last, by order of Captain Tucker, of the Royal Engineers. The only information given to the public of this important sale was by pasting a bit of paper on the door of the Sailors' Home, and another on the "Public Works Department" an hour before the sale took place, consequently the Captain and his Baboo were likely to have the game entirely to themselves. But they were greatly mistaken; for some of the Bircewallahs, who could read and write, found out what was going on, and, to the consternation of all present, made a few spirited bids, and carried off the old mats in triumph. There are four more auctions in Cossitollah, but this new one beats them all. What will Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. say to this? Will it be believed that those fine premises, the old Sailors' Home, which have been nearly twelve months vacant, are now converted into a receiving depot for Government House rubbish? A few months ago there was an auction of broken venetians, now a lot of old beams have come in which will require another. Government are paying Rs. 500 a month for offices in many parts of the town, not a bit better than this fine old Home, which is now turned into an occasional auction room. It has been spoken of as a police court when the auctions are over.—*Indian Daily News*.

CAPTAIN LAWES.—We hear from Subathoo that Captain Lawes was, on the 10th October, removed from his house into close arrest under a sentry day and night, and that since the 12th he has been placed on soldier's rations, while all his property has been seized. These severe measures naturally lead to the belief in the neighbourhood that the sentence of the court-martial has been adverse to the accused. But, so far as we know, the sentence has not been promulgated or confirmed, and is not, therefore, whatever its tenor, yet in force. To put it, therefore, in any degree into force at present must be premature, and, we should think, illegal. Unless these harsh steps would have been proper in the case of the Court's finding having been favourable to the prisoner, they are not the more justifiable (as yet) in consequence of its finding being unfavourable. Of course, if there were grounds for apprehending an attempt at escape, as in the case of Captain Cunningham, any measures necessary to frustrate it would be excusable, and indeed bounden. Possibly this may be the explanation of the rigorous arrest described by our correspondent; but there should, in this case, be solid grounds for apprehending an attempt at evasion; the wish to make it impossible will hardly suffice. In every country the problem, how to reconcile the safe custody of prisoners with the absence of all but the legally awarded severity, is a troublesome and costly one, but it is one which authority must not shirk nevertheless. As to Captain Lawes's reduction to "soldier's rations," we altogether fail to perceive its utility or sense.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY.—We hear that Lieutenant-colonel C. H. Byers, doing duty at Barrackpore, is to obtain the officiating command of the 11th Regiment N.I. on Colonel E. D. Watson's proceeding on furlough. The 11th N.I., formerly the 70th N.I., was the regiment in which Lieutenant-colonel Byers rose.—*Englishman*.—The 3rd Bengal Cavalry and the 45th N.I. of the Peshawur garrison, under orders to march towards Saugor and Mooltan respectively on the 20th instant, have been ordered to "stand fast." Both regiments had vacated their lines and moved into camp. Carriage had been collected. On the 19th October it pleased the Quarter-master-general, Army Head-quarters, to intimate to the Major-general Commanding the Peshawur Division that no movement was to be made for the present.—Three companies of H.M.'s 41st (The Welch) Regiment, numbering 8 officers and 204 rank and file, under command of Captain G. Peddie, left Agra on the morning of the 21st October, to relieve the detachment of H.M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers at Futtehghurb, the latter regiment being at present under

orders for home. The camp equipage of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been returned to the Agra Magazine from Delhi, where it was stopped on its way from Agra to Umballa, on indication of a change in the Chief's intended movements during the cold season. The prevailing scarcity of food and the inconvenience which might be caused by the assemblage of large camps is no doubt one cause of this change of purpose. Another is not improbably the sudden termination of hostilities on the frontier.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—
Mr. William Graham McIvor, Superintendent of the Madras Botanical Gardens and Ootacamund Cinchona plantations, for removing or destroying the momentum or overcoming the inertia of heavy bodies, so as to prevent injury and damage from concussion, applicable to ship cables, ship and fort armour, railway trains, fenders to pier heads and floating piers, gangways, breakwaters, and other similar structures, and for storing and applying motive and locomotive powers. Mr. William Graham McIvor, Superintendent of the Madras Botanical Gardens and Ootacamund Cinchona plantations, for forming bunds, embankments, levellings, &c., also clearing canals, channels, reservoirs, &c., of silt. Captain Francis Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, Local Fund Engineer of the Oomraotee District, for pressing cotton. Mr. James Davidson, of Woolwich, in the county of Kent, England, for improved machinery for manufacturing bullets. Mr. James Davidson, of Woolwich, in the county of Kent, for improved machinery for manufacturing central fire cartridges. Mr. F. A. Calvert, of the county of Manchester, for improvement in machinery and apparatus for clearing and preparing fibrous substances, and for opening twisted yarns and woven fabrics. Mr. Robinson Newton, Mechanical Engineer and Agent, of 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, for improvements in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, architectural blocks, terra cotta, &c. Henry James and Edward Drewett, of Weybridge, in the county of Surrey, England, for improvements in water closes. Walter Burrows, of Malvern, for an improved rack for carrying or containing bottles of soda or other mineral or aerated waters, or other liquids.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay.—23. City of Canton, Napier, Glasgow; Houghton, Millis, Moulmein; str. American, Baker, Hong Kong.—24. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Akyab; Atlet Rohoman, Nacoda.—25. Str. Busheer, Matthews, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Cashmere.—Mr. Rayward, Mr. Burgoyne, Mr. Wilson.
Per str. American.—Mr. Corren, Mrs. Ezekiel.
Per str. Busheer.—Mr. J. Romer, Mr. T. Baily, Mr. McCrofton.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19. Tiber.—21. Str. Abyssinia, Berlin.—22. Str. Clan Alpine.—23. Str. Arratoon Apar, str. Rangoon, Carlsburn.—24. Squando, Callirrhoe, City of Perth, Birmingham, Vernon, Calliope.—25. Bennington, Leicester, Sir Henry Lawrence, Iron Crown.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Curtayne. For GALLE.—Mr. Charles W. Gregg. For MARSILLES.—Dr. Lackerstein, Rev. W. Hooper, Col. and Miss Russell, Mrs. Boddam and child, Major and Miss Jenkins, Major and Mrs. Addington Taylor. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major and Mrs. Gahagan.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 24, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 2 to 94 4
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 8 to 94 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108	106 0 to 106 4
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 10 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 66-67 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104	108 8 to 109 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½ to 1 11½	
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 15-16 to 2 0	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	102 to 105
Assam Tea Company ...	200	170 to 180
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	7½ to 8 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	5-0 to 590
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	590 to 590exdiv.
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.

Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	200 to 210
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	218	23½ to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 3 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218	240 to 242
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to 180
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	130 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	460 to 470
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	131 to 132
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	35 to 36
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	265 to 270
Punjab Bank ...	100	90 to 95
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	590 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	110 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 15 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 1 12 6	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 5 0 to 2 10 0	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	Nominal.	Nominal.

Madras.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—Owing to an attack of fever the Bishop of Madras has been strongly urged by his medical advisers to abandon for the present his proposed tour of visitation and to proceed to the Neigherry Hills. His Lordship has therefore consented to do so, and requested the clergy to address him at Conoor until further notice. He hopes to be at Calicut to-morrow. We fear that the Bishop is overtaxing his strength. He has now been seven years in the country, and has allowed himself but little rest.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 24.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Newell, the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, who is about to take leave, preparatory, it is supposed, to retiring from the service, will, we hear, be succeeded at Trevandrum by Mr. Ballard, the collector of Malabar. The appointment of resident was, it is believed, offered by Lord Napier to Mr. Hunter Blair, in further recognition of that gentleman's services as collector of sea customs and protector of emigrants, but Mr. Blair is understood to have elected to remain in the Presidency, during at least the remainder of the present regime.—*Madras Times*.

RECONSTRUCTION OF DIOCESES.—The three Anglo-Indian dioceses are to be reconstituted, and four new archdeacons are to be appointed to Lahore, Allahabad, Nagpore, and Rangoon, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, in addition to the usual pay of Senior Chaplains. Burmah, the Andamans, Penang, and Singapore are to be added to the Madras diocese, and will form our new archdeaconry. A curtailment of this diocese to the north will also be effected. The scheme now sanctioned was proposed some years ago by Bishop Cotton, and shelved; but Sir John Lawrence revived the matter and determined to put it into execution at once.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 24.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of this company's south-west line for the quarter ending the 30th of September last amounted to £97,243, against £88,796 for the corresponding period of last year. On the north-west line the receipts for the three months have been £34,204, or £210 per mile on an average of 163 miles open, against £22,327, or £146 per mile on 153 miles open for the same period of the previous year. The receipts for both lines together have been £131,447, against £111,123, showing an increase of £20,324, or 18½ per cent. on the quarter; the length of line worked over on the north-west line having been at the same time increased by ten miles.

RELIEF FOR THE STAFF CORPS.—We hear that many of the senior officers of the old Indian Army now in this country will shortly retire. The propositions for a pension and bonus which were sent from Simla to the India-office at first received but small encouragement. It is even said that the Indian Council were extremely wrath at the liberality of the proposals. A rumour, however, is now current in military circles that the Secretary of State for India has had his eyes opened by a simple statement of figures, and that several of the Council have endorsed his opinion that it is a more politic measure to offer good terms to the senior officers for whom there is no employment than to allow them to remain on to form a serious burden to the State. We understand that the terms likely to be offered to an officer of from twenty-five to thirty years' standing are £500 per annum, and a bonus of £1,400 to £2,000 down. Doubtless many will still hold on for the off- reckonings, but the wise will well consider before deciding. Our own opinion is that the married men will hold on for the off- reckonings, though all cannot expect to live to see them. The bachelors will probably elect to secure a comfortable independence at once in Old England, and the State will thus be relieved in a measure from the financial absurdity of an army of general officers.—*Madras Times*.

A CURIOUS BLUNDER.—Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, finding the Indian Government opposed to the establishment of separate reformatories for juvenile prisoners, addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, and in his letter quoted an observation of a Madras police official, Major Driver, that "when a boy is flogged he is branded for years, if not for life." The remark alluded to the social disgrace attaching among the higher castes of natives to flogging, but the Secretary of State's reply was that "such indelibility of punishment was never contemplated in the case of juvenile offenders," and that the "branding for life" should be made the subject for some inquiry!—*Indian Daily News*.

CAROLINA RICE.—We gather from an interesting letter of March last from the Sub-Collector of North Arcot, which is before Government, that the ryots of that district who have made experiments in the cultivation of Carolina paddy express themselves satisfied with the quality of the seed, and the superior flavour of the rice which it produces; and notwithstanding the untoward character of the season, they are inclined to look upon this seed as capable of producing a more abundant crop than any kind of paddy in ordinary use amongst them. Again in July Mr. Comyn stated that, according to the Tahsildar of Vellore, the ryots have represented that there is no more trouble or expense in cultivating the seed in question than the country seed, and that, in good seasons, they expect a large outturn, and better quality of produce. They are stated to be very anxious to pursue the cultivation of this new seed, and some ryots have applied to the Tahsildar for seed. On the other hand, the Acting Head Assistant Collector of the same district reported in June that the experiments conducted under his observation were not successful. A Tahsildar distributed the seventy pounds he got amongst ryots in ten villages, at the rate of seven pounds to each person. The cultivation succeeded partially only in the villages of Kaveripauk, Uriur, Muddar, Punji, but the total outturn was only thirty seers. In the other villages the crop became shabby after growing up to the heights of from half a yard to one yard. The Acting Collector, while admitting that "in all quarters the result was a failure," considers it "satisfactory to note that the general failure of the experiments is not held to be condemnatory of the cultivation of this paddy, but is properly attributed, on all hands, to the extreme unfavourableness of the season. Many of those who failed have expressed confidence in eventual success, and anxiety to repeat the experiment; and opportunity will be afforded them of doing so, it is to be hoped, under better auspices. At Chittoor the flavour of the cooked rice was highly approved of by a committee of competent native judges, who further considered that it would be improved by keeping."—*Madras Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19. Art Union, Madras, London.—20. Agra, —, London.—21. Allum Ghier, Williams, Mauritius; Jeanne D'Arc, Nouvelle, Calcutta.—22. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez.—23. Str. Burnah, Gray, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Allam Ghier.—For Calcutta.—Dr. Baxter, Mr. Antople, Mr. Wilkinson. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Denham, Mrs. Cornhill and infant, Mrs. Greaves and two infants, Mrs. Wyman and infant, Mr. Cornack, Mr. Coghill, Mr. Gow, Mrs. Carrick, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Sage, Mr. C. Marshall, Rev. J. Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridges, Mr. A. Gough, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Wright, Mr. C. S. Keye, Mrs. Millet, Mr. E. Slater, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. McDonald, Miss Needham, Miss Clerk, Dr. Ewen, Dr. Whitwell, Dr. McLaren, Dr. Jackson, Asst. surg. Stevens, Grant, Carmichael. From MARSEILLE.—Mr. Rose, Col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Bickers, Miss Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. Dickfenbach, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. Welker, Mr. and Mrs. Thelwell, Mr. Forman, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Asst. surg. Monteith, Mr. Todd, Mr. Schmeer, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Neish. From GALLE.—Mr. McAllum. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Hudson. Per str. Burnah.—Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Lieut. Cresswell, Asst. surg. Colakan, Ensign, Sugden, Logan, Sub-Collector Goudir, wife and two children, Asst. Apoth. Bowie, wife and three children, Capt. Farley.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21. Simon, —, Singapore; Mysterious Star, —, London.—23. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Calcutta; Allum Ghier, Williams, Calcutta.—24. Nicolbar, —, Moulmein.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

SHOLAPOOR, Oct. 28.—To-day H.M.'s 25th N.L.I. have for the third time received counter-orders as to their move from this, and their destination. The regiment was held in readiness to leave by special trains for Bombay on the 30th, but this order has again been cancelled, and now it has been decreed that head quarters, with six companies, shall relieve the 9th N.I. at Dhoolia, sending a detachment of two companies to Burdah Chowkey. Such orders and counter-orders harass the men and put the officers to great inconvenience. The change is this time caused by the intention of General Gordon, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, to withdraw the wing of Native Infantry from Dwarka. The policy of this is very questionable, seeing that the country around that station is noted for its disaffection, and troops should always be on the spot ready to act in case of necessity. The move of the 3rd N.L.I., from Kat-

tiawar to Dhoolia and Asseerghur, is also consequently countermanded, and this corps will proceed with the head-quarters and six companies to replace the 2nd Grenadiers at Sattara, and two companies to relieve the 9th N.I. at Asseerghur.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MUSCAT.—The Government of India has authorised that of Bombay to establish a treasury at Muscat.

JACOBABAD.—We learn from Jacobabad that several courts of inquiry have been lately held at that station, under the orders of Colonel Phayre, commandant in chief, Frontier Field Force.

POONAH.—We regret to hear from Ahmednuggur that the horse fever, which had made its appearance at Poonah, has broken out among the horses of the B Battery E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; and G Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, though not in a very dangerous form.

THE HILL TRIBES ON THE SINDH FRONTIER.—A "kossid," who arrived from Khan Bahadoor Moorad Khan's estate last evening, brought us news to the effect that there has been a skirmish among the hill tribes on the banks of the River Hubb, in which several have been wounded and killed. The intelligence has, we hear, thrown some of the silly residents of the Suddar Bazar into a state of trepidation; they appear to think that the refractory tribes contemplate committing a raid into Kurrachee.—*Our Paper*, Oct. 20.

MILITARY RELIEFS.—The head quarters of the 2nd N.I. (Grenadiers) have arrived at Poona and are encamped on the race course. On the departure of the 12th Madras N.I. the Grenadiers will move into the right flank lines now occupied by that corps. The 3rd N.I., now stationed at Poona, has been directed to hold itself in readiness to proceed by special trains at 6.35 p.m. on the 28th and 29th inst. to Khundwa, en route to Mhow, by wings. The wings will rest at Callian, Egutpoora, and Khundwa. The detachment 15th N.I., now at Bombay, consisting of one officer and 170 rank and file, has received orders to proceed by the 9.30 A.M. train on the 30th inst., to join the right wing 3rd N.I., at Khundwa, and proceed with it to join the head quarters 15th N.I., at Mhow.—*Times of India*, Oct. 31.

THE LATE MRS. OLIPHANT.—We have learned that the educated portion of Ahmedabad who appreciated the kind endeavours of the lamented Mrs. Oliphant to encourage female education in the city and open social intercourse between the natives and their rulers, have not only addressed a letter of hearty condolence to her bereaved husband, but raised a subscription to commemorate her name at the scene of her angelic mission. It is proposed to hang her portrait in the principal girls' school of the place, which she patronised with extreme tenderness while she was allowed to grace this mortal world, and if the subscriptions leave a good surplus, as is expected, after defraying this expense, annual prizes will be given from its interest in her name to the best pupils of the school. While noting this occurrence we cannot but say that Ahmedabad has only paid a just debt due to the memory of the good lady whose name deserves to be cherished with all respect by every Guzeratee who can appreciate the nature of her kind services.—*Gujarat Mitra*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24. Str. Comorin, Turner, Bussorah; str. Madras, Davis, Suez.—26. Str. Sattara, Beyts, Calcutta.—27. Norklag, Nielson, Newcastle; London, Happer, Rangoon; Kerata Rooddeen, Nacoda, Coch.—29. Rock Light, Williams, Glasgow; Alpine, Hobbs, Glasgow; Marie Laure, Brechior, Bordeaux.—30. Ferndale, Fraser, Sunderland; Idaho, Murphy, Liverpool; L'Albero, Stubb, Liverpool; Mangyue, Jenkins, Moulmein; str. Dacca, Hutchison, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Madras. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. McPherson, Hon. col. McPherson, Major and Mrs. Danglefield. From MARSEILLE.—Mr. E. Norton, Mr. C. McClelland, Capt. Bashe, Mr. J. C. Lord, Mr. E. Beckett, Mrs. Alexander, Major and Mrs. Fenton, Mr. Lufkin, Mrs. Caldwell and infant, Mr. D. Ferguson, Mr. W. Penrose, Mrs. and Miss Miller, Miss Godfrey, Dr. Hay, Dr. Roche, Miss McPherson, Dr. Cameron, Mrs. Fenwick and infant, Mr. H. T. Cresswell, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Dr. J. A. Charriol, Mr. J. L. Lyell, Mr. Mills, Mr. G. Badham, Mr. Victor, Mrs. Mayhew, Mr. J. Squire, Mr. W. Lambie, Mr. G. R. Boyce, Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Bagnell, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Blowers, Col. Southey, Mr. J. Robinson, Major and Mrs. McMahon, Lieut. Elliott. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. W. Dykes, Mr. D. Sampson, Mr. P. Egerton, Mr. R. S. Moncrieff.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24. Str. Rangoon, Rennoldson, Aden and Suez; Eriminta, Shields, Akyah; California, De Wynn, Batavia; Queen of the North, Weaver, Callao; Louisa, Leaver, Moulmein.—26. Str. Euphrates, Ayern, Kurrachee.—27. Str. Punjaub, Parker, Calcutta, Ac.—28. Culmimar, Roberts, Java; Eddystone, Peterson, Calcutta.—29. City of Paris, Jack, Calcutta.—30. Str. Chuan, Stewart, China; Jessie Jamieson, Bell, Rangoon; British Lion, Thurston, Liverpool.—31. Mail str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Punjaub.—For RUTNAGHERY.—Dr. C. Joynt. For VINGORIA.—Mr. E. Hughes. For CARWAR.—Mr. T. M. Coggrave, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Spies and child. For MANGALORE.—Mr. J. D. Robinson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Byard, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Dykes, Major Bordin. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major gen. P. K. M. Skinner, Mrs. Horne and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Menmie and three children, Miss Beardmore, Mr. E. McAvoy, Surg. C. Robertson. For MARSEILLE.—Mrs. Bivar, Mr. Campbell Downes, Lieut. Col. Mellershi, R.A., Col. J. Field, Capt. White, R.E., Capt. Godson, Mr. Weir. For SUEZ.—Dr. Cruickshank.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

BEATTIE, H., asst. dist. superint. of police, Punjab, is transf. from Pind Dadun Khan (Jhelum dist.) to Gujerat. Oct. 17.

BEYNON, R. R., asst. supt. revenue survey and settlement dept. of Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be dep. superint., with effect from Oct. 1.

BIGGS, J. H., joined office of acct. gen., Bombay, on Sept. 26.

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. A., asst. sec. to chief comr., Central Provs., to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class, v. Capt. Twyford.

BLUNT, W., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moradabad dur. abs. of Manderson, with effect from Sept. 14.

DALLAS, R. F., asst. superint. of 1st grade, telegraph dept., to offic. as superint. of 3rd grade, v. Thompson, to England, with effect fr. Sept. 1.

DISNEY, H. K., of the Khandeish rev. survey, to be an asst. superint. of 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 1.

DOBIE, G., to be probat. asst. superint. in Mysore revenue survey, with effect from date on which he may assume ch. of his duties.

DUPUIS, G. H., exec. engr., 4th grade, from 8th div., Grand Trunk Road, Punjab, transf. to 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road. Oct. 15.

EDEE, J., dep. acct. gen., N.W.P., is reapp. to offic. in 3rd class of the financial dept., Bengal, with retrospective effect from June 14, 1867, the date of his confirmation in his present office.

ELSMIE, G. R., asst. comr. of Jullundhur, having been app. to offic. as under-sec. to the Govt. of India in the home dept., and having assu. ch. of that office on Oct. 5, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him in G.O. dated July 7 is cane.

FLYNN, P. L., exec. engr., 4th grade, from 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road, to 8th div. Grand Trunk Road. Dated P.W. dept., Punjab, Oct. 15.

GILLAM.—The Hon. the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. Gillam, agent of the Bank of Bengal, as a member of the municipal committee of Amritsar.

GUERIN, J. A., of the Guzerat rev. survey, to be an asst. superint. of 1st grade, with effect from Nov. 1.

HARMAN, R. A., is reapp. to P.W. dept. as an overseer of 1st grade, and posted to Coorg. Oct. 11.

HARRISON.—In supersession of the notific. dated Oct. 2, 1867, Lieut. Harrison is app. a supernum. asst. comr. of 3rd grade in Oude, with effect from Oct. 2.

HENSLOWE, F. B., is app. to P.W. dept., Bengal, as an asst. engr. of 1st grade, and posted to Oude. Oct. 13.

JACOB, W., dep. conserv. of forests, 2nd class, in Cent. Provs., to offic. as dep. conserv. of forests, 1st class, in room of Douglas, to Europe. Oct. 15.

LYONS, J., overseer, 2nd grade, att. to 5th div., Grand Trunk Road, Allahabad, having comp. his prob. term, is perm. app. to P.W. dept. Oct. 15.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut., offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class, in Central Provs., v. Brooks. Oct. 15.

MONRO, H., asst. supt. of police, is transf. from Gujerat to Syalkot.

NEILL, J. W., registrar, judicial comr.'s court, to offic. as asst. sec. to chief comr., Central Provs., v. Bloomfield. Oct. 14.

NICHOLS, G. J., asst. comr., 3rd class, Central Provs., to offic. as registrar, judicial comr.'s court, v. Neill.

PEMBERTON, Lieut., asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, Central Provs., v. Vertue, on furlough.

PITT, R., asst. supt. in revenue, &c., dept., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be asst. settlement officer, from Oct. 1.

POLITES, C., asst. engr., P.W., 1st grade, Allahabad, joined the 3rd div., Grand Trunk road, on Sept. 17.

PRICE, Major, S.C., suptg. engr., 1st class, 2nd grade, to be suptg. engr., 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 1. [in Berar. Oct. 10.]

READ, F., conservator of forests in Oude, is appd. conservator of forests

RODDY.—The servs. of Capt. Roddy are placed at disposal of the C. in C., the muleteers under this officer's charge having been paid up and discharged. Oct. 21.

ROGERS, Capt. B., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as dep. conservator of forests, 2nd class, in Bengal, v. Jacob. Oct. 15.

SANDEMAN.—The servs. of Lieut. Sandeman, Bengal staff corps, asst. rev. surveyor, are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of India in foreign dept.

SCOTT, Lieut., asst. comr., 3rd class, Central Provs., to offic. as comr., 2nd class, v. Macdougall. [his appt. Oct. 11.]

SLATOR, J., accountant, 4th grade, Central Provs., is permitted to resign

SMITH, S. F. A., who has reported his return from leave to Europe on m.c., is posted to Agra div. Oct. 15.

STEWART, Major, R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be suptg. engr., 2nd class, 1st grade, P.W., Bengal. Oct. 15.

STEWART, Capt., asst. adjt. gen., Nagpore force, to offic. as military asst. to comr. of Mysore, dur. leave of Ramsay. Sept.

THORNHILL, M. B., resumed charge as civil and sess. judge of Sabarunpore on Sept. 21.

TUPP, A. C., B.A., asst. mag., Futtehpore, is placed in magisterial charge of the jail at that station. Oct. 15.

TWYFORD.—The foll. temp. prom. is made in the commission of Central Provs.:—Capt. Twyford, officg. dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Waddington, on furlough.

WELLESLEY.—The servs. of Mr. H. Wellesley, Madras C.S., asst. supt. of Mysore, are replaced at disposal of Madras Govt. Oct. 14.

WOOD, Capt. E. S., officg. as conservator of forests in Oude, is confirmed in that appt. This cancels P.W. dept. notification of June 25 last.

MILITARY.

CAMPBELL.—Local rank is assigned to the underment. officer:—Royal Horse Art.: Capt. P. J. Campbell to be major, from Oct. 1, 1867.

CLARKE.—Sirhind div. order, confirmed, dated June 20, apptg. Capt. and local major Clarke, 21st hussars, to act as officg. asst. qmr. gen., Sirhind div., in add. to his other duties, in room of East, transf. temp.

COCKBURN, Capt., 6th foot, to be brig. major to 2nd brig., Hazara field force (Hazara field force order confirmed, dated Aug. 27 last).

CRACROFT.—Cadre of late 50th N.I., Cracroft to be capt., from Aug. 28, v. Bolton, deceased.

CUYLER.—Delhi garrison order, confirmed, dated Aug. 1, apptg. Major Cuyler, S.C., to be supt. of the Sudder Bazaar, in room of Bruce, apptd. to another situation. [Aug. 31, v. Beveley, dec.]

DE MONTMORENCY, Lieut., S.C., to be capt., cadre late 65th N.I., from DOUIE—G.O. of June 29 last, directing Capt. Gully, R.H.A., to proc. to England, is cane, and 2nd Capt. A. Douie, R.H.A., will proc. home in his stead, he having exchanged with Capt. Gully.

EAST, Capt. of the 1st foot, asst. qmr. gen., v. Johnson, whose term of staff service has expired. Oct. 11.

ELGEE, Capt. and brev. major, 8th brig., having effected an exchange with Capt. Warren, lately prom. into 15th brig. R.A., the former officer will proc. to Gibraltar to join 15th brig., instead of Capt. Warren. Oct. 14.

EVANS.—Hazara field force order, confirmed, dated Aug. 27 last, apptg. Capt. Evans, 1st batt. 19th foot, to be brig. major to 1st brig. of the Hazara field force. [(confirmed).]

FORREST, Edw., 37th foot, to act as interp., v. Swetenham, dated Aug. 19

GREGSON, Capt., 26th foot, to offic. as a dep. asst. qmr. gen. to complete the estab. Oct. 14. [qmr. gen., v. East. Oct. 14.]

HEATHCOTE, Capt., Bengal S.C., dep. asst. qmr. gen., to offic. as asst. HEWSON, Lieut., to have local rank of capt. from June 6.

JOHNSON, Major, Bengal S.C., asst. qmr. gen., to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen. during leave to Europe of Garden.

KNOLLYS, Capt. W., 93rd highlanders, offic. dep. asst. qmr. gen., to be a dep. asst. qmr. gen. on the estab., v. Bruce, to England. Oct. 14.

MORRIS, Lieut., general list, inf., servs. placed at disp. of home dept. Oct. OUSELEY, Lieut. col., Bengal S.C., servs. placed at disp. of foreign dept. Oct. 14. [is posted to 25th N.I. for duty. Oct. 14.]

RANKIN, Lieut., general list, inf., recently ret. from sick leave to Europe, SAUNDERS, Capt., S.C., rec. ret. from sick leave to Europe, is posted to 7th N.I. for duty. Oct. 14.

STEWART, Capt., late 8th Madras L.C., asst. adjt. gen., Nagpore force, servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of the foreign dept. Oct. 14.

TUCKER.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. Tucker, 1st batt., 2nd foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India. Dated Oct. 9.

WAY, Lieut., 5th foot, has been posted to 1st batt. Dated Oct. 19.

BREVET.

Simla, Oct. 13.—No. 958.—The following proms. are made from the date specified, under the operation of Govt. gen. order No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1861, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Colonels.—Lieut. cols. F. G. Kempster, Madras staff corps, and A. R. Fraser, Madras staff corps, Oct. 5.

No. 959.—The underment. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of Govt. gen. order, No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. Cory, Oct. 3.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

Oct. 15.—No. 199.—The following appts. in the Central India horse, consequent on the abs. of Capt. Martin on special duty with Maharajah Scindia, are sanctioned by H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council as a temp. arrangement:—

Major James, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer comdg. 2nd regt.

Lieut. Colledge, officg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

Lieut. Taylor, officg. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. Neill, officg. 2nd squad. subalt. (on prob.), to perform the duties of quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

ALLEN.—Hazara order, dated Sept. 17, directing Surg. Allen, 2nd Goorkhas, to assume med. charge of the Hazara mountain baty., in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 22 last.

ATKINS, Asst. surg., 1st batt. 7th foot, to assume med. charge of A batt., 16th brigade, R.A., at Saugor. [Oct. 14.]

CLAPP, Asst. surg., R.A., to med. charge of garrison cells at Dinapore.

FITZGERALD.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Sept. 18, directing Surg. A. FitzGerald, 9th N.I., to take over med. charge of 17th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties (temp.), in room of Jones, dec.

HAWARD.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Sept. 7, directing Staff asst. surg. Haward, doing duty with A batty. 19th brig. royal art., to proc. to Meeran Meer, and report himself to the Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, for duty in that circle.

McLEAN, Asst. surg. J. M., of H.M.'s 2nd batt., 12th regt., has been appd. to temp. med. charge of the Bundelcund agency, with effect fr. Sept. 1.

McLEOD.—The services of Asst. surg. McLeod, civil asst. surg. of Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. Dated Oct. 5.

MANTELL.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Sept. 11, directing Asst. Surg. Mantell, 9th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of the div. and brig. staff at Meeran Meer, and the Lock Hospital, in add. to his other duties, and as a temp. measure, in room of Daly, with effect fr. Sept. 4.

NEWMAN.—Lahore order confd., dated Sept. 15, directing Asst. surg. Newman, M.D., whose servs. are no longer required with the Rawul Pindee train, to do duty with the 21st N.I., temp. Lahore order dated Sept. 21 confd., placing the services of Asst. surg. Newman at the disposal of the Insp. gen. of hospitals, Lower Provs., for civil employ.

NEWTON, J., civil surg., of Karnaul, is appd. supt. of vaccination for the Punjab and its dependencies. Oct. 15.

PESKETT, Asst. surg., is posted to 17th N.I. Oct. 14.

RICHMOND, Surg., is posted permanently to 38th N.I.

STEPHEN.—Lahore order confd., dated Sept. 23, directing Asst. surg. Stephen, late of the Lahore mule train, to do duty (temp.) with 21st N.I.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

WIVES AND FAMILIES OF CHAPLAINS.

Simla, Oct. 8.—No. 2,902.—Read again, the following resolution granting passage expenses to the wives and families of chaplains when travelling in course of relief or on duty of a permanent nature.

No. 2,748, dated Sept. 30, 1868.—Read, an endorsement from the Home Department, No. 549, dated Sept. 19, 1868, on a letter from the Government of Bombay, soliciting sanction to the Rev. Mr. Wolford being reimbursed the expense on account of his wife's passage to Kurrachee, and to the provisions of Bombay G.O. No. 690, dated Dec. 17, 1866, being made applicable to the wives and families of chaplains when travelling in course of relief, or on duty of a permanent nature.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the application.

Ordered.—That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the several local governments and administrations, and to the several accountants-general and deputy accountants-general in independent charge for information and guidance, and that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

SERVICE FOR STAFF CORPS.

Simla, Oct. 6.—No. 940.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published:—

Military—No. 301.

India-office, London, Aug. 31, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—Some difficulty has been found in ascertaining the course adopted by the several Governments in India, with respect to the date from which the period of three (now reduced to two) years is reckoned, which an officer is required to have served with a regiment before entering the staff corps; and it does not appear whether, in the certificate of the commanding officer, the commencement of this period is taken from the date of the first commission, from that of joining the depot, from the date of embarkation for the country in which the regiment may be serving, or from that of the officer's doing duty with his regiment.

2. It is obviously desirable that the same rule should be applied to all such cases in future; and it seems advisable, for the sake of uniformity, to fix the date of first commission for this purpose.

3. I have, therefore, to request that the necessary instructions may be issued to ensure the adoption of this course for the future.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Simla, Oct. 7.—No. 943.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 302, dated Aug. 31, are published:—

"Para. 1.—I have to inform you that the following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the army medical school, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed assistant surgeons on the Bengal establishment, their commissions as such bearing date April 1, 1868, viz.:—

D. D. Cunningham, M.B., H. Whitwell, A. Cameron, M.D., B. Evers, J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., W. Harvey, A. G. Grant, M.B., W. Jackson, G. G. M'Laren, M.B., J. J. Monteath, M.D., and R. H. Stevens, M.B.

2. They have received instructions, with one exception, to proceed to Calcutta within two months from August 1.

3. They will be entitled to count as service for full-pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from April 1 to Aug. 1.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Simla, Oct. 6.—No. 2,865.—Read again: Sections 7 and 8 b and c of the new rules regarding leave of absence to covenanted civil servants.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that, in any case where the subsistence allowance under Section 8 b and c exceeds the furlough allowance under Section 7, the latter amount only shall be drawn under Section 8 b and c.

Ordered.—That the foregoing ruling be communicated to the several departments, local governments and administrations, and officers of account.

Ordered also.—That the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

PAYMASTERS' PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Simla, Oct. 13.—No. 968.—In publishing the following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 291, dated Aug. 26,

authorising the grant to regimental paymasters serving in India of the allowances of their relative rank and of the rate of pay allowed at home, H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to lay down a scale of pay and allowances which will be issued from Oct. 1:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—I have received and considered in Council your Military Despatch No. 122, dated March 23, in which you state that you are in favour of granting to regimental paymasters the Indian allowances of their relative rank, without, however, recognising any necessity for further modifications in accordance with every change in the British service.

Concurring in these views, her Majesty's Government authorise the grant to these officers serving in India of the advantages in respect to pay conferred on them by the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866. The extra pay should be calculated in accordance with the decision in my Financial Despatch No. 427, Dec. 9, 1867.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Monthly Rates of Pay and Allowances of Paymasters of British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments serving in India.

	Paymasters if holding the rank of Captain when appointed.			Paymasters if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed.		
	Pay.	Indian allowances, exclusive of horse allowance.	Total per mensem.	Pay.	Indian allowances, exclusive of horse allowance.	Total per mensem.
On appointment ...	R. A. P. 192 10 0	R. A. P. 293 10 0	R. A. P. 476 4 0	R. A. P. 152 3 0	R. A. P. 293 10 0	R. A. P. 445 13 0
After 5 years' service as paymaster ...	213 1 0	293 10 0	506 11 0	182 10 0	293 10 0	476 4 0
After 10 ditto ...	243 8 0	576 9 0	820 1 0	213 1 0	576 9 0	789 10 0
After 15 ditto ...	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0	243 8 0	576 9 0	820 1 0
After 20 ditto ...	304 6 0	576 9 0	880 15 0	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rs. 90 per mensem will be passed in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to paymasters of cavalry regiments, when in receipt of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances; at Rs. 120 to paymasters of cavalry regiments, and at Rs. 30 to paymasters of infantry regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances.

Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance at present, viz., Rs. 65-5-5 and Rs. 78-10-8 per mensem respectively with cavalry and infantry regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table, under the following alternative conditions:—

(a.) After five years' service as paymaster, or after fifteen years' service as commissioned and non-commissioned officer, of which at least ten years shall have been as a commissioned officer on full pay.

(b.) After ten years' service as paymaster, or after twenty years' service as commissioned and non-commissioned officer, of which at least ten years shall have been as a commissioned officer on full pay, including not less than five years as paymaster in receipt of the pay, whether in or out of India.

(c.) After fifteen years' service as paymaster, or after twenty years' service as commissioned and non-commissioned officer on full pay, including not less than ten years as paymaster, or after twenty-five years' service as a commissioned and non-commissioned officer, of which at least fifteen years shall have been as a commissioned officer on full pay, including not less than ten years as paymaster.

(d.) After twenty years' service as paymaster, or after twenty-five years' service as commissioned officer on full pay, including not less than fifteen years as paymaster, or after thirty years' service as a commissioned and non-commissioned officer, of which at least twenty years shall have been as commissioned officer on full pay, including not less than fifteen years as paymaster.

EXAMINATION OF CHAPLAINS.

Sept. 24.—No. 572.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to extend to chaplains on the Madras, Bombay, and Bengal ecclesiastical establishments the rules for the examination of military officers in native languages promulgated in the following notifications:—

Military Department Notification No. 734, dated Sept. 9, 1864, published in the *Gazette of India* of 10th idem.

Military Department Notification No. 690, dated July 13, 1865, published in the *Gazette of India* of 15th idem.

Military Department Notification No. 294, dated March 24, 1866, published in the *Gazette of India* of 31st idem.

The examination of chaplains will be conducted in the same manner and by the same agency as the examination of military officers, except that, in the case of chaplains, the reports of the examinations, instead of being sent to the adjt. gen. of the army, will be submitted to the local government or administration under which the chaplain may be serving.

E. C. BAILEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS BY THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.

Oct. 16.—No. 1,798.—H.E. the Viceroy and G.G. in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information a proclamation issued by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in which H.H. announces that he has removed all restrictions on the traffic of grain in his territory, and has abandoned the collection of every description of tax on grain.

H.E. in Council trusts that the enlightened and humane example set by the Maharajah of Jeypore may be followed by other chiefs throughout India.

PROMOTION OF SURGEONS.

Simla, Oct. 6.—No. 941.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

Military.—No. 305.

India-office, London, Aug. 31, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—In the Royal Warrant of 1866, regulating the pay and promotion of officers and soldiers of H.M.'s British service elsewhere than in India, it is ruled, by clause 287, that "a surgeon of less than twenty years' full-pay service may be promoted to the rank of surgeon-major for distinguished service."

2. H.M.'s Govt. have determined that this regulation shall be held applicable to the Indian medical service. It is to be remembered that this promotion is not brevet, but substantive, and that it will carry with it the advantages of increased pay, &c., which appertain to the rank of surgeon-major.

3. You will observe that, by the enclosed extract of the Royal Warrant above mentioned [clause 287], it is necessary that "the recommendation detailing the services for which the officer is proposed for promotion for distinguished services shall be published in the G.O. of the army, and in the *Gazette* in which such promotion shall appear."—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Extract from the Royal Warrant, 1866, Part I.—Pay.

Clause 287.—A surgeon after twenty years' service in any rank shall be styled surgeon-major, but a surgeon of less than twenty years' full-pay service may be promoted to the rank of surgeon-major for distinguished service. The recommendation detailing the service for which the officer is proposed for promotion for distinguished service shall be published in the G.O. of the army, and in the *Gazette* in which such promotion shall appear.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

Simla, Oct. 7.—No. 945.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to determine that the qualification in the English language which will entitle hospital assistants and passed medical pupils to the increased rates of pay sanctioned in paragraph 36 of G.G.O. No. 550, 1868, shall be as follows :—

1. The ability to read fluently and intelligently ordinary English prose; for instance, a page of any standard History of England or India.
 2. A fair knowledge of orthography, and the ability to write from dictation with a reasonable amount of correctness.
 3. A competent knowledge of simple arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.
 4. The ability to read and write English prescriptions intelligently.
- The qualification of unpassed pupils must be judged of by the medical officers under whom they are placed, and should be such as to afford the prospect of their being qualified as above on passing their professional examination.

H.E. in Council is further pleased to direct that the admission to an hospital assistant of the increased rate of pay (Rs. 40) after seven years' service, and again to a first class assistant of that (Rs. 60) after fourteen years' service, can only be sanctioned on the certificate of the medical officer under whom the candidate may be serving that he has not only maintained his previous knowledge, but also made fair progress in his acquaintance with the English language.

The allowance will be passed to native doctors now in the service (after they have been appointed to the grades mentioned in the order) whenever they shall be duly certified to be qualified as above required.

HAZARA FIELD FORCE.—FIELD HOSPITALS.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 8.—The following Hazara field force orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed :—

Dated Aug. 27 last, appointing Private John Holdship, 77th Foot, to officiate as hospital sergeant to the field hospital at Abbottabad, as a temporary measure.

2. Establishing a field hospital for British troops at Abbottabad, with an establishment of one surgeon and two assistant surgeons permanently.
3. All assistant surgeons, British service, not otherwise employed, to be attached temporarily to the field hospital, at the discretion of the deputy inspector general of hospitals.
4. The subordinate medical establishment and hospital establishment will be on the scale authorised for a British regiment.
5. Establishing a field officer for native troops at Abbottabad, with an establishment of one surgeon, one assistant surgeon (her Majesty's Indian service), and two native doctors.
6. All assistant surgeons, not otherwise employed, will be attached temporarily to the field hospital.

Dated Sept. 1, establishing a field hospital for British troops at Ogie, with an establishment of one surgeon and two assistant surgeons (British service), with medical subordinates and hospital establishment on the scale sanctioned for a British regiment.

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Simla, Oct. 13.—No. 3,075.—Read the following despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

Financial, No. 377.

India Office, London, Sept. 9, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in council your financial letter, dated July 6 last, No. 156, recommending, with reference to the concessions recently granted to chaplains of the Church of England.

"1st. That such chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India as now receive Rs. 700 per mensem, viz., one in each Presidency, should be allowed Rs. 800 per mensem from the date on which salaries at that rate

were allowed to senior chaplains of the Church of England in Madras and Bombay.

"2nd. That on the occurrence of vacancies the salaries of the three senior chaplains of the Church of Scotland in the three Presidencies, who now receive more than Rs. 800 per mensem, should be reduced to that rate.

"3rd. That the rates of pension allowed to chaplains of the Church of England in India should be sanctioned for chaplains of the Church of Scotland also.

"4th. That a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem should be granted to the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, and special allowances of Rs. 150 per mensem each to the senior chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Madras and Bombay."

2. These propositions are sanctioned.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Oct. 15.—No. 1,635a.—The undermntd. gentlemen are apptd. members of the municipal committee of Agra :—

For 2 years.—J. Bickers, C. W. Stowell, and H. Marten, Esqrs.

For 1 year.—Garrison surgeon W. Johnson, Esq.

ACTING ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

Simla, Oct. 14.—Read a letter from the dep. adjt. gen., Central Provs., No. 1,870, dated Aug. 28, enquiring if the acting allowance of a milty. officer, officg. in a civil appt., is one of the "extra or special allowances" referred to in the foll. quotation from sec. V. of the rules for the grant of leave of abs. to milty. officers published in the G.O. of the milty. dept., No. 613, dated June 19 :—

"The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an officer, whether as consolidated pay or staff allowance, in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowance."

Resolution.—The enquiry of the dep. accountant gen., Central Provs., is answered in the affirmative. All acting allowances will therefore be omitted in the calculation of the furl. allowances of a milty. officer.

RETIREMENT.—The Gov. gen. in Council has permitted Mr. C. B. Denison to resign the Civil Service from March 24 last.

REWARD FOR PROFICIENCY IN PERSIAN.—Mr. Hallett, a junior civil servant, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned candidates have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on Oct. 5 :—Lieut. Stewart, Cornet Gardener, and Asst. surg. Cuffe, 11th Hussars; Lieut. Kelly and Lance Corporal J. Shepherd, 41st Foot.

RETIREMENT IN ENGLAND.—The following extract, paragraph 18, of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated Aug. 26 last, is published :—Para. 18—"Capt. Manning, late 52nd N.I., has res. the service. His vacancy takes effect from April 9, 1865'.

DOMINIONS OF THE NIZAM.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of the Govt. of the Nizam of Hyderabad, to invest Mr. Shelverton, in charge of a party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised by him over the men of his establishment whilst employed in his Highness's dominions.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in India on Sept. 28 :—Mr. Malcolm Read. The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—Capt. Watson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut. Rankin, of the General List, Infantry; arrived at Fort William, Sept. 28. Capt. Saunders, of the Bengal Staff Corps; arrived at Fort William Sept. 29.

OFFICERS' MESS ON BOARD TRANSPORTS.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of clause 37 of Army Circulars of 1868, dated April 1, 1868, applicable to India :—Clause 37, Messing on board ship.—The Secretary of State for War has, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, decided that the rates to be charged to officers for the messing of their wives and families on board H.M.'s Indian troop ships shall be those laid down in the Royal Passage Warrant of January 2, 1865, page 14.

UNCLAIMED PRIZE MONEY (INDIA).—An abstract of the enactments of 31 Victoria relating to unclaimed prize money (India), appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Act stipulates as follows, viz., that—1. Prize money to be paid and placed to the credit of the revenues of India, subject to be refunded without interest. 2. Times within which payments are to be made. 3. Power to the Secretary of State in Council to recover moneys as herein directed. Persons required to pay over prize money to be liable to account. 4. Nothing in the Act contained to prevent trying rights to prize money. 5. Nothing to prejudice any rights or powers the Secretary of State in Council already has to the prize money.

CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence to October, on medical certificate, under the new rules of 1868 :—Mr. Forbes, C.B., Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, was a passenger on board the mail steamer *Malta*, which left Bombay Sept. 26; Mr. Jones, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported his departure from Bombay on furlough Sept. 15, per steamship *Madras*; six weeks' leave is granted to Mr. Wynne, with effect from Sept. 15; privilege leave for two months and nine days to Mr. Wigram, Magistrate and Collector of Butee, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same; Mr. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 8th division Grand Trunk Road, Punjab, is allowed one month's privilege leave from Dec. 1; Mr. Graham, Standing Counsel to

the Government of India, leave for a period of two months, in extension; Mr. E. O'Brien, Asst. Commissioner, Punjab, has leave to Calcutta to appear at the examination for high proficiency in Persian, to be held in Jan., 1869; Asst. Surgeon Lackersteen, is allowed one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta, on m.c.; Mr. Naesmyth, Commissioner and Superintendent, Hissar division, Punjab, has obtained special leave of absence for six months, with effect from April 15, 1869.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence on medical certificate:—Lieut. col. Forbes, Commandant Bhopal Battalion, twenty-five days' preparatory leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, with a view of applying for furlough. Major Hyndman (doing general duty at Lucknow), to Calcutta, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 14, preparatory to applying for furlough. Leave for two months to Lieut. Downing, Assistant Surveyor 1st Grade, in charge of the Rajpootana Topographical Survey party, from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his obtaining furlough. Lieut. Mosenthal, 96th Foot, from date of departure from Bombay, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; Assistant Surgeon Tandy, for two years; Lieut. Bax, 1st Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), for one year, embarking at Bombay; Lieut. Col. Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer 2nd Class, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Department Public Works, Oudh, for two years; Lieut. Beresford, 107th Foot, to Mussorie, from Sept. 22 to Nov. 21; Ensign Lyne, Quartermaster, from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 next, to Allahabad and Lucknow; Lieut. Price, 103rd Foot (2nd Wing Subaltern 15th Native Infantry), to the Neilgherry Hills, for four months, from Sept. 8.—This cancels the unexpired portion of leave granted July 27. Lieut. Quinet, 101st Foot (2nd Wing Subaltern 12th Native Infantry), to Calcutta, from Oct. 15, 1868, to April 15, 1869, to study the native languages, as a special case. Conductor Gibson, Sub Engineer 3rd Grade, Kangra Valley Roads Division, is allowed two months' privilege leave, in continuation of the leave granted in *Punjab Gazette Order*, No. 5,238, of Sept. 22. Lieut. Adams, 23rd foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. Warner, 41st foot, from Nov. 5 to March 5, 1869, to Meeran Meer, on urgent private affairs.

Madras.

CIVIL.

GRAINGER.—The foll. transfer is ordered:—Mr. J. N. Grainger, asst. engr., 3rd grade, on probation, from Godavery dist. to Madras; to join. Oct. 20.

GRIBBLE, J. D. B., asst. to coll. and mag. of dist. of South Arcot, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subord. mags. of 1st and 2nd class stationed within the limits of his charge.

LONGLEY, C. T., acting coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of the dist. to Martin, acting head asst. coll., on Oct. 14.

MCCARTHY, S. T., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurrachee, dur. employment of Sharp on other duty.

PORTOUS, Ens., 2nd batln. 21st royal N. B. fus., a probationer for Madras staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class.

PRATT, Rev. T. A. C., M.A., to be chaplain of Wellington.

PUCKLE, R. K., coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, delivered over charge of dist. to Pennington, the sub coll., on Oct. 6.

SHARP, F. R. H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, dur. abs. of Foster, on leave. Oct. 20.

STORR, E., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Cuddapah, dur. employment of Horsley on other duty. Oct. 20.

WELDON, Capt., mag. of police, Royapet Police Court, resumed charge of the court from Borradaile, on Oct. 16.

MILITARY.

BLACKLEY, Capt., Sept. 29, by the officer com. R.A., centre div., app. to continue in com. of No. 2 batt. 5th brig. R.A., in anticipation of his name appearing in g.o.

CHERRY, Capt., is app. from 2nd squad officer 1st light cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. 1st light cav. from date of dep. of Major Fairlie, proc. on leave. Oct. 20.

CHICK, Ens., 2nd squad sub. 1st light cav., is app. to 1st squad sub. 1st light cav. Oct. 20. Ens. Chick is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Sept. 10, and prom. to rank of lieut. from the same date.

DRURY, Ens., 2nd batt. 19th foot, is att. to H.M.'s 15th foot. Oct. 12.

ELEPHANE, Maj., staff corps, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 34th light inf., to offic. as brig. maj., Bellary, till relieved by Capt. Goldie, without prejudice to his other duties. Oct. 12.

FULTON, Lieut. col., is apptd. offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 11th N.I. Oct. 20.

GILBERTSON, Maj., cadre late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., will, at the expiration of his present leave, do general duty at Waltair. Oct. 12.

GOLDIE, Capt., 16th lancers, offic. dep. asst. adj. gen., Fort St. George, to be offic. brig. maj., Bellary. To remain at Madras until relieved by Capt. Nepean. Oct. 20.

GRANT, Lieut. col., D brigade R.H.A., is app. to com. the R.A., coded dists. To join at Bellary without delay. Oct. 12.

HACKETT, Lieut. col., 76th foot, is app. com. of the depot at Wellington, v. Lacy, whose tour has expired. Lieut. col. Hackett will remain in com. of the wing of his regt. at Tonghoo until rel. by Richardson, when he will proc. to take up his app. Oct. 20.

HARE, Major, S.C., brigade major, Bellary, to be offic. asst. adjt. gen., Nagpore force. Oct. 12.

JENNINGS, Capt., wing subalt., to offic. as qmrm., without prejudice to his own duties, v. Lieut. Shaw, removed to 28th N.I. Oct. 21.

LACY, Lieut. col., will cont. in com. of the depot at Wellington until relieved by Hackett. Oct. 12.

LEARD, Lieut. col., 2nd in com. and wing officer 37th N.I., is app. offic. com. 6th N.I., from date of depart. of Lieut. col. Kempster, on furl.

McMULLIN, Lt., S.C., is prom. to rank of capt. by brev., fr. Nov. 16, 1867.

NEILL, Lieut., 23rd brig. R.A., is app. a probat. of Madras S.C., in view to his employ. in the dep. P.W., Bengal.

PAGE, Lieut. col., is to do gen. duty at Vellore under orders of the officer com. the centre div. Oct. 12.

TRANSFERS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The foll. transfers of officers of royal artillery have received the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India, pending the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.:—

Lieut. col. Hoste, c.b., from 5th to 21st brigade.

Lieut. col. Barton, from 21st to 5th brigade.

Lieut. Turner, from No. 4 battery, 5th brig., to D battery, 20th brig.

Lieut. col. Barton and Lieut. Turner will join their new brigades, under orders from the Prov. C. in C., Bombay Pres.

MEDICAL.

LOWE, Staff Asst. surg., to proceed to Ramandroog on duty, and assume med. charge of the depot (temp.), v. White, on m.c.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 17.—No. 391.—The following movements are ordered:—

3rd Regt. L.C., from Kamptee, head qrs. and wing, to Saugor; wing to Jubbulpore.

6th Regt. N.I., from Vellore, to Nagode. 15th regt. N.I., from Mercara, head qrs. and wing, to Banda; wing to Nowgong. 21st regt. N.I., from French Rocks, to Jubbulpore. To embark with families at Madras for Calcutta, and thence under the orders of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

19th Regt. N.I., from Samulcottah, to Kurnool.

28th Regt. N.I., from Kurnool, to Vellore.

30th Regt. N.I., from Thyetmyo, to French Rocks.

40th Regt. N.I., from Cannanore, to Saugor, by sea with families to Bombay, and thence by rail as far as it will be available.

2. The movements of the 3rd regt. L.C., 13th, 15th, 30th, head qrs. and wing of the 32nd and 40th regts. N.I., notified in G.O.G. dated July 14 and Aug. 31, Nos. 269 and 321, are cane.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Capt. Coningham, Staff Corps—arrived at Madras Oct. 15.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.—The undermentioned members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service attained the rank of 5th class on Nov. 13:—Messrs. Happell, Sturrock, Buick, Turner, Bird, Campbell, Wellesley, Grigg, Hardinge, Austin, Clogston, Chamberlain, Knox, Lee Warner, Burrows, Turner, Rice, Overbury, Hall, Gibson, and Atkinson.

FURLONGS, &c.—The following furloughs and leaves were granted in October, under last new rules:—Lieut. col. Winscom, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Superintending Engineer 2nd Division, on furlough for one year, to embark from Madras; Lieut. col. Rich, Staff Corps, on furlough for two years, to embark from Madras; Lieut. col. Stubbs, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on furlough for two years, to embark from Bombay; Capt. Henchy, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commanding No. 2 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough for six months, to embark from Bombay; Lieut. Thomas, Staff Corps, Adjutant 8th Regt. N.I., on furlough (m.c.) for eighteen months, to embark from Singapore. H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers of R.A., on m.c.:—2nd Captain Ellis, 11th Brigade, from Aug. 21, 1868, to Feb. 21, 1869, in extension; Lieut. Rudger, 20th Brigade, Aug. 18, 1868, to Feb. 18, 1869, in extension; Captain Wood, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Regt. N.I., whose furlough to Europe was notified in G.O.G. Aug. 21, No. 331, is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Madras; Major Johnstone, Staff Corps, wing officer 41st N.I., from Oct. 10, 1868, to April 10, 1869—Bangalore, m.c. The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations, under last new rules:—Mr. Horsburgh, Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, three months' cumulative privilege leave; Mr. Banbury, Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, subsidiary leave from the date of his arrival at Beypore to that on which he may resume charge of the district.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

DANIELL, N. M. W., assumed charge of his appt. as acting judge and sess. judge of Surat on Oct. 23.

DRAPER, W. M.A., received charge of office of educational inspector C.D. [on Oct. 10.]

JARDINE, J., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Poona; Oct. 26. Invested with powers of a mag. in Poona dist.

KEYSER, A., to be supernum. 3rd asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur; Oct. 26. Also invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions, in Ahmednuggur dist.

NUENT, J., mag. P.P. in Kaira dist., is invested with powers to hear appeals in that dist. from decisions in criminal cases tried by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Oct. 26.

MILITARY.

BANNERMAN, Maj., staff corps, is to act as paymr. of pensioners, Bombay, v. Annesley, act. paymr., Sind Circle. Oct. 22.

CHITTY, Maj., is confd. in appt. of mil. acct., from Oct. 13. [to join.]

CRISPIN, Capt. G. B., staff corps, to do duty with the 28th regt. N.I.;

DAVISON.—G.O. Oct. 16 is cane., and Lieut. col. Davison, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona.

DODS.—The undermentioned officer ret'd. to duty on Oct. 10:—Maj. P. DURAND, Lieut., 96th foot, having been apptd. to do duty with the 12th Bengal cav., is directed to proc. to join that corps at Malligau. Oct. 24.

FAIRBROTHER, Maj., 2nd in com. 25th regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt. 29th N.I., dur. abs. of Maj. Nicholletts on fur. to Europe.

HAND, Capt. and brevet maj., 82nd regt., com. Calaba Sanitarium, is apptd. to com. at Deolallee, as a temp. measure. Oct. 22.

HEATHCOTE, Maj., staff corps, is att. to the 21st Regt. N.I., or marine batt.

HULBERT, Lieut., att. to 7th Regt. N.I., is transfd. to do duty with the 5th Regt. N.I., with effect from date of arrival of the latter regt. at Aden.

HUMFREY, Lieut. J., 45th foot, is att. to the gen. depot for duty. Oct. 22.

LAMBE, Lieut., 96th foot, who has been admitted to the staff corps on prob., is apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 15th regt. N.I. Oct. 22.

MIGNON, Capt., staff corps, is apptd. station staff officer, Hyderabad.

MILFORD, Major, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Bombay garrison.

NUTTALL, Lieut. col. T., to offic. as 2nd in com., 25th N.I., v. Maj. Fairbrother. Oct. 28.

ROOME, Major, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty at Poona. Oct. 22.

TEMPLE, Lieut., 49th foot, is apptd. asst. instructor of musketry to the regt., to have effect from Oct. 1.

WARRING.—The underment. is attached to the gen. depot for duty:—Capt. Waring, 1st batt. 2nd foot. [to England.]

WEATHERELL, Ens., to act as qrm. to 49th foot from Oct. 16, v. Stevenson,

MEDICAL.

BELL.—The services of Surg. G. C. Bell, acting Presy. surg. 3rd dist., are placed at the disposal of the provincial C. in C. Oct. 21.

DAVIDSON, Asst. surg., is transf. from gen. duty, Presy., to gen. duty, Poona div. Oct. 22.

HALLIDAY, Asst. surg., Indian med. dept., is transf. from gen. duty, Presy., to gen. duty, Poona div. Oct. 22.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.
MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 22.—No. 951.—With reference to G.O. No. 866, of the 3rd inst., it is hereby notified, for the information of all departments, that the 1st battalion 8th foot, on arrival from England on the 2nd prox., will be sent to Poona instead of to Fyzabad.

In continuation of G.O. No. 928, dated 19th inst., the following additional changes in the reliefs of 1868-69 are ordered:—

Royal Artillery.

E Battery 14th Brigade.—From Deesa to Deolallee.

British Infantry.

1st Battalion 8th Foot.—From England to Poona.

93rd Foot.—Under orders from the Government of India, will stand fast at Jhansi.

Native Infantry.

27th Regiment N.I.—Will stand fast at Hyderabad.

29th Regiment N.I.—From Hyderabad to Kurrachee.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—RELIEFS.

Oct. 24.—No. 951.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 751 of Oct. 1, it is hereby notified that Nos. 1 and 4 batteries 21st brigade R.A. will embark at Aden, for England, in the troopship which leaves Bombay Jan. 12, 1869, instead of that leaving Bombay Feb. 17.

EXAMINATIONS IN MURATHEE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have passed an examination in the Murathee language:—Messrs. Cotgrave, Francis, Ingle, Wallinger, and Dr. Fraser. Mr. Oliver has passed an examination in the Hindustani language, according to the lower standard.

MARINE.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—Mr. James Robertson was appointed 3rd officer of H.M.'s steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, from Oct. 10. Mr. E. Carlyon was appointed 2nd officer of H.M.'s steamer *Sir John Lawrence*, from Oct. 13, v. Mr. Colyer, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The following promotions in the ordnance department are made:—Sub-Conductor Robert Barton to be acting conductor, and Magazine Sergeant William Hackett to be acting sub-conductor, from Aug. 30, in succession to Forde, proceeded to England on m.c. Magazine Sergeant James Trickett to be acting sub-conductor, from Sept. 2, v. Cunningham, promoted.

BARRACKMASTERS.—The following transfers are ordered in the barrack department:—3rd class Barrackmaster Wright from Bombay to Deolallee. 3rd class Barrackmaster O'Brien from Deolallee to Bombay on being relieved. In anticipation of sanction by H.H. the C. in C. in India, Private John Henry Ashworth, 5th lancers, employed in the barrack department, is transferred to the unattached list, and promoted to sergeant.

FURLOUGHS TO EUROPE (OCTOBER).—Lieut. col. Mellersh, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. The furlough to Europe granted in G.O. Oct. 12 to Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) Ker, cadre H.M.'s 6th Regiment N.I., is on m.c. Lieut. Begbie, General List, Madras Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on m.c., from date of departure of the next mail steamer for Suez. Second Capt. E. G. Battiscombe, 8th Brigade R.A., from date of embarkation to England, via Egypt, to appear before a medical board. Mr. T. H. Stewart, Second Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed a furlough for two years. Major H. Moore, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

POLICE EXAMINATION.—Mr. C. McIver, Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police in Kurrachee district, has passed with credit the examination according to the standard laid down in Govt. notification dated July 8 last.

CLOTHING OF THE TROOPS FOR THE OVERLAND VOYAGE.—With reference to Horse Guards' G.O. No. 76 of 1867, laying down a sea kit for the outward overland voyage, the Commander-in-Chief in India has approved of the following instructions regarding the sea kit for the homeward voyage via Egypt:—Every man, whether an invalid or not, will embark with the Indian kit, for the branch of the service to which he belongs, of which he is already in possession. In the case of invalids, the cost of sundries will be defrayed out of the gratuity of Rs. 3 granted to each from the Canteen Fund; in the case of men in health, the amount expended will be charged against the soldier. Each man will, in addition, be permitted to take with him the haversack and soda water bottle, which form part of his equipment; a black bag is also issued on embarkation. Tobacco and pipes will be purchased at the depot, and supplied to such men as may desire them only, on payment, up to 2 lbs. of the former and six of the latter.

ADDITIONAL PAY TO SOLDIERS ON RE-ENGAGEMENT.—Under the authority of the Government of India, the following letter from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, dated 8th July, 1868, is published for general information and guidance:—"In reply to your letter of the 30th April (No. 195), I have the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to acquaint you that H.R.H., in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, is of opinion that if the soldiers who have been sentenced to forfeiture of advantages for additional and good conduct pay, under the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, are accepted for re-engagement in the manner contemplated by the Royal Warrant of 20th June, 1867, they should be granted the additional pay of one penny a day there authorised."

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS
SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 6.

11th Hussars.—E. E. Lashington, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. T. R. Jones, who retires; Nov. 7.

Royal Artillery.—Second Capt. H. Cardew, on the supernum. list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. H. Percival to be capt. v. C. E. Stirling, placed on temp. half-pay; Nov. 7. 2nd Capt. C. V. Arbuckle (late Bengal), from capt. of a company of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, to be capt., v. L. Earle, transfd. to the Bengal staff corps; Oct. 13. Lieut. A. Harness to be 2nd capt., v. Percival; Nov. 7. Lieut. W. H. Montgomery (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. McCausland, apptd. to the Royal Military Academy; Oct. 13. Lieut. G. C. Strahan to be seconded on appt. to the colonial secretaryship of the Bahamas; Nov. 7. The second Christian name of 2nd Capt. T. Ryan (late Bengal) is Richard. Surg. D. Woods, from the 107th foot, to be surg., v. W. M. Gibaut, apptd. to the staff; Nov. 7. Acting Vet. surg. J. Reilly, to be vet. surg., v. Rollings, dec.; Aug. 7, 1867.

Royal Engineers.—The proms. of the following officers (late Bengal), which appeared in the *Gazette* of June 9 last, to be antedated to March 5—viz., Lieut. col. W. S. Oliphant, Capt. W. R. Tucker, and 2nd Capt. H. W. Garnault.

3rd Foot.—Ens. M. A. Gray, from the 6th foot, to be ensign, v. A. de C. Rennie, a prob. for the staff corps in India; Nov. 7.

5th Foot.—The name of the lieut. whose commission bears date Aug. 9, 1864, is W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, and not as previously stated.

6th Foot.—Ens. M. H. Taylor to be lieut., by purch., v. H. Mahony, who retires; M. A. Gray, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Taylor; Nov. 7.

7th Foot.—Lieut. W. Gillian, from the 76th foot, to be lieut., v. J. S. Smith, prom. half-pay capt., without purch.; Lieut. G. F. Guyon, from the 49th foot, to be lieut., v. Pope, who exchanges; Nov. 7.

11th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. G. W. Barroll to be asst. surg., v. E. Hoile, m.d., apptd. to the staff; Nov. 7.

12th Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Featherstonehaugh to be capt., without purch., v. Brevet Major F. Williams, dec.; Ens. W. W. R. Onslow to be lieut., without purch., v. Featherstonehaugh; Oct. 15.

24th Foot.—Capt. J. J. N. Buchanan, from half-pay, late 6th drag. gds., to be capt., v. J. Foot, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Nov. 7.

26th Foot.—Lieut. P. C. Story to be capt., without purch., v. E. Kempson, dec.; Ens. F. S. Alexander to be lieut., without purch., v. Story; Oct. 15. Ens. J. B. Clarke to be lieut., by purch., v. Alexander, whose prom. by purchase on Oct. 28, has been cane.; Nov. 7.

36th Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Hartford to be capt., without purch., v. Lloyd, prom.; Ens. S. V. Gordon, to be lieut., without purch., v. Hartford; May 22. Ens. G. M. Richmond to be lieut., without purch., v. T. E. P. Tyrwhitt, dec.; July 21. Ens. H. H. Swetenham, from the 27th foot, to be ensign, v. Richmond; Ens. J. Peirse de la Poer Beresford, from the 43rd foot, to be ensign, v. Gordon; Nov. 7.

45th Foot.—Capt. J. J. Martin, from the 4th foot, to be capt., v. Atkinson, who exchanges; Nov. 7.

46th Foot.—Ens. H. T. W. Allatt, from the 58th foot, to be ensign, v. Low, prom.; Nov. 7.

49th Foot.—Lieut. R. A. V. Pope, from the 7th foot, to be lieut., v. Guyon, who exchanges; Nov. 7. Ens. E. A. Des Barres, from the 34th foot, to be ensign, v. B. G. Humfrey, a probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Nov. 7.

60th Foot.—Ensign W. F. C. Wigston to be lieut., without purch., v. J. D. Cunyngham, dec.; Sept. 24.

77th Foot.—Capt. H. M. L. Colquhoun to be major, without purch., v. R. B. Willington, dec.; Sept. 2.

90th Foot.—Staff Surg. N. Norris to be surg., v. W. Boyd, app. to the Staff; Nov. 7.

102nd Foot.—Qrmer. W. Thompson, from the 86th foot, to be paymr., v. Capt. F. Samwell, who retires upon half-pay; Nov. 7.

104th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. S. Steward to be asst. surg., v. T. P. Smith, m.b., appd. to the staff; Nov. 7.

106th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. W. H. McNamara, m.d., to be asst. surg., v. S. Flood, m.b., appd. to the staff; Nov. 7.

107th Foot.—Staff Surg. W. H. Corbett, m.d., to be surg., v. D. Woods, appd. to the Royal Art.; Nov. 7.

108th Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Lawrie, to be capt., v. A. H. Peet, who rets.; Ensign T. A. F. Leader, to be lieut., v. Lawrie; July 7.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. E. Jeames to be capt., without purch., v. Stephens, prom.; Ensign E. T. W. Dunn to be lieut., without purch., v. Jeames; Lieut. F. E. Kerr to be adjt., v. Lieut. E. Jeames, prom.; Oct. 28; Lieut. T. A. Maberly, from the 35th foot, to be lieut., v. Seymour, who excs.; Nov. 7.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Second capt. and adjt. W. H. McCausland, royal (late Madras) art., to be capt. of a company of gent. cadets, v. Arbuckle, prom. in the R.A.; Oct. 13.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. H. Crisp, m.b., having completed 20 yrs.' full pay service, to be staff surg. major, under the provs. of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867; Oct. 1.

Surg. W. Boyd, from the 90th foot, to be staff surg., v. N. Norris, appd. to the 90th foot; Surg. W. M. Gibaut, from the R.A., to be staff surg., v. W. H. Corbett, appd. to the 107th foot; Asst. surg. T. P. Smith, m.b., from the 104th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. S. Steward, appd. to the 104th foot; Asst. surg. E. Hoile, m.d., from the 11th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. G. W. Barroll, appd. to the 11th foot; Asst. surg. S. Flood, m.b., from the 106th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. W. H. McNamara, m.d., appd. to the 106th foot; Nov. 7.

BREVET.

Deputy asst. comy. D. Connell, Bombay ordnance depart., to have the hony. rank of ensign; Dep. asst. comy. F. Bunyer, Bombay ordnance dept., to have the hony. rank of ensign; Dep. asst. comy. G. P. Hazlegrave, Bombay ordnance dept., to have the hony. rank of ensign; Nov. 7.

Nov. 17.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. W. H. Lee, from 69th foot, to be lieut., v. Macpherson, who exchanges; Nov. 18.

4th Hussars.—Paymr. and Hon. Capt. G. W. Vesey, from 3rd drag. guards, to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. J. Macartney, transf. to the 4th Hussars; Nov. 18.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brev. Major G. H. J. A. Frazer, on the supernum. list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. F. J. Soady to be lieut. col., v. G. Barstow, dec.; 2nd Capt. and Brev. Major H. T. Arbuthnot, on the supernum. list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. R. Biddulph, to be capt., v. Brev. Lieut. col. F. J. Soady; Oct. 25. 2nd Capt. D. J. Welsh (late Bengal), on the supernum. list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. F. S. Roberts (late Bengal), to be capt., v. Brev. Major W. F. Cox, ret. on half-pay; Nov. 18. Lieut. E. H. Cameron, to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. Lieut. col. R. Biddulph; Lieut. J. H. Annand (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Roberts; Staff Asst. surg. S. G. White, m.d., to be asst. surg., v. J. Kelly, appd. to the Staff; Nov. 18.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. E. C. A. Gordon, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. G. N. Kelsall, placed on temp. half-pay; Capt. and Brev. Major Sir J. C. Cowell, k.c.b., on the seconded list, to be supernum.; Lieut. B. W. Holmes (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. E. W. Humphrey, who retires upon half-pay; Nov. 18.

1st Foot.—Major and Brev. Lieut. col. F. Wells, to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. Col. the Hon. C. D. Plunkett, who retires upon full pay; Capt. W. J. F. Rudd to be major, without purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Wells; Lieut. col. B. L. Roberts, to be capt., without purch., v. Rudd; Ens. A. Fisher to be lieut., without purch., v. Roberts; Ens. A. W. Carter, from the 89th foot, to be ensign, v. Fisher; Nov. 18.

5th Foot.—C. W. Hare, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. W. M. Carlisle, who rets.; Nov. 18.

11th Foot.—Lieut. E. H. Hare, to be capt., by purch., v. T. Hill, who rets.; Ens. E. W. Scott to be lieut., by purch., v. Hare; Ens. N. C. Martelli, from the 15th foot, to be ens., v. Scott; Nov. 18.

12th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. M'Neil Walter, c.b., from the 35th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Atkinson, who excs.; Nov. 18.

19th Foot.—Ens. A. W. H. Hornsby to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. G. F. Thorp, who res. that appt.; Aug. 6.

38th Foot.—Lieut. W. Sinclair to be capt., by purch., v. W. U. Miller, who rets.; Ens C. W. Isaac to be lieut., by purch., v. Sinclair; G. F. Thunder, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Isaac; Nov. 18.

58th Foot.—Ens. H. M. Nuthall, from the 63rd foot, to be ens., v. H. J. Barr, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Nov. 18.

60th Foot.—Ens. E. St. Maur, from the 13th foot, to be ens., v. Wigs-ton, prom.; Nov. 18.

102nd Foot.—Ens. T. B. Turner to be lieut., v. C. B. S. Neill, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Nov. 5. Ens. A. M'Cally to be lieut., v. Turner, whose prom., on Jan. 22, has been can.; Ens. F. G. Faber to be lieut., v. M'Cally, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Jan. 22. Ens. W. H. M'Caskill to be lieut., v. Faber, whose prom. July 8, has been cancelled.

105th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. A. Anderson to be asst. surg., v. G. White, who excs.; Nov. 18.

106th Foot.—Capt. R. R. Gillespie to be major, v. E. S. K. Dawson, dec.; Sept. 11. Lieut. J. H. Gaitskell to be capt., v. N. Kirkland, who rets.; July 4. Lieut. G. C. Girardot to be capt., v. Gillespie; Sept. 11.

Lieut. E. G. Peyton to be capt., v. F. R. Burnett, who rets.; Nov. 18. Ensign H. A. B. Moorhouse to be lieut., v. Gaitskell; July 4. Ensign E. H. Bingham to be lieut., v. Girardot; Ensign J. J. Mallandaine to be lieut., v. E. H. Bingham, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 11. Ensign W. H. C. Wyllie to be lieut., v. Peyton; Nov. 18.

Rifle Brigade.—R. J. Heber-Percy, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Dunn, prom.; Nov. 18.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. W. A. Smyth, 11th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Howley, 4th foot, who rejoins his regt.; Capt. W. J. Watson, 8th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Echallaz, 2nd foot, who has retired; Nov. 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. G. White, from the 105th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. A. Anderson, who exchanges; Asst. surg. J. Kelly, from the royal art., to be staff asst. surg., v. F. Madden, dec.; Nov. 18.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. V. Bowie, of the royal (late Bengal) art., having completed the qualifying service in his present rank, to be col. under the provisions of the royal warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Oct. 7.

Capt. and brevet major W. F. Cox, retired full pay royal art., to have the honorary rank of lieut. col.; Nov. 18.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. the Hon. C. D. Plunkett, retired upon full pay, 1st foot, to have the honorary rank of major gen.; Nov. 18.

Paym. and honorary capt. R. C. Streatfeild, 60th foot, to have the hon. rank of major; Aug. 12.

Nov. 20.

36th Foot.—Major gen. E. B. Brooke to be col., v. Gen. W. H. Scott, dec.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Kamptee, Cent. Prov., Oct. 7, wife of T. W. de'B. Armstrong, superin. eng., son.

BEALE—At Calcutta, Oct. 18, Mrs. Beale, widow of the late H. Beale, son.

BOERMEL—At Allahabad, Oct. 19, wife of A. Boermel, son.

BROWN—At Perambore, Oct. 18, wife of G. Brown, son.

CHAPMAN—At Segowlie, Chumparun, Oct. 19, wife of Capt. H. Chapman, 8th Bengal cav., daughter, stillborn. [daughter.

CHUCKERBUTTY—At Calcutta, Oct. 17, wife of S. G. Chuckerbutty, m.d.,

CLARKE—At Poona, Oct. 23, wife of Capt. Clarke, asst. comsy. gen., son.

DAWSON—At Chindwara, Cen. Prov., Oct. 15, wife of Rev. J. Dawson, son.

DYER—At Madras, Oct. 20, wife of Capt. Dyer, S.C., daughter.

FISHER—At Palamcottah, Oct. 5, wife of Lieut. E. H. Fisher, son.

GILLESPIE—At Chicacole, Oct. 13, wife of D. Gillespie, daughter.

GORDON—At Poona, Oct. 15, wife of Maj. C. V. Gordon, 12th M.N.I., son.

HOBSON—At Belgaum, Sept. 28, wife of Capt. J. C. Hobson, Bombay S.C., daughter. [10th foot, daughter, stillborn.

KENNEDY—At Secunderabad, Sept. 29, wife of J. J. Kennedy, H.M.'s

KNIGHT—At Chinchpooogy, Oct. 27, wife of R. Knight, son.

LOYD—At Nellore, Oct. 22, wife of Surg. E. E. Lloyd, daughter.

MAWSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 16, wife of G. Mawson, daughter.

MEDLEY—At Mussoorie, Oct. 15, wife of Maj. Medley, R.E., daughter, stillborn. [since dead.

MIDDLETON—At Calcutta, Oct. 22, wife of C. Middleton, E.I.R., daughter,

MORAES—At Ahmedabad, Oct. 25, wife of B. Moraes, med. attend. B. B. and C. I. R. Co., son. [C.S., son.

MORRIS—At the Residency, Nagpore, Oct. 22, wife of J. H. Morris, Bengal

POWELL—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of Capt. T. Powell, son.

RANDALL—At Simla, Oct. 16, wife of Capt. W. L. Randall, son. [son.

ROBERTSON—At Burhee, Oct. 16, wife of V. S. Robertson, Bengal police,

ROBINSON—At 30, Rue Espagnoh, Bruges, Sept. 22, wife of Rev. A. Robinson, m.a., chaplain of Morar, Gwalior, son.

RUSHTON—At Agra, Oct. 20, wife of J. Rushton, daughter.

RYAN—At Mooltan, Oct. 19, wife of J. Ryan, daughter.

SHEPHERD—At Seebpore, Howrah, Oct. 22, wife of W. Shepherd, daughter.

SLACK—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, wife of G. W. Slack, daughter.

STERN—At Goruckpore, wife of the Rev. H. Stern, daughter.

SWINTON—At Bangalore, Oct. 21, wife of R. B. Swinton, C.S., son.

TURNER—At Benares, Oct. 24, wife of Col. Turner, S.C., son. [daughter.

WADDINGTON—At Ahmednuggur, Oct. 19, wife of G. Waddington, C.S.,

WALTERS—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 13, wife of Capt. R. A. Walters, S.C., son.

WALTERS—At Calcutta, Oct. 21, wife of S. D. Walters, Bengal Pilot Service, daughter. [ling Auditor, B.B. and C.I.R., son.

WARNEFORD—At Bombay, Oct. 27, wife of C. Wilson Warneford, Travel-

WESTMACOTT—At Ellichpore, Oct. 28, wife of Major G. R. Westmacott, B.S.C., 2nd in comd. 1st regt. cav. Hyderabad contingent, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DALTON—BLAIR.—At Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, Oct. 17, G. J. B. Tuite Dalton, B.C.S., to Isabel, daughter of the late Rev. T. A. Blair.

HANNAGAN—WATERS.—At Fort William, Oct. 20, W. J. Hannagan, to Mary Isabel Watters.

HOME—MCGOWAN.—At Agra, Oct. 26, F. J. Home, royal (late Bengal) engr., to Constance Stanley, daughter of J. S. McGowan, coll. of customs, Jhansie. [daughter of Rev. Charles A. Anstey.

NUTT—ANSTAY.—At Aden, Henry L. Nutt, Bombay S.C., to Eleanor O. Westcott—WOODWARD.—At Calcutta, Oct. 22, George Westcott, to Annie Woodward.

DEATHS.

BAMFIELD—At Kussowlie, Oct. 23, Mary Beatrice, daughter of Major A. H. Bamfield.

CORKE—At Mazagan, Oct. 27, J. H. Corke, son of W. G. Corke, aged 24.

DAVIES—At Mominabad, East Indies, Oct. 22, Mrs. Eliza Davies, daughter of the late Major A. Roberts, 12th M.N.I., aged 50 years.
 FREW—On board the *Scindia*, Sept. 7, on his voyage from India, J. R. Frew.
 GRASBY—At Agra, Oct. 22, Conductor R. Grasby, aged 74.
 GREGG—At Naraingunge, near Dacca, Oct. 17, Ivie A. Gregg, of Caithness, aged 28.
 HAYWARD—At Ahmedabad, Sept. 15, Major G. F. Hayward, of the B.S.C., [aged 40].
 HIGHT—At Hong Kong, Sept. 24, Harry Hamilton, son of Lieut. col. C. Hight, 29th regt. N.I., aged 13 months. [aged 13].
 JACKSON—At Kootub, Oct. 21, Sarah Amelia, daughter of J. H. Jackson.
 KNOX—On board the S.S. *Malta*, Oct. 6, in the Red Sea, Eleanor, wife of Walter Knox.
 MACARTHUR—At Calcutta, Oct. 17, J. W. S. MacArthur, opium dept., [F. Prestage].
 PLOWDEN—At Kohat, Punjab, Oct. 16, Trevor Chichele, son of T. C. Plowden, asst. comr., aged 9 months.
 PRESTAGE—At Barrackpore, Oct. 10, Mary Winifred, infant daughter of
 PRIESTLY—At Hoshungabad, Oct. 17, A. Gore Priestly, Major, Bengal S.C. aged 36.
 ROSS—At Howrah, Oct. 2, J. R. B. Ross, Dep. Mag. and Coll., aged 51.
 VANDERHIDE—At Calicut, Malabar, Oct. 26, A. Vanderhide, brother of N. Vanderhide.
 WRIGHT—At Bangalore, Oct. 14, wife of J. O. Wright, solicitor, son.
 YOUNG—At Calcutta, Oct. 18, Henry James, son of James Young, aged 14 months.

Official Papers.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVES BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

1. Resolution.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that these references originated with a case which occurred at Allahabad, where an officer wished to part with his house to a native under circumstances not open to any suspicion, and with a remark from the Home Department, to the effect that some change or relaxation of the rule which prohibits the sale of property to natives by public servants under any circumstances seemed desirable. At present, under the notification of Dec. 3, 1858, drawn up in consequence of the orders of the late Court of Directors, sales of property to natives are strictly prohibited, and officers are thereby directed to refer all transactions in regard to which they have any doubts, for the orders of superior authority.

2. H.E. in Council observes that the weight of authority on the part of the various administrations and departments which have lately been consulted on this subject is decidedly in favour of some modification of the existing rule, or, at least, of more clearly and accurately defining the course to be pursued in such cases. There can be no doubt that the restrictions imposed hitherto on such transactions have been, to a certain extent, beneficial, and that the Government of India, though it can place a full reliance on the fair dealing, honour, and integrity of its civil and military services, has a right to expect not only that all such transactions shall be correct and unimpeachable in themselves, but that they shall not run any risk of misconstruction at the hands of designing, ignorant, or credulous persons.

3. The Government of India is also well aware, as pointed out by some of the high authorities consulted, that many officials who, on joining their stations, have become the owners of houses either under an absolute necessity or from laudable motives of convenience and comfort, may, on quitting the district or province to which they have been for some time attached, literally find no purchasers for their property, except natives of wealth or substance. When such transactions openly and avowedly take place, no evil consequences, H.E. in Council thinks, need ever ensue under proper precautions.

4. The following rules have therefore been drawn up in supersession of the existing rule, and are hereby published for general information. They must be considered applicable to European public servants of all descriptions, civil, military, and uncovenanted.

5. I.—Whenever a public servant wishes to dispose of a house, bungalow, elephant, horse, or carriage, or other valuable property to any native within his jurisdiction, or within the limits of the district in which he is employed, on the public service, and from which he is not about to remove, he must report his intention to the local government to which he is subordinate, stating the facts and circumstances, and the price offered for the article to be sold. The local government will then pass such orders on the reference as may seem fit and proper.

II.—Whenever a public servant is about to quit his station or district permanently, or for a considerable period, and wishes to dispose of his house, bungalow, elephant, carriages, and horses, and the like property of value, to native purchasers, he shall report his intention to the commissioner or the head local to which he may be immediately subordinate, and that authority will use its discretion in allowing the transaction, or in reporting the circumstance to the local government for further orders.

III.—Whenever a public servant, on quitting his station or district, wishes to dispose of his furniture, household goods, live stock, &c., he is at full liberty to do so either by circulating lists of such property amongst the community generally, or by having the same put up to public auction, without reference to any authority whatever. All that is necessary is that the transaction should be open and patent to everybody on the spot.

IV.—Rule No. 1 is to be considered applicable to purchases equally with sales.

6. The observance of the above rules will, H.E. in Council thinks, fully meet the inconveniences and exigencies to which gentlemen of acknowledged honour and probity would be put on many occasions, if debarred from such transactions, while at the same time they will be a sufficient safeguard against any abuse, any imputation of unfair or interested dealings, or any possibility of misconception on the part of the non-official community.

Home.

THE SOVEREIGN AT TEN RUPEES IN INDIA.

[Communicated by J. Bridgnell, Esq., Chief Accountant of the Calcutta Royal Mint, and Assistant-commissioner for Paper Currency.]

Throughout India there is a desire for a gold coinage as a legal circulating medium. The Indian Government attempted to introduce the sovereigns by declaring its willingness to receive them at the rate of Rs. 10 each, when their market value was above that rate, and they could not be imported except at a rate higher than Rs. 10. The consequence was, as might have been anticipated, that the measure was futile, and ever will be so unless other measures be adopted to disturb the rate of value between sovereigns and rupees. The only true solution of the problem for introducing the sovereign into India at Rs. 10 was given by Colonel Hyde, the Master of the Mint at Calcutta, in his evidence before the Currency Commission; and if the Commission had paid that attention to it which it merited, and not passed it over silently by pinning their faith to the preconceived opinion of their president, Lieut.-General Mansfield, in recommending the old East India Company's gold mohur, the sovereign as a legal coin in India would have been ere now *un fait accompli*. In this paper we will review the reasons given by Colonel Hyde for his recommendation. They are chiefly stated by him to be as follows:—

Why do you prefer a sovereign to any Indian coin? I look to the Australian sovereign being made identical with the English sovereign, in which case it would be the most economical arrangement, as saving the country the cost of recoining a gold currency. It would enable merchants, in time of emergency and large influxes of bullion, to lay down their money in India quicker and with certainty. A sovereign worth Rs. 10 gives a decimal valuation which is easier in accounts than that of 1 to 15 in the mohur. If the English sovereign be made a legal tender at Rs. 10, the cost of the rupee could be adjusted to that rate by an increase of mint charges on silver, and until, by reaction of foreign markets, the effect of those charges was nullified, the sovereign would pass current at Rs. 10. The present rate of Rs. 10-132 per sovereign would seem to show that an increase in mint charges on silver by 2 per cent., or up to 4-1 per cent. total charges, would effect the object. A slight alteration in the copper coinage changed to bronze would make a very good decimal currency, that would, when the time arrived to change the standard to gold, require only the depreciation of the rupee or two-shilling piece to assimilate it to the currency of the mother country.

Finding that the average price of the sovereign in the Indian markets ranged at about 2 per cent. above Rs. 10, Colonel Hyde proposed to lay an additional seignorage on silver in the Indian Mint, so as to give a trifling advantage to the import of gold over silver. So long as there is a balance of trade between England and India to be adjusted, in consequence of the imports from India and the East exceeding the exports to it, that balance must be adjusted by bullion remittances; and the fact of the remittances during the last five years, amounting to £23,320,000* sterling, having been made in silver, only shows that it was a far more profitable mode of adjusting accounts than sending gold, which, even when laid down from Australia, could not be imported into India under Rs. 10-4-6 or Rs. 10-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ per sovereign—a rate that, allowing 2 per cent. for freight, insurance, brokerage, &c., would give an arbitrated par of exchange of 23-91 pence per rupee, or a rate which is higher than the mean average rates paid for bills in India by the India Council.

In proposing an additional seignorage of 2 per cent. on silver, the average price of sovereigns in India was taken into account, which average price was regulated by the average price for silver in India, and this latter was dependent on the price for silver in London. Now it will be observed, by an examination of the table below, that the average London price has been 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., the lowest or cheapest price being 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 6-8ths of a penny below the average, equal to 1-23 per cent.; and, consequently, that the additional seignorage on silver in the Indian Mints should also protect this extreme deviation from the average by being 1-2 per cent., plus 2 per cent., or, say, 3-3 per cent.:—

		RATE OF BAR SILVER.				Difference.	Percentage.
		Highest.	Lowest.				
1863	...	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	61d.	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	1-230
1864	...	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	2-460
1865	...	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	1-845
1866	...	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	1 6-8d.	...	2-870
1867	...	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	1d.	...	1-640
Average		...	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.				

Colonel J. T. Smith, in his "Remarks on a Gold Currency for India" (page 33), also makes the average price, on a comparison of the prices of fourteen years, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; so that, if an additional seignorage is the only remedy for introducing the sovereign at Rs. 10, that seignorage should be fixed at a maximum of 3-3 per cent., plus the present seignorage of 2-1 per cent., or a total of, say 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and regulated from time to time to suit the London market price of silver.

* 1862, £6,903,000; 1863, £6,220,000; 1864, £4,610,000; 1865, £2,944,000; 1866, £2,148,000; 1867, £386,000; total, £23,220,000.

† Hon. Claud Brown to Sir C. Trevelyan.—*Gazette*, July 15, 1864, page 58.

Possibly the rate of 5½ per cent. may be considered high, but the seignorage in England on shillings at 66d. per oz., and bullion at 61½d. per oz. is fully equal to 7·5 per cent. The alteration of the seignorage from time to time may also be objected to on the ground that it would un hinge the arbitrated exchange between India and England dependent on silver. Practically, however, by a careful consideration of the rate which the Indian Government may fix, it would scarcely be necessary to alter the rates except after long intervals of years, and the rates of exchange would be far more stable than they are at present. By these proposals a definite and practically fixed arbitrated rate of exchange between India, England, and Australia is obtained, based on gold only, whereas now the arbitrated exchange is a duality—the one, based on gold, fluctuating daily with the Indian market price for gold; the other, based on silver, fluctuating daily with the London market price for silver.

The question has now to be considered as to the practical carrying out of the suggestion. It has been proposed* to prohibit the coinage of silver on behalf of individuals, and to restrict† its coinage by purchasing silver bullion to the extent required "by public auction" at the most advantageous offers above the Mint rates. Now, as only twenty or thirty lacs of rupees are actually required by India for the replenishment of the country‡, it is absolutely necessary that Government should coin rupees to that extent to avoid a scarcity of silver coins. There appears to be no necessity for prohibiting the coinage of silver, and the only way of discouraging importation and giving the preference to gold is, as shown already, simply to put a prohibitory rate of seignorage on silver.

With the sovereign a legal tender in India, it would obviously be objectionable to coin any other gold coin than the sovereign and its half; but whether a duty should be charged or not in coining gold has to be decided. In all the mints in the world there is a seignorage on gold; and even in the London Mint, though nominally gold is coined free of charge, the practice of restricting the tenders of gold to £10,000 tends to fix a duty of 1½d. per oz.—that is, the difference between coin gold, £3. 17s. 10½d. per oz., and the price paid by the Bank of England for gold bullion, £3. 17s. 9d., which is equal to 0·16 per cent. In the Paris Mint the seignorage is 2 per cent.; in the Australian Mint it is 7·5 per cent. on large parcels and 10 per cent. on small parcels; and in the Indian Mints it is 1 per cent.§ Colonel Smith proposes to exempt gold from duty,|| for the singular reason that it would encourage the importation of Australian coins instead of bullion,¶ which, on the contrary, seems to us a valid reason for imposing a duty, for thereby India would get its gold coinage imported and ready for use without any expense for coining. Even if there was no seignorage on gold in India, it would not tend to export gold bullion instead of gold coins, for the Australian Government levies a Customs' export duty on gold bullion fully equal to the seignorage at the Mints there, and, in so far as the exporter is concerned, his remittance of £1,000 in sovereigns or in gold bullion would be intrinsically of the same value, but he would obtain an advantage in sovereigns in getting a ready market for it at the par of Rs. 10. Considering, therefore, that the only country from which gold bullion will be imported into India will be China, in payment for the balance of trade, and that hitherto China has adjusted the Indian demands partly by bills on England, partly by silver, and partly by gold to a very limited extent—further, that the additional seignorage of duty on silver will check its importation from England, and even from China, and thus reduce the profit the Indian Government would derive from the seignorage on silver—it would not be advisable that the Indian Government should get rid of the seignorage, but should fix it at the maximum of 1 per cent.

If, therefore, Colonel Hyde's suggestions were adopted, all that would be necessary for the Indian Government to do in order to introduce the British sovereign as a legal coin in India would be—

1. To declare the sovereign a legal tender in India at the equivalent of Rs. 10, the option of paying either being with the payer.
2. To obtain imperial authority to coin gold bullion in the Indian Mints into sovereigns and halves.
3. To raise the seignorage of silver to a maximum of 5½ per cent.
4. To fix a maximum seignorage on gold bullion of 1 per cent.
5. To empower the Governor-General in Council to fix the seignorage from time to time within the maximum, the alteration to take place six months after notification of change.
6. If the sovereign be declared legal tender at Rs. 10, an arbitrated par of exchange between India and England will be established that will not fluctuate with the rise and fall of silver bullion in the London market, and thereby the intricacies of commercial exchange between the two countries, created by bankers and bullion dealers only for their manifest advantage, will be avoided; for the par of exchange will mainly depend upon freight, insurance, and brokerage, which, being once settled, will continue fixed for long periods, at a rate between 3 and 2 per cent., or less, according as England or Australia may export the sovereign to India.
7. The following table shows the net arbitrated par of exchange that will thus be established if the sovereign be made a legal tender at Rs. 10 in India, and, instead of the exchange with India being quoted at the unintelligible rates of so many shillings, pence, and

eighths per rupee, bills on India could be sold at a discount varying from 2 to 3 per cent., which is easily understood by all, and could be readily calculated without the aid of cumbersome tables of exchange:—

Charges at per Cent.	Arbitrated par of Exchange per Rupee.	Arbitrated par of Exchange at Discount of
2	24·48	1·96
2½	24·60	2·12
3	24·72	2·92

—Money Market Review.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

On Monday, November 16th, the sitting was resumed at No. 90, Richmond-road, Bayswater, the private residence of Mr. Blair.

Mr. Blair was sworn, and at first refused to be examined, because the chairman said a written statement he had sent in had not been recorded on the minutes; but, on the chairman's promising that it should be recorded, he said he would answer the questions. He stated that he entered the bank as chief accountant in 1853; he became secretary in 1856, and secretary in 1860. Knew the system of discounts under the old Act. Two names of independent firms were always required. A private list was kept. The time was limited to three months, and the amount to three lacs, except to Government, seven lacs. The new Act authorised them to advance upon a promissory note with a single name. Began to do this in 1863. They could get little or no business unless by this system when the branches were to be commenced. The Hindoo system was entirely in one name. The natives would not generally trust other people to give their notes. Began the system under the authority of the directors; it was not authorised in the minutes, but was tacitly given. Never applied for it. Circulars had been returned to him from the directors, and minutes made on the matter in the minute-book, "I do not know the applicant; ask native doctor, and be guided by his opinion;" so that, involuntarily on his part, and with the knowledge of the European directors, all applications for advances by natives were only submitted to a native director. Until June, 1864, Cowasjee Jehangeer was consulted; and, after him, Premchund Roychund. Could not recollect the name of a single director who authorised him to make discounts upon one name. Under the old system cash credits were granted on the security of Government paper, railway guaranteed shares, shares guaranteed by Government, or bullion. The application book should contain all the applications for loans or cash credits. Commenced the system of granting cash credits upon the simple promissory notes of the borrowers soon after the new Act passed. The first two were Roychund Deepchund and Premchund Roychund. They each got a lac. Did not remember a number of others for a lac and two lacs each, and Premchund Roychund himself for two lacs more down to June, 1864. A suggestion was made to the board at the meeting in June to adopt the Scotch system of granting credits on a bond signed by the party requiring the accommodation, with two good names as security. He altered that so as to make it run "signed by the party requiring the accommodation with or without good names as security, according to the credit of the party." Made that alteration by direction of the directors. Was not aware that it was the practice to grant cash credits on personal security previous to June, 1864. Could not account for it that none of these cash credits on personal security appeared in the application book until after that resolution of June, 1864. It was an omission which he never authorised.

[Being shown his own initials to certain cash credits on personal security, and asked if he must not have known of the fact of these cash credits being granted on personal security, before June, 1864, he said it must have been so; but it was on the authority of some of the directors.]

They also began to lend money on promissory notes soon after the new Act passed [a form of bond was exhibited, in which the interest charged was fourteen per cent., but if default were made, then at twelve per cent.]. The solicitor drew up that form. Considered these proper documents, if the names were regarded as a perfect security. No fixed period was mentioned for these loans. The directors had power to call them up on demand. Was not aware that Kursondas Wadhowdas, who had the great loan of twenty-one lacs, got it in August, 1864, to be repaid on the 1st of July, 1865. [Two notes were shown him, the period named in each of which was six months; but he said he did not remember all these transactions.]

The Chairman said he had gone through all the loans granted from the 1st of June, 1864, to the 1st of May, 1865, and he found that there are still 101 loans outstanding. He asked the witness if he would not be surprised to find that of these 82 were granted originally without any security whatever, except a promissory note or bond?

The witness said he was not at all surprised; they had no other than the native business to fall back upon. Considered the advancing of money on one name or firm a proper system of banking, if the person or firm were wealthy enough. There was no money advanced on shares in his time, but the system began with Cama's loan of shares being deposited in the bank for safe custody when a loan was made. Did not recollect Kursondas Wadhowdas getting 21 lacs. He was in Poona at the time. Was not aware that shares were

* Colonel Smith, p. 39. † Colonel Pallard, p. 45. ‡ Colonel Smith, p. 39.
§ Parliamentary Papers on Gold Currency, p. 88. || J. T. Smith, p. 31.
¶ J. T. Smith, v. 48.

openly advanced at the Calcutta branch on or before April, 1865. It was Premchund's suggestion. A resolution was passed in April, 1865, limiting the amount. There was no limit previously. That resolution authorised him to advance on the premium on shares of the value. It was to be on Premchund's judgment. Never knew of money being advanced on the promise of shares being deposited when bought. He disputed the statement of Taylor, Diver, and Al-maram's loan of 5 lacs, 50 being advanced on that understanding. If such a practice had prevailed, it would have tended to encourage the wildest speculations. Was in the habit of resorting to Corvajee Jehangeer down to his retirement in June, 1864, and after he retired he took the advice of Premchund Roychund, being recommended to do so by Corvajee Jehangeer, and Premchund brought so much good business to the bank that when he resigned he was requested by the directors to reconsider it. Acted upon his advice from the latter part of 1864 to the time he left India, and the directors agreed that he should do so. There was no limit to his power of making advances. It was discretionary. Had bought lacs and lacs of bills on Calcutta on Premchund's advice, and never lost a rupee from that class of business. Did not recollect having ever consulted the chairman, or any other European director. The directors very seldom visited the bank except on board days. The practical working of the system was to vest the management of the bank in the secretary and one consulting native director. The directors knew of the large loans granted, for he remembered bringing the subject to the notice of the president when the board was discussing the dividend. Besides the abstract book, which contained all these transactions, was sent for their initials in the morning. Moreover, he had a large book made up in the directors' room, in which was entered the name of every individual who had had money from the bank.

The Chairman remarked that they had made inquiry and had never been able to find that book.—Mr. Blair said it was in existence, and the directors ought to have referred to it. Until he came to England he did not know that the applications were not all recorded in the application book; there was no intention of secrecy. The largeness of the amounts in the abstract book might have put the directors on enquiring. There was nothing in the abstracts to show that the loans were on personal security. Had great confidence in Premchund Roychund, who with his father had been brokers to the bank from the commencement, and the bank had never lost anything by these transactions. He was a large shareholder in the bank, and was reputed to be enormously wealthy. The witness was here questioned as to the branches, and he said there were printed forms of instruction. At one time the amount was fixed, but he did not know that it was put in the printed forms. They were advised never to advance more than two lacs to one person. Corvajee or Premchund revised the discount lists at the branches. A circular from the directors, in 1863, mentioned three lacs as the limit, except in special cases. The supervision of the branches was left to the inspector of branches, and the accountant's department. It was very likely that the branches at Kurrachee and Hyderabad were never visited by the inspectors. It was very expensive to send inspectors through India. There had been a loss at most of the branches. The witness was also examined as to the allotments of shares that he received. Some of them were at a high premium when he got them, but he did not sell. He held them as an investment. Applied for some to the promoters, and others were sent to him without application. Saw nothing wrong in it.

Mr. Blair was further examined by the Commissioners on Thursday, the 17th, as to his transactions in shares with various persons, and to granting loans, as virtual manager of the bank, to individuals of amounts in excess of those they were reported to be good for.

The inquiry was resumed at the India-office on Friday. The witnesses examined were Mr. M'Ilwraith, a member of the firm of Nicol and Co., formerly a commercial director of the bank; Mr. W. Cassels, also at one time a commercial director; and Mr. J. H. Ryland, at one time deputy-secretary of the bank. The principal point to which the evidence related was the increase of the capital of the bank, and Mr. M'Ilwraith and Mr. Cassels both expressed their approval of this measure. All the witnesses declared their ignorance of the practice of granting cash credits on the mere promissory note of the borrower; but they spoke of the great reputed wealth of some of the native Bombay merchants at that time as showing that they were persons to whom large credit might be safely given. As an instance of this, Mr. M'Ilwraith stated that he was entrusted by one of them with a commission to purchase diamonds in this country of the value of £80,000, and that he had no hesitation in executing the commission.

Miscellaneous.

H.M.S. "GALATEA."—The *Galatea* reached Madeira on the 14th November; all well on board.

ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS.—Notice has been given of a dividend in the estate of Messrs. Palmer and Co., East India merchants, who suspended payment in 1864; and that all claims are to be sent in to the accountants, Messrs. James, Edwards and Cash, before the 31st January.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for £200,000 in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £83,000, and to Madras £117,000. The minimum price was, as before, 1s. 10½d. on Calcutta and Madras. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 85 per cent. The result shows a slight falling off in the demand for remittance to the East.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—To Bombay, per P. and O. steamers of the 7th-14th Nov., from Southampton—gold, £78,200; silver, £50,280. Per P. and O. steamer, 8th Nov., from Marseilles—gold, £59,600; silver, £10,000. To Madras, from Southampton—gold, £11,704. To Calcutta, from Southampton—gold, £20,000. To Singapore, from Southampton—silver, £14,500. To Hong Kong, from Southampton—silver, £12,529. To Shanghai, from Marseilles—silver, £197. From Marseilles, per Messageries Imperiales steamer *Moeris*, 8th Nov.:—To Alexandria, gold, £178,760; to Svelles, gold, £480; Reunion, gold, £12,800; Mauritius, gold, £2,050.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.—The committee of creditors of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (limited) have issued a report to the creditors wherein they remark that "the three banks are now in effect, save as to the important question of expense, being wound up on the basis of one liquidation, although still under separate liquidators." They also say, "out of the sum in hand, with the addition of the dividend received from the London and Mediterranean Bank, the liquidators propose to pay the first dividend of 2s. in the pound before the close of the year." A call upon the contributories is necessary, but cannot be made until the end of February next. This report alleges that the whole uncalled liability of £6 per share will be required.

EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The twenty-first report of the directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway states that the gross receipts from the traffic of the first quarter of the current half-year show an increase of £9,467 over those of the corresponding period of last year; the receipts from the company's flotilla also show an increase over those of the corresponding period. At the extraordinary meeting of the company, held in July last, the directors were authorised to borrow a further sum of £200,000, and at the same time powers were given them to raise that sum and all other sums which the company were previously authorised to borrow, as well as the sums requisite for paying off existing debentures, by the issue of Four per Cent. Debenture Stock on such terms as the Secretary of State might think fit. Those terms, however, were not such as to enable the directors to raise the sums required. The directors, therefore, have given notice that they will apply to the shareholders at the present half-yearly meeting for powers to raise, if necessary, all or any part of the above mentioned sums of money by the issue of ordinary share capital bearing the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India. The directors mention the resignation and consequent loss of the services of their late colleague, Sir Frederick James Halliday, K.C.B., who vacated his seat at the board in consequence of his being appointed a member of the Council of India. In his place the directors elected Sir Henry Byng Harington, K.C.S.I., late a member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The following is a list of those candidates for election to serve in the new Parliament who have held official appointments in India:—

Buller, Sir A. W. (L.), Liskeard, was for some years a puisne judge of the Calcutta Supreme Court.

Denison, Mr. C. B. (C.), South-East Division of West Riding of Yorkshire, formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, was for some years Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore in the N.W.P.

Eastwick, Mr. E. B., C.B. (C.), Falmouth, was in the Bombay army, and held a political appointment in Persia.

Edwardes, Sir H. B., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (L.), South Shropshire, is in the Bengal army, and well known for his military and political services in the Punjab.

Hamilton, Sir R. N. C., Bart., K.C.B. (L.), South Warwickshire, was in the Bengal Civil Service, and held several high appointments under the Government of India.

Hay, Lord W. M. (L.), Haddingtonshire, was in the Bengal Civil Service, and for some years Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

Laing, Mr. S. (L.), Wick District, was financial member of the Council of the Governor-general of India in 1861-62.

Lees, Major W. N. (C.), Gloucester, is in the Bengal army, and holds the appointment of Principal of the Calcutta Government College.

Massey, Right Hon. W. N. (L.), Liverpool, was financial member of the Council of the Governor-general of India, from 1865 to 1867.

Riddell, Mr. H. P. A. B., C.S.I. (C.), Orkney and Shetland, late of the Bengal Civil Service, for many years Director-general of the Post-offices in India.

Sykes, Colonel W. H. (L.), Aberdeen, late of the Bombay army, for many years a Director of the East India Company.

Wingfield, Sir C. J., C.B., K.C.S.I. (L.), Gravesend, late of the Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Oude, from 1859 to 1866.

Wyllie, Mr. J. W. S. (L.), Hereford, of the Bombay Civil Service, lately Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Yardley, Sir W. (L.), Ludlow, for some years Chief Justice of the Bombay Supreme Court.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE.—The Banda and Kirwee Prize is still the subject of litigation. It is stated that although the Government of India has been called upon, under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, to refund the Rs. 5,23,253 which it had appropriated from the prize chest as compensation for its fiscal losses, the amount which has been credited to the troops by the public officer in Calcutta still falls short by a large figure of the sum which was originally declared by her Majesty to be distributable. Seventy lakhs of rupees, or thereabouts, were declared by the Queen to be the amount of the prize, which, through its own enormity, occasioned disputes and actions at law in 1864. Great has been the concourse of claims. Many the indignant protests at the "law's delay" in distributing the money. The law has now taken ten years in allocating the shares of the Banda and Kirwee prize, and yet there remain important claims unsettled. The prize money having been thrown into Chancery, or something like it, has come out of it, after some years' ordeal, stripped of its fair proportions by some seventeen lakhs of rupees! This, naturally enough, occasions disappointment to the troops, and their representatives in England are still actively endeavouring to obtain redress. They have recently taken a further opinion from some of the most eminent jurists as to the law and equity of the case; for in one aspect of the matter it is a consideration of law, while in another point of view it depends on the grace and liberality of the Crown, which latter, however, is ordinarily governed by usage and precedent. There is one large claim emanating from Madras—namely, a very considerable sum in the shape of impounded promissory notes, belonging to the ex-Chiefs of Kirwee—which the Madras troops engaged at Kirwee consider should be added to their shares. A committee to inquire into this claim has been appointed by the Indian Council.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE NEW BREECH-LOADER.—The announcement that the Martini-Henry breech-loader is to be the future arm of the service is premature; although, judging by the course which the competition has taken, it is not unlikely to be justified by the result. As far back as August last it was announced that the main elements of the new arm had been decided upon—the calibre (450 sec.), length (35 sec.), and material (steel) of barrel, the weight (4 lb. 6 oz.), the cartridge (Boxer), probable weight of bullet (480 grains), and material (hardened lead), probable charge (85 grains), lubricant (pure beeswax). It was announced at the same time that the choice of breech-action (which, of course, should always be considered separately from the barrel or shooting part of the arm) appeared to lie between the Henry, Kerr, Carter-Edwards, and Martini systems, of which a preference for the Martini was expressed, as appearing to combine all the first elements of a military breech-loader, safety, rapidity, simplicity, &c., with an advanced type of construction in which the side-hammer and lock are dispensed with. Since this time the bolt action, of which the Kerr and Carter-Edwards guns are representatives, has fallen into disfavour on account of the apparent want of safety of such actions taken as a class—an objection upon which we have always insisted, and which has now been established in some cases by actual experiment. The choice thus becomes narrowed down to the Henry and Martini actions, both of which are exceedingly good, and both of which have their advocates. We believe that both systems have satisfied all the tests which the committee have applied, and that neither by moisture, rust, dirt, nor the use of defective cartridge and excessive charges has it been found practicable to throw either of these actions out of gear, or to bring to light any weakness or radical defect. Both actions, however, have undergone some minor improvements since they were first submitted, with a view to exhibiting the merits of each system in their highest light. Mr. Martini, the Swiss inventor of the gun which bears his name, is now in England, superintending the manufacture of some arms which will be used in the final trials. So the breech-action question stands at present; a close race between the Henry and Martini, with the odds rather in favour of the latter. The twist and precise form of rifling are still undetermined. Mr. Henry's rifle has made excellent results as an arm of precision, and for flatness of trajectory and penetration; and is, on the whole, decidedly the favourite as far as the barrel and shooting qualities are concerned. The compressed powder charges, from which a good deal was hoped, have not been found to furnish such satisfactory results at the longer ranges as charges of loose powder. However, as fouling has been completely got rid of with both descriptions of ammunition, that which at one time was a salient advantage of the compressed powder enters no longer into the arguments in its favour. But the compressed powder still possesses the advantage of rendering possible the employment of a shorter and more compact cartridge; and as this is a point of some importance, the experiments with compressed powder will be continued until its shooting has been brought up to that of the loose powder; or, another solution of the long cartridge difficulty may be achieved by the employment of a larger chamber and cartridge, tapering down at the fore part to the reduced diameter of barrel and bullet. A long cartridge is, it is true, no serious difficulty, or even grave inconvenience, but it is clearly to be ranked as an imperfection, and to be dealt with accordingly.—*Home News.*

India Office.

Nov. 21, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. C. Impey, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. R. Constable, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. B. Craigie, Cav.; Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. B. Swinton, 8th Cav.; Lieut. W. Vertue, Staff Corps; Major R. H. Sankey, Engrs.; Col. S. J. Batten, 17th N.I. *Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. C. T. Aitchison, Staff Corps; Capt. S. W. O. Stevens, Cav.; Vet. surg. J. Collins, Vet. Estab.; Lieut. col. H. B. Hodgson, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor J. Crumley, Commist. Dept.; Major C. M. Griffith, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. G. McRae, Staff Corps; Col. C. Scott, Engrs.; Lieut. col. T. D. Ker, 6th N.I.; Lieut. W. R. Trevelyan, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. S. Thain, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major R. F. Webster, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. Bayley, R.E. *Madras Estab.*—Lieut. T. O. Underwood, Staff Corps. *Bombay Estab.*—Capt. B. Bythell, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. C. Morris, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. M. S. Green, c.b.; Major W. Hicks, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BEARD—The wife of H. Goodlake Beard, India-office, of a son, at Langdale-road, Peckham, Nov. 19.

MCGAVIN—Mrs. McGavin, of a son, at South-park-villa, Ayr, Scotland, Nov. 3.

SILVER—The wife of James Silver, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Retired List, of a son, at Bath, Nov. 14.

MARRIAGES.

CROSBIE—ANSTRUTHER—William T. Crosbie, Esq., of Ardfert-abbey, co. Kerry, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., and relict of the late Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie, co. Fife, at Edinburgh, Nov. 14.

NEWPORT—CLARKE—William Henry Newport, Captain and Brevet-major of the Bombay Staff Corps, to Caroline Tunns, youngest daughter of J. Stanley Clarke, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, of Courtfield, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, at the Parish Church, Charlton Kings, Nov. 19.

NICOL—KEVIN—William Nicol, Esq., of Bombay, to Eliza, widow of the late Major Edward Kevin, Madras Army, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Nov. 16.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—Major general T. M. Cameron, H.M.'s Madras Army, in Seymour-street, Connaught-square, Nov. 17.

CHARRETIE—Capt. J. Charretie, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at 11, Horn-ton-street, Kensington, aged 81, Nov. 18.

DOVETON—Maria Ann, relict of the late Col. C. J. Doveton, 38th Bengal N.I., at 63, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 80, Nov. 15.

HALDANE—Eleanor H., widow of the late Frederick Haldane, Esq., late H.E.I. Co.'s Home Service, at 145, Princes-road, Kennington, Nov. 4.

LONGUEVILLE-CLARKE—Maria, relict of Loftus T. Longueville-Clarke, Barrister-at-Law, of the Supreme Court, and Advocate-general of Bengal, at Paris, Nov. 15.

MARSHALL—Thomas M., son of the late Edward Marshall, H.E.I.C.S., of North Cray, Kent, at Dulwich, Nov. 14.

OGILVIE—The infant daughter of Major J. S. Ogilvie, Bengal Staff Corps, Nov. 17.

ROBERTS—Elizabeth, widow of Elliot R. Roberts, Esq., and daughter of the late Lieut. gen. Ezekial Barton, Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at Park-road, Twickenham, aged 64, Nov. 13.

SANDEMAN—Jane, wife of Major gen. R. T. Sandeman, late of the Bengal Army, at 1, Richmond-road, Ealing, aged 56, Nov. 19.

WOLFE—Henry J. Wolfe, of Melford-place, Surbiton, formerly Captain H.E.I. Co.'s Naval Service, at The Gables, Tunbridge-wells, aged 63, Nov. 18.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. William Lindsay, Calcutta.—17. Mofussilite, Calcutta; Pembroke Castle, Calcutta; Star of Denmark, Calcutta.—18. Tanjore, Cocanada.—19. Conchitas, Manila; Belle of South Esk, Singapore; Mahanada, Calcutta; Oscar, Moulmein; Jane Henderson, Rangoon; Peruvian, Bombay; The Bruce, Calcutta.—21. Collard Castle, Calcutta; Eona, Ceylon; Procymatia, Madras; Portia, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. Ailsa, Bombay.—16. Marshal Pelissier, Mauritius; Weatherfield, Bombay.—17. Cambodia, Wellington.—18. Brisbane, Madras.—19. Iron Duke, Calcutta.—20. Florine, Bombay; Conus, Cocanada; Bengollynn, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Nov. 21.—From Southampton.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Burnes, Mrs. Pales and infant, Miss Hawke, Miss Roche, Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Garne, Capt. J. H. Tulloch, Mr. J. Barker, Mr. J. Charlton, Mr. R. Charlton.

From Marseilles.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Gardiner, Mr. C. B. Ixon, Col. and Mrs. Whitehill and infant, Miss St. John, Mr. Minet, Mr. W. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Arthur, Miss S. Rice, Miss Stockley, Mr. Dawson, Mr. C. Buckland, Mr. Wurth, Mr. C. W. Dunlop, Mr. Leggett, Major and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. C. J. Mehta, Mr. Cama, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. J. J. Crawley, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. P. H. Auschitzky, Col. W. Kendall.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.—The Behar (P. and O. Co.'s str.), after having had new boilers put into her at Mazagan, was being taken to the mud-bed at the north-end of the yard for repairs, when she ran on a sharp rock, which stove in the plating of her keelson amidship. She lay on her starboard quarter, with a heavy list and her boilers covered by the tide until the 18th, when she was buoyed and removed from her dangerous position.

HONG KONG, Oct. 27.—The Falcon (German), with sugar, has been burnt in Swallow. Total loss.

Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the total loss of the ship Claamerden. The news comes by telegraph, and is dated Akyab, Nov. 10, and states that on the morning of the 10th the ship Claamerden foundered at her anchors, off Akyab, and that only the chief and second officers and fourteen of the crew were saved; the captain and remainder of the crew are supposed to have gone down with the ill-fated ship. The cause of the disaster was not mentioned in the telegraph.

The Joachim, of and from Bremen, for Rangoon, was burnt at sea, Oct. 10; crew saved.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pye, Rev. H. M. Roberts, Rev. G. Shallow, Miss Sanders, Mr. Phillips, Mr. C. Robertson, Mrs. C. W. Moore, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Trafford, Miss Robinson, Miss Brice, Ensign C. D. Cooper, Ensign C. B. Whitehill, Ensign H. H. France, Mr. Coard, Mr. Graham, Mr. Redcliffe, Mr. Sneed, Mr. Wintle, and Miss Laurie.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Capt. A. E. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Miss Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cockburn and two children, Mrs. Mazuchelli, Col. and Mrs. Thullier and child, Mr. Hope, Major Ogilvie, Capt. A. Ogilvie, Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Lockie, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, and Miss Wilson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hobbs, Col. Carleton, Mrs. Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. Moss.

Marseilles to MADRAS.—Lieut. C. L. Highmoor, Major and Mrs. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers and infant, and Mr. J. L. Symons.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Mayhew, and Mr. Boddam.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley, Mr. R. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cooke, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Cooke.

SURE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Bickerdike, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. Westlake, Mr. C. J. Groom, and Mr. E. Stanley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Cluett, and Mr. and Mrs. Mansford.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. H. Grey, and Capt. Patterson.

Marseilles to CEYLON.—Mr. Stephens.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Jattard.

Marseilles to HONG KONG.—Mr. Leyburn.

Marseilles to MELBOURNE.—Mr. L. Sherrard, Mr. and Mrs. Bigg, Mr. Knight, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Joské.

SURE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. L. Fraser, and Mr. W. M. Bell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Williams.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Follet and Sir B. Pine.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. A. G. Onslow.

DECEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Lawson and two children, and Capt. Newcome.

Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. and Miss Douglas, Mrs. Fife and two children, Mr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Jones, Major Dunsterville, Mr. Paliologus, and Mr. Leosander.

SURE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Jardine.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Ewart, and Miss Ewart.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. Leir, Mr. and Miss Dunford, Mrs. Le Poer Kennedy.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

LADAKH.—Trade in Ladakh is in a flourishing state. During the past week ending September 30th, about eighty horse-loads of merchandise came in, besides a considerable amount of gold and silver and a quantity of Bokhara jewellery. A number of horses from Yarkand also arrived, some for sale and others purchased for the Cashmere Government. Several of the Yarkand traders took their goods straight down to the Punjab, and some of the chief traders from the Punjab went straight on to Yarkand, and others have expressed their intention to do so.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling taking	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	Co.'s Rs.	91½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	1,000 as	91½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	equivalent to	102½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	£100.	106½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	...		110½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59	...		
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	...		

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...		5s. 0½d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...		4s. 11d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...		4s. 11½d.	

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	216 to 218
	India 5 per cent.	...	115½
	India 4 per cent.	...	102½ to 103½
	India 4 per cent., 1888	...	103½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	92
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1873	...	106½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110
	India Stock Debentures, 1868	...	
	" " " 1869	...	
	" " " 1863	...	
	" " " 1864	...	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	
	India Debentures, 1873	...	106½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1888	...	106
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	16s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	10s. to 17s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 108
20	Ditto F Shares	18	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	109½ to 110½
20	Ditto (new)	10	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ditto	4	2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	101 to 103
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	106 to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	5½ to 6½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	20 to 21
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	20½ to 30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 82
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4
5	New	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 2½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	19½ to 20½
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103½ to 104½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 9½ dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	54 to 56
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	½ dis to ½ pm.

DR. WILSON.—The appointment of Dr. Wilson, unsolicited, as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, is most creditable to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. Dr. Wilson is the first non-official who has held that office in any of the Indian Universities, and his nomination establishes their catholic character, while it may form a precedent hereafter. The selection of Dr. Wilson, the greatest missionary and one of the first scholars in India, has been a subject of gratulation in the native papers of Western India.—*Friend of India.*

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 7; Agra, November 3; Calcutta and Madras, November 2.

After all it seems that there is to be no grand durbar at Peshawar, for the sufficient reason that the Ameer of Afghanistan cannot come just now, and that Sir J. Lawrence could wait no longer for him. Shere Ali's absence may perhaps be accounted for by the news lately telegraphed from Bombay, concerning a bloody battle between his troops and those of Abdurrahman Khan, which battle ended in the total defeat of the latter and his flight to Balk. The Viceroy on his part was expected to leave Simla on the 10th of November for his downward journey to Calcutta, which he would probably reach in about ten days. His departure from that side of India will pretty nearly synchronise with Lord Mayo's arrival at Bombay.

ONE of his latest legislative acts has been the passing of the Punjab Tenancy Bill, after a seven hours' debate, on the 19th October. This measure, which affects the interests of seventeen million Punjabies and the special rights of several hundred thousand landholders, was hurried through its last stages in a manner far from commensurate with the importance of the questions at issue. Some of the councillors, including Sir W. Mansfield, Sir G. Couper, and Mr. Cockerell, fought hard for a delay that might ensure a fairer hearing for the claims of those landlords who had been seemingly dispossessed of their rights by the settlement of 1849. But Sir John was inexorable, although his opponents had had but three or four days' time to peruse the amended Bill. Mr. Maine supported the measure as tending to confirm the results of previous legislation. Messrs. Strachey and Taylor and Sir R. Temple all spoke strongly on the same side; the latter agreeing with Sir John in the power of Government to bestow on any class it pleased the benefits itself had created in the land. The new Bill sanctions

the tenant-right conclusions of the old settlement, as against the landlordism of the last.

THE Hazara Field Force having returned to the comforts of civilised life at Oghee, Sir Donald Macleod, the Lieutenant-governor, held a durbar there on the 25th October, at which a good many of the border chiefs were present in order to receive their meed of praise or censure at Sir Donald's hands. Conspicuous among the former class was the brave young Khan of Umb, whose loyalty to his masters had been nobly attested during the late commotions. After these formalities, the Lieutenant-governor proceeded to thank General Wilde, his officers and men, for their late good service, and to enlarge on the character and extent of the work achieved. The perfect equipment of the Force, the thoroughness of its bloodless triumphs, the great consternation caused by its progress, and the good results of a policy at once stronghanded and merciful, were all enforced with becoming dignity. Sir Donald at any rate is among those who feel convinced that the great show we have made of our power to punish and our forbearance from undue severity will leave a lasting impression on the border tribes. We can only hope that his view is the right one. But we may heartily echo his dissent from those "who consider that the only way of dealing with the wild tribes of the frontier is to punish with rigour, and even to exterminate all who take part in or sympathise with wanton aggression." The sentiment is good, but how about the facts? Were no villages burnt on this occasion after all?

AN Indian heroine of much renown died on the 30th October. Secundra, Begum of Bhopal, threw in her lot with the English in the dark days of the Mutiny, at a time when so many other heroines of her race and creed were busy plotting or fighting on the rebel side. Tempted on all hands to betray her friends, surrounded by courtiers and counsellors all adverse to her own leanings, she still held her own way, and won from Lord Canning, in the great Durbar of 1861, a memorable tribute to her loyal zeal and her timely services. When Bhopal was beset by our enemies, "you, a woman," he said, "guided its affairs with a courage, an ability, and a success that would have done honour to any statesman or soldier." Besides suppressing revolt within her borders, and saving the lives of many Englishmen, including the Governor-General's Agent, the Begum had done her utmost to quicken the march of all British troops that came within her reach. For all these services Lord Canning invested her with the sovereignty of the Burseah District, forfeited by rebellious Dhar; besides decorating her with the Order of the Star of India. An active sportswoman in her youth, she proved herself afterwards a first-rate administrator, cutting down expenses, paying off debts, and carrying out wise reforms in every branch of the public service.

MR. COOPER, the explorer of Tibet, was last heard of at Bathang, on his journey to which place he had encountered many hardships and some unforeseen hindrances from the jealousy of native traders and other classes of the people. The Chinese authorities were willing to help him forward on the road from Bathang to Assam; but their trading countrymen, fearing the future influx of Assam tea into their markets, did their best to bar progress. A party of Tibetan soldiers cut him off from the way to Lhasa also. A friendly Romish bishop gave him what help he could; but, with drained resources and ebbing hopes, Mr. Cooper was fain to retrace his steps towards the

borders of Yunnan, whence he purposed entering India by the road which Captain Sladen has lately travelled. It will thus be seen that Mr. Cooper's experiences hardly tally with the averments of Consul Morrison, as far at least as the non-official classes in Western China are concerned.

THE famine in Central and Upper India grows daily a more and more dismal certainty. All over Northern India the food prospects are described as very gloomy. From Cuttack to Agra, from the Central Provinces through Rajpootana up to the heart of the Punjab, scarcity or downright famine seems to prevail. In Rajpootana and Central India the scale of suffering stands highest. In supplying the immediate wants of the former province Colonel Keatinge has been empowered to lay out a lakh of rupees at once. From Marwar about sixty thousand starving people have already poured into Guzerat. Thousands of ryots are flocking into Berar, which itself is threatened with scarcity for want of rain. Other emigrants are hastening to Bhopal, where rain has fallen in time for the autumn sowings. At Hyderabad in Sindh the price of rain is rising from the influx of immigrants from Kattiawar. Of the north-western districts Jhansi and Lullutpore are said to be worst off. Some 8,000 sufferers in those districts are already employed on public works or supported in poor-houses. In the unirrigated districts of the Punjab the signs of scarcity are growing more and more visible.

THE returns sent in by the Revenue Department of the Punjab forestal to a great degree the regular Census Report for that flourishing province. From them we learn that the present population exceeds seventeen millions and a half, of which 3,148,858 belong to the newly added divisions of Delhi and Hissar. Of the whole population, more than nine millions and a half are males, against little more than eight million females. The males of all ages greatly outnumber the females, in accordance with the general rule for Eastern countries in warm latitudes. There are only 2,949 native Christians. More than nine millions and a quarter are Mohammedans. The Sikhs number only 1,129,319, while "other Hindoos" amount to 6,134,243. Other races not specially named make up nearly another million. About 670,000 Sikhs are found in the Lahore and Umritsur Divisions, while those of Jullunder and Umballa contain 350,000. The Hindoos are pretty equally distributed through the whole province. On some parts of the North-West frontier the Mohammedans outnumber the Hindoos by 20 to 1. Three of the districts, Jullunder, Umritsur, and Sealkote, average about 550 to the square mile; in four more, Delhi, Goordaspore, Hoshiarpore, and Ludhiana, the numbers range from 496 to 429 the square mile. On the other hand Kohat, Dera Ismael Khan, Jhung, and Montgomery average between fifty and sixty only to the same space. Of the whole population nearly nine millions and a half live by agriculture. Dwellings of all kinds amount to 4,021,769, giving an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inmates to each house. Everywhere the census was taken with perfect ease, thanks to the carefulness of the preliminary arrangements, and the close and constant intercourse kept up between the people and their rulers. For months before the European officials were employed in explaining to the people what was to be done and in testing the preliminary returns prepared by their native subordinates. The results were quite satisfactory, both as regards the general accuracy of the returns and the temper of the people from whom they were obtained.

FROM Madras we learn that a man-eating tigress at the foot of the Shevaroyas has at length paid the debt of her destructive nature. The villagers of Pulliamputty caught her in nets and killed her with their spears. They are to have twice the usual reward for ridding the jungles of a brute which is known to have killed about twenty men.

MR. G. S. FORBES, of the Madras Civil Service, has been promoted from the junior membership of the Revenue Board to a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council. His appointment is regarded as a loss to his own Presidency, however gainful to himself and the Supreme Government.

THE meeting of the Madras Irrigation Company came off on Monday afternoon. The report, which dwelt with satisfaction on the progress made in canal works during the last six months, and looked forward to yet greater progress next year, was unanimously adopted.

ON November 30 Lord Napier of Magdala was still in Egypt, inspecting the Suez Canal. A full report from himself

on that subject will be worth having. At the same date the *Jemna* had just steamed into Suez Harbour with the 101st Fusiliers on board.

WE learn by telegram that on Nov. 13 a cyclone swept the Bay of Bengal, chiefly on the Arracan shore, doing much damage to rice crops, and to buildings in Akyab.

GENERAL WILDE's campaign in the country beyond British Hazara has revived an old discussion touching the true site of Alexander's Aornos. That mighty conqueror, as some of our readers may remember, marched from Afghan Turkistan with a huge army of Greek and Asiatic horse and foot over the Hindu Khoosh to Kabul. Then, while one division passed down the Kabul valley to the Indus, he himself took the upper road through the Yusufzai country, driving the enemy before him as he went along. At length the highlanders made their last stand on Aornos, a steep hill of great height overlooking the Indus near the spot where that river emerges from the Himalayas. In four days Alexander made his way into the mountain stronghold, one division following the other, as did those of General Wilde's the other day. Now the question is, which of three different places comes nearest Arrian's description of Aornos? According to General Court and Mr. Loewenthal the true Aornos is identical with the castle of Rajah Hoddi, opposite Attok on the Indus. General Cunningham finds Aornos in Ranees Ghat, above Nogram; a hill and fort so-called after the Queen of Rajah Vara, whose name the Greeks may have twisted into Varnos or Aornos. The hill however is too small to tally fairly with the Greek historian's measurements. Did Strabo and Arrian exaggerate, as the General maintains; or must we look for Aornos where General Abbot finds it, in the Mahabun or Black Mountain? The ruins at Ranees Ghat, says General Cunningham, tally in all essential points, save that of size, very closely indeed with the accounts of old Greek writers. General Court's selection hits the mark in respect of size and height, but seems scarcely to harmonise with Arrian's statement that the natives sought Aornos to get out of Alexander's way. This would seem rather to tell in favour of the Black Mountain's claim, which is further strengthened by the historical importance of the Mahabun as the great natural stronghold of the Yusufzai country since the time of Akbar. On the other hand, the Mahabun nowhere presents a very steep face to the Indus, and the Chinese pilgrim who visited it in 630 A.D. made no mention of any fort on the top. A thousand years however might make a great difference in the artificial appurtenances of such a place. Nor is it necessary to assume that the Black Mountain would have been covered with snow at the time of Alexander's attack on Aornos, merely because he is said to have marched thither in the winter. There is so much however to say for each of the three places, that some further attempt to settle the controversy would be well worth making under the protection of the Indian Government.

THE Anglo-Indian official element will be less represented in the new Parliament than we hoped and expected. In our last number we gave the names of fourteen gentlemen belonging to it who were candidates for election; but the name of Sir Herbert Edwards was erroneously included in the list. Sir Herbert was mentioned as likely to contest South Shropshire in the Liberal interest in conjunction with Mr. More, but did not after all come forward. Of the remaining thirteen, two—Sir A. W. Buller for Liskeard, and Colonel Sykes for Aberdeen, both Liberals—have been returned unopposed; two Conservatives, Messrs. C. B. Denison and E. B. Eastwick, have been elected for the S.E. Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and for Falmouth respectively; and two Liberals, Sir C. J. Wingfield and Mr. Wyllie, have been successful—the former at Gravesend and the latter at Hereford. On the other hand, five Liberal and one Conservative candidate have failed in their endeavours to get into Parliament. The list of Liberal failures includes the names of Mr. Laing, the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, Sir R. Hamilton, Lord W. Hay, and Sir W. Yardley. Major Lees, at Gloucester, is the unsuccessful Conservative candidate. Mr. Laing and Lord W. Hay were members of the last Parliament, and their loss will be felt in the House of Commons, especially in debates on Indian subjects. Mr. Massey's rejection at Liverpool must be a great disappointment to him, as it is generally understood that, in the event of his return, Mr. Dodson would have vacated in his favour the chairmanship of committees in the House of Commons, which appointment

was held by Mr. Massey before his departure to India. The election in Orkney and Shetland, where Mr. Riddell comes forward as a Conservative, has still to be decided. That gentleman's chances of success must, however, be small, inasmuch as the general verdict of Scotland has been unmistakably in favour of the Liberal policy, and Mr. Dundas, the Liberal candidate, has long represented Orkney and Shetland, and is a cousin of the Earl of Zetland, the Lord Lieutenant of those counties.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Capt. Alexander Dirom, Royal Engineers, at Madeira, aged 31, Nov. 9. Col. Vesey, 46th Regiment, at Suez, on his passage home, Nov. 1. Bombay.—Major gen. Shortred, late Bombay Army, at The Rowans, Blackheath, aged 68, Nov. 26.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Lackenstein, Rev. W. Hooper, Col. and Miss Russell, Mrs. Boddam and infant, Major and Miss Jenkins, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips. From BOMBAY.—Capt. Barnardist, Major Merrick, Major and Mrs. Forbes and two children, Major Gardner, Mr. J. Thomson, Mrs. Wallace and two children, Mr. A. Morrison, Mr. Harbord. From MADRAS.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Lieut. Halstead, Lord Waterpark, Mr. A. P. De Vichy.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Tanjore, Dec. 5.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gahagan, Lieut. Macbrink, Dr. Riddick, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and two children. From MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. McHutchin and three children, Mrs. Coffin. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. McAvoy, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. Stopford.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1868.

RUSSIA IN EASTERN TURKISTAN.

THE prospects of Indian trade with Eastern Turkistan by way of Ladakh are already brightening into a fruitful certainty. Merchants from Yarkund are gradually exchanging Bokhara for Leh. The demand of Turkistan for tea, especially green tea, from India, is said to be unlimited. They will give ten shillings a pound for green tea of the best quality. We are assured that the whole body of Turkoman traders would come to India through Ladakh, if they could reckon on fair treatment and a good market. Leh itself has been the scene of a successful fair, got up by the ruler of Cashmere, under the promptings of Mr. Forsyth, the well-known inspirer of the Palampore Fair. The Cashmere officials have ceased to levy outrageous dues on merchandise passing through Ladakh; and as if to crown the list of happy omens, we hear of the discovery or rediscovery of a new and easy road by the Changchenmoo Pass over the plains of Ladakh, which, properly worked, ought wholly to supersede the perilous passes of the Karakorum and the roundabout road by Leh.

Unluckily a road which is straight and easy for trade may also be applied to purposes of war. Along this new undulating track, where camels can pass easily and find no lack of wood, water, and grass, guns also of the newest pattern might some day be borne at the head of an invading column, over gradients gentle enough for a railway like that which has made Mont Cenis surmountable in three hours. Under whose orders that column would escort those guns we need not say. It is a dismal prospect, all the more disheartening because hitherto we have been thanking our stars for the inviolable sanctity of our Indian Empire on the side of Eastern Turkistan. If India is vulnerable on that side also, what is to be done? The dwellers in Simlah may wake some fine October morning to hear "the clattering squadron and the thundering car," and the tramp of armed footmen winding along the Hindostan and Thibet Road, to swoop down on the rich broad plains of Northern India. Yes, that is the course marked out by nature, Lord Dalhousie, and Russian greed. Eight years ago the Russians wheedled or worried China into letting them start a factory at Kashgar; and then they began bargaining for the right to build a cantonment at Gumah, a point due north of Simlah, where the roads from Yarkund and Kashgar meet before entering the Changchenmoo Valley. From that spot they would command Cashmere and threaten alike the Punjab and Hindustan. Baffled for a time by the events which raised Yakob Beg to an independent throne in Yarkund, they have since returned to their old programme. Beaten in the field and powerless to stand alone against his encroaching

neighbour, the Koosh-Beghi has sued for a peace which will probably be crowned by the building of a Russian cantonment at Gumah.

Such at least is the tale which Mr. Forsyth has put together from the accounts of native travellers. Meanwhile the Koosh-Beghi, alarmed at the prospect of being swallowed up by the Russian Python, has applied for help to the Indian Government, and according to the *Friend of India* has not applied in vain. It is averred at any rate that a reference in some way connected with his appeal has been made to the India-office by Sir John Lawrence. We are warned that the old policy of masterly inactivity has come to an end, and that something will really be done to stop these aggressive Muscovites from advancing any further towards British ground. Now is the time, we are told, for coming to some sort of understanding with a Power whose progress we have hitherto ignored in vain. Let the Foreign-office at once bargain with St. Petersburg for the neutralisation of all Turkistan. Or would it not be wiser to declare that the passage of the Oxus or of the Tien Shan Hills by a Russian column would be tantamount to a declaration of war against England? The bolder spirits prefer the latter course, on the plea that diplomacy against such diplomatists would be employed in vain. Certainly if we make up our minds on no account to have Russia for India's next-door neighbour, it were best to speak out plainly at once. A little plain dealing would have prevented the Crimean war. But is it so very clear that Russian supremacy in Turkistan would seriously imperil the well-being of British India? And how about the trustworthiness of Mr. Forsyth's informants? As for the Viceroy's reference home, we shrewdly suspect it has very little to do with the case alleged. There is no good ground for believing in any serious designs of Russia on the regions south of the Himalayas. Her true mission lies elsewhere, and if the absorption of Turkistan should bring her into our immediate neighbourhood, what then? Is not Asia wide enough for both? Such a proximity, if it were to ensue, ought not to frighten us out of our self-reliance, or provoke us into laying out one penny the more on Indian armaments. Common prudence will always teach us to keep our swords sharpened and our powder dry. But to our thinking the only rivalry we have just now to fear from Russia in Asia is a rivalry of trade. Under present conditions a Russian invasion of India seems about as feasible as a French invasion of England.

A VOICE FROM INDIA.

THE appeal of a Bombay journalist to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland comes rather late in the day for its apparent purpose. The *Times of India* is supposed to represent the interests and claims of the natives at large on the Bombay side, and its latest manifesto in their behalf aims in terms of solemn yet sober earnestness to enlighten the people of England on the nature of their debts and duties to Hindostan. As a formal protest against British apathy on Indian subjects, the appeal in question is not ill-timed. As an index to the wants and aims of an immense community, growing yearly more alive to its own interests and the shortcomings of its rulers in the past and present, it claims as full and careful a hearing as wise statesmen will always give to the temperate expression of any popular complaint. But if its authors had any idea of influencing the popular mind in this country on the eve of a great party struggle for the settlement of issues looking much nearer home, they will very soon discover what a misreckoning they have made. With one or two exceptions, during the late elections the name of British India has hardly even been uttered. Of the dozen candidates who could boast of their Indian experience, hardly one, we think, alleged that as a reason for seeking the votes of their "free and independent" countrymen. One question at a time is quite as much as John Bull at such a crisis cares or is able to apprehend. At no time indeed can you expect him to play with half-a-dozen ideas together, like a rider managing his five or six steeds in the circus-ring. But to dream of his hearkening to more than one cry at a period so exciting

as that which has just passed, were to be guilty of the wildest Utopianism. How could a faint shout of justice to India, coming over so many thousand miles of land and water, reach ears already dazed with the conflicting war-cries of Justice to Ireland and the Constitution in Church and State?

Now that the excitement is lulling down however, people of an inquiring turn would do well to con the Bombay editor's indictment against his countrymen at home. It contains nothing new indeed to readers of the *Times of India*, and on some of the main charges we have commented more than once in the last six or seven months. But how many Englishmen ever think of questioning the justice of the rule by which the Indian Treasury was saddled with the whole costs of the Afghan war, or of asking why India should not be as free as Australia to borrow what money she needs for the development of her own resources? Does it ever occur to the average Britain that the natives of that country may resent as injustice some things which seem to him matters of course, that they may loudly demur to paying not only the costs of their own government, but the charges levied on them for England's special behoof as well? And even if such a notion has ever entered his head, the chances are that he has promptly dismissed it as a glaring fallacy, or at best a grievance of the sentimental sort. What business have those black fellows to grumble, as if we should take the trouble of governing them for nothing? They are lightly taxed and paternally guided by the representatives of the most civilised country in the world. For all the blessings they have reaped therefrom, why should they begrudge their masters some small return in the shape of a percentage on the revenues which those masters have helped so greatly to enlarge?

An appeal like this then should do good, if only it succeeded in arousing some few readers here and there from the dreamless sleep of ignorant self-content or careless scorn for the rights of the weaker party. It is something to learn that after all there are two sides to the simplest question. The writer of the Appeal is not insane enough to expect a miracle. He has no idea of asking the British Elector to prove his new sense of justice by paying back to the Indian Treasury the twenty millions, with interest up to date, wrung from the Indian taxpayer on account of the Afghan War. All that must be written off as so much clear loss. There is no use in crying over spilt milk. But from the contemplation of past shortcomings he would shame us into acting less unfairly in the future. Ought we not for instance to place India on just the same footing as Canada, in respect of home depots and the despatch of troops? If the Imperial Treasury pays the passage-money for troops sent out to the one place, why should the sending of troops out to the other be charged against the Indian, not the English revenues? And why should India have to pay the whole cost of maintaining depots in this country, which virtually form a part of the effective British garrison? Ten thousand men at home or going out to India cost somewhere about a million a-year. Surely the whole of that expense ought not in justice to devolve on the Indian Exchequer.

One difference indeed may be alleged between India and one of our regular colonies. "In the one case our troops form an army of occupation, in the other an auxiliary corps of defence." We colonised Canada; we conquered India. But the difference after all is one of past circumstances, not of present needs. Both cases claim considering from the same point of view. If troops go out to Canada at the expense of the mother country, why should India be required to defray the cost of every English soldier landed on her shores? In both instances England consults her own interests before those of the country thus supplied. Here at any rate is a question which needs considering from the Indian as well as the English standpoint. To our thinking indeed it is not so simple a question as it looks to the writer of the Appeal. There is not much of practical analogy between Canada and Hindustan. For ordinary purposes the former country needs no importation of troops from home. In time of peace she could be trusted to take care of herself, and therefore with her the presence of a British garrison rests

far more on imperial than on local grounds. Moreover the time seems not far off when Canada also will have to pay for every soldier sent out from England. Could India on the contrary get on for a moment without a British garrison? If not, she must pay for the accommodation, as she would for any other article supplied from this country, as Lombardy had to pay for the Austrian soldiers who ensured her obedience to Austrian rule. It is vain to hope that England will ever consent to keep up her Indian garrisons at her own cost. All that can fairly be expected of her is to refrain from driving hard bargains with her great dependency, to reduce the burden to its least possible proportions, and to draw as broad a line as she can between outlay incurred for her own especial benefit and outlay incurred for the maintenance of her rule in India. Under the former head, might not some part of the charge on home depots for India be fairly included?

With regard to the complaint about India being forbidden to raise money on her own terms for her public works, that raises a question which in due time, we hope, will practically solve itself. The shortest way of settling it would certainly be to let the Indian Government borrow freely at low interest on the guarantee of this country. Being mainly responsible for the present debt of India, we ought not, in justice, to shirk a liability, the accepting of which would quicken the development of India's resources and the fructification of our own outlay by very many years, while it would furnish fresh safeguards of various kinds for the maintenance of our Indian Empire. But to this conclusion we are gradually drifting, and meanwhile there is every reason to hope that all manner of public works will be pushed forward in the next few years on a scale far larger than heretofore.

The exclusion of natives from the higher posts of the Civil Service forms another item in the list of native grievances. On this point we can only say that English opinion, so far as it is to be heard, has already spoken in favour of the native side. In principle the admission of natives to high posts under their own government has long ceased to be a moot question. Everybody allows that the time for acting on that principle is come at last. To speak strictly, there is no anti-native party remaining. Between one set of Anglo-Indian politicians and another, it is now only a question of more or less steam. There is the party that would go full speed, and the party that is rather for moving slowly; the party that would at once throw open every door to native ambition, and the party that would wait to see what came of opening half-a-dozen doors at a time. On the one side an enthusiastic faith in native worth and talent is apt to overlook those stumbling-blocks in the way of a full concession to just demands, of which on the other side an overweening sense of British superiority is inclined to make too much. How to conform our future practice to the requirements of a just principle without danger to existing needs and interests, is one of the problems that await an early solution at our hands. Meanwhile, it is only fair to recognise the efforts already making in that direction on the part of India's present rulers. Much credit is due both to Sir S. Northcote and Sir J. Lawrence for the proofs they have given of a genuine desire to remove all the heavier shackles from the feet of native ambition and native talent. If their successors will but follow in their steps, native India will have not much cause to complain.

Correspondence.

NEW FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous readers kindly oblige me by solving the following Indian puzzle, which, to me, appears far more difficult than any Chinese one ever invented? Why is it that an officer with a *military* staff appointment should be allowed to take his furlough whenever he likes, and still draw 50 per cent. of his pay and staff allowances whilst in England, whereas the unfortunate officer in civil employ *must*

have held his appointment for three years in India (and drawn the pay too) before he can get 50 per cent. of his salary (*Vide* Chapter I., Clause V. of the Furlough Rules of 1868) ?

2ndly. With reference to the second portion of the said clause—what possible advantage *can* an officer in civil employ derive by being permitted to draw his “average salary for the three years prior to his proceeding on furlough,” when his pay in the Civil Department happens to be the same from one year’s end to another? And lastly, Why should not the clause in question have been worded as follows (if the meaning I take be correct) ?—“But if an officer in civil employ or drawing consolidated salary shall not have held his appointment for three years at the time of his quitting India on furlough, he will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough.”

Trusting the authorities at the India-office may be pleased to remove the existing hardship upon officers in civil employ who may not have held their appointments for three years, and by that means bear out the intended liberality of the New Furlough Rules by permitting all officers holding appointments in India (civil as well as military) to receive 50 per cent. of their *total receipts* (without reference to the period for which they may have had their appointments),—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A SUFFERER.

London, Nov. 30, 1868.

[An officer drawing a civil consolidated salary receives while on furlough the half of his average receipts for the three years preceding furlough, whatever those receipts may have been. Of course, if an officer has been unemployed for the greater portion of the three years, the half of the average will probably be less than the half of his civil salary, but it will be more than half his unemployed pay.—ED. A. I. M.]

EARTH-CLOSETS FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF “ALLEN’S INDIAN MAIL.”

SIR,—The subject of sanitation constitutes one of the most unpleasant, but at the same time one of the most important and necessary duties of a magistrate in India. What is known as “the dry-earth system” is now very generally carried out in places of public resort in that country, but has been as far as I know little adopted in private houses. A visit to the offices of Moule’s Patent Earth-Closet Company at 29, Bedford-street, Strand, has convinced me of the desirability of the use of earth-closets in private houses in India; and I strongly recommend private individuals, and more particularly Government officials from India, to visit the offices of the company (where, judging from my experience, I can answer for their being most civilly received), and to decide for themselves as to the merits of the earth-closets, compared with the present defective sanitary arrangements of private houses.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A BENGAL CIVILIAN.

Nov. 23, 1868.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. W. D. STAVELEY, K.C.B., second in command of the late Expeditionary Force to Abyssinia, will, it is said, be appointed to command the Western District, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Augustus Spencer.

CAPTAIN SLADEN.—We learn from the *Rangoon Times* of the 21st of October that Captain Sladen has returned to Mandalay, and assumed the post of Resident. The successful issue of Capt. Sladen’s expedition is stated to have caused great excitement at Mandalay. The King said that the English captain had done what none of the Royal officials had ever been able to accomplish. The Burmese traders look upon Capt. Sladen as being under the special protection of the good nats, for they knew well all the conflicting interests and intrigues which were arrayed against him, and they cannot sufficiently express their wonder that he has overcome them. It is stated that his health requires change. The Rev. Mr. Marks, a Rangoon Missionary, had arrived in Mandalay with five of his pupils. The King had received him very honourably at a public audience, and at once had promised to build at the Royal expense a Christian Church and an S. P. G. School for 1,000 Burmese boys. He presented nine of his own sons to the missionary for education in English learning. The King refused all other contributions towards the erection of church or school. He entertained Mr. Marks and his pupils to a sumptuous breakfast in the palace, and presented two silk putsoes to each of the boys. The markets at Mandalay were showing signs of improvement. A report says:—“Since the resumption of business after the Lent holidays we have had more doing, and our quotations will show an improvement in values.”

Spirit of the Indian Press.

FACILITIES FOR EXPLORING CHINESE ASIA.

The *Friend of India*, quoting Consul Morrison in proof of the encouragement given to travellers by the Chinese, deems his statement most satisfactory; but it is contrary to the common belief on the subject, and the willingness of the Chinese to permit travellers to enter Tibet from India should be at once put to the test. If, for instance, we can suppose that the Chinese still claim suzerainty over the Pamir steppe, then, according to the recommendation of Sir R. Murchison in his last anniversary address, application should at once be made to our Minister at Peking on behalf of “the able young Indian officer, Lieutenant Hayward, who has already penetrated in sporting excursions to the north of the Hindu Kush,” to be allowed to explore the regions north of that mountain range and define the flanks of the Pamir steppe, thus clearing up some of the problems in the physical geography of Central Asia. The progress of Mr. T. T. Cooper would seem to show that Mr. Consul Morrison’s representations are not exaggerated. Certainly the *insouciance* of the late Sir F. Bruce, when at Peking, is greatly to be lamented. He refused to apply for passports for the Expedition to Lhasa sanctioned by Lord Canning, and geographical research north of the Himalayas has been arrested ever since. Native agents are all very well, and Captain Montgomerie’s Pundit thoroughly deserves the honour, as well as the gift, of a thirty guinea gold watch bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society through Lord Strangford. But no one will deny that Captain Montgomerie himself would have been better, while neither in commercial nor political missions are native agents of use. What could a native have done at Momein, had the best been sent there, without Captain Sladen? And what has the Government of India really gained by the half information picked up by Pundit Munphool at a distance from the Russians, or by the ignorance of Shere Singh? The truth of Consul Morrison’s very confident statements should be at once tested by an application to Peking for passports for a party of English survey officers and naturalists to proceed from Darjeeling or Mussoorie to Lhasa.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

The *Englishman* thinks it surprising that though there was opposition to both the principle and the details of the Bill, there was not sufficient independence in the Council to move the adjournment of the debate for a reasonable period, or to protest against the hot haste with which the Viceroy and his party were confessedly urging so important a measure through its final stage. The great importance of the measure will be evident from the fact that of sixty thousand tenants in the district of Umritsur, registered at the first settlement as having rights of occupancy, no less than forty-six thousand were considered by the officers who made the second settlement to have been erroneously so registered, and were deprived accordingly. The effect of the new law will be to uphold the rights registered at the former settlement, except under certain conditions of rebuttal, unless, as had occurred in nineteen thousand cases in this district, the tenants themselves had voluntarily admitted at the re-settlement that they possessed no such rights. What has happened in Umritsur would not improbably be repeated throughout the Punjab, if the proceedings of the settlement officers were not thus authoritatively interfered with. With those who entertain no doubt of the justice of the principle on which the first settlement officers acted in creating rights of occupancy as the consequence of twelve years’ possession, the only question regarding the present law will be—whether rebuttal should be allowed at all, and, if they are consistent, whether lapse of time should not be allowed to create similar rights in future, as in Bengal. With those who do not admit the original existence of right of occupancy at all, or who deny its dependence on mere possession, it will be a question between the injustice of perpetuating what was originally an error, and that of disturbing what has long been sanctioned—a question involving not only an important point of equity, but if the allegations of those who have urged on the Bill be well founded, a still more important one of policy.

The *Friend of India* remarks that the Governor-general’s Council at Simla has passed into law the Punjab Tenancy Bill, after a debate lasting for seven hours. The measure is even more important than the Oude Act, which was publicly discussed in India and England for four years. In a population of seventeen millions of Sikhs and Mussulmans in the very province where our position is most delicate, the Act hurried through the Legislature seems to us to confiscate many landlord rights and thus create a serious political danger, to foster litigation by interposing the courts on all occasions between landlord and tenant, and to arrest progress and violate the simplest economic laws by maintaining double rights in the same land and promoting excessive subdivision. In the debate Mr. Maine justified the principles of the Act solely on the English lawyer’s ground of maintaining the *status quo*, however much founded on a mistake. Messrs. Taylor and Strachey were rightly described by the minority as determined to abolish all landlords. Sir John Law-

rence, followed by Sir R. Temple, reasoned that as our Government had created the value of land it might bestow that value on any class. Sir W. Mansfield, followed by Sir George Couper, Bart., and Mr. Cockerell, expressed alarm at the principles and probable results of the Act, and begged for some delay, but in vain. For once Sir John Lawrence's Government has shunned the light, and has baulked public criticism of its rights in a way more worthy of Lord Canning in the days of the Press Act than of his Excellency's generally frank administration.

A PROPER HARBOUR WANTED FOR MADRAS.

The *Madras Times* quotes statistics to show the great development of trade by sea with Madras. It would seem that the largest British vessels in the Indian trade are attracted to Bombay, and the smallest to Madras; but this is only an additional argument for protection being afforded for these smaller and less powerful craft. A glance at the map will explain the cause of Madras making so good a show of shipping. The coast within the limits of our Presidency extends along some 1,400 miles, whereas the Bombay coast may be put down at about 1,000 and the Bengal at 600 miles. Then in Madras there are a number of rising sea-port towns like Coconada, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore, Calingapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Mangalore, such as are rare indeed in the sister Presidencies; and the interport trade has undoubtedly very much to say to the position that Madras occupies in the above tables. Still, after making the most liberal allowance for coasters, and for vessels that pick up a cargo by calling at two or more ports, and so swell the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each, the fact remains that the Madras and Burmah coasts attract an enormous amount of tonnage for which there is no harbour of refuge on the Carnatic side. As additional evidence of the need for such a harbour as a breakwater on the scale proposed will, it is believed, afford, the Government should collect statistics of the number and tonnage and crews of vessels known to have been lost off this inhospitable coast of ours since 1857. Even were there no trade of sufficient magnitude to warrant the expenditure contemplated on the proposed breakwater, the claims of the shipping that frequent this part of the world to reasonable protection at the hands of a Government towards whose support they largely contribute cannot be ignored. What the contribution amounts to may be easily ascertained by the Government from the Collectors of Customs round the coast.

THE SEAT OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Madras Athenæum* proposes to ascend to first principles and inquire why a seat for a supreme government is necessary at all. Of course we by no means intend to imply that a supreme government is unnecessary; far from it. If India were the appanage of an Anglo-Saxon Republic, a council of the existing presidencies and minor governments might probably give a solution of the problem. The question of the site of the capital would then be settled by those having some real interest in it, and an appropriate locality would no doubt be speedily assigned to it. As it is, Imperial interests, no less than the dignity of the Crown, demand that a viceroy, on his own responsibility, should administer the great questions of Indian policy which day by day arise. For government through a viceroy, we venture to say that the question of residence is merely a secondary one. It is only for a supreme government, grown bloated from the excessive number and variety of the matters it takes cognisance of, that a stationary *habitat* is of the last necessity. With the enormous and unwieldy establishments necessary for the mere receipt and acknowledgment of the bales of foolscap daily forwarded from all parts of India to Calcutta, the question of removing the capital becomes a serious one. To us the solution appears to be an easy one. Abolish the greater part of the work of the establishments, and the capital may be fixed almost anywhere. To those who demur to such a proposal, what earthly good, we ask, results from the present system of excessive centralisation? We refrain from taking up the strongest ground in the argument, or we might devote the rest of this article to a short *resumé* of the admitted evils caused by it. What imperial interest, we repeat, is served by attempting to apply a rigid set of rules to populations as numerous as, and more diverse in language, customs, and religions, than those of Europe? Why, in short, is the Supreme Government the rule, and that of the Presidencies the exception? Beyond possessing the exclusive right of making peace or war, of directing the operations of commerce and finance, and being endowed with the unlimited power of levying taxes—we venture to think that any interference in the internal affairs of the Presidencies by the Supreme Government is as hurtful to the general weal directly as it is indirectly—directly, because both ignorance and prejudice not seldom lead to reforms being deferred, which are essential to the good government of a subordinate province, and indirectly because, assuming the best intentions on the part of a Viceroy, no single mind is capable of grasping the necessities of so many different populations. Even Napoleon, possessor of an intellect at once gigantic and microscopic, refrained from interfering with his lieutenants in matters of purely home politics or of local reforms.

Bengal.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

If the frontier war, so brilliantly begun and ended in the "veni, vidi, vici" style, were our first instead of our twenty-third campaign, there would be every reason for congratulation. As it is, no eulogy can be too great for General Wilde and his force, and the very murmurs which reach us from the camp are but proofs of its splendid martial spirit. The terms which the Commissioner, Major Pollock, has exacted, are considered by General Wilde to be most satisfactory. We do not know yet the precise nature of these terms, but we may depend on what has elicited the approval of the civil and military authorities on the spot. Hostages from the hostile tribes have been left in our camp—i.e., from the Huzzuzais, Akazais, Chuggurzaies, and Furree Syuds. The villages of the independent and recusant tribes have been penetrated and destroyed. The refugee relations of the Khans, who have been deported, have also submitted. Still, the Hindustani fanatics have not been punished, but have recrossed the river. Although they had nothing to do with the original attack on our police post, they have been the cause of more than one serious war; and not only have we failed once more to extirpate them, but we do not seem to have bound the tribes not again to give them an asylum. This we consider the mistake of the campaign, while in the present condition of the frontier and the country beyond there is some reason to fear that our punishment of the tribes has not been sufficiently thorough. The much more complete and protracted campaigns in the same country have been confessed, in the Sitana Blue-book and by General Wilde himself, to have failed in attaining their object. The present expedition has certainly fallen short of them in this respect, and we cannot be sure that another war will not soon be required to secure a proper frontier.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 29.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Ooghee on the 22nd Oct., gives a summary as follows of what has been done:—"Elephants and cannon have been on the crest of the Black Mountain, where no invading force is supposed to have gone before. The north face of the Black Mountain has been at our mercy, and the chiefs have begged for forgiveness, and perhaps the Pathans think we could have burnt their villages, but perhaps also they think their flags and tom-toms kept us from advancing; and I, for one, think it would have been wise to have gone to any point *cis-Indus* where they still showed front, as they certainly did opposite Machai. The valleys of Nundear and Tikree have been shown our power and their weakness; but they cannot help seeing that while they—the parties who first surrendered, and whose chiefs accompanied us throughout the march—have been heavily fined, the Chuggurzaies and Akazais who burnt most, fought most, and still showed fight, were not punished at all; while Thahkot, whose chiefs have doggedly refused to come in, have not been molested, not even entered by our troops; and the Ullahee chiefs, who would have come against us if they could, and who attacked the survey party, have not even been summoned; and, lastly, the whole of the tribes, as well as our own levies, firmly believe that without cannon and cavalry our troops are the most cowardly and useless in the country, and the British soldiers the worst of the lot, because they made least noise and were always kept in rear. I know these last impressions are false and foolish, but, nevertheless, they are lasting impressions with such men as those we have been among. Still, this portion of the frontier has been shown our power and forbearance; but I fear they will hardly understand the latter. Sir D. McLeod is expected in to-morrow, and is, I hear, going to hold a *darbar*."

A letter dated Oct. 22, from the *Englishman's* correspondent with the Hazara force, informs us that the whole of the Hazara field force has returned to Ooghee, or its neighbourhood. Regiments have been marching in all day, and to judge from the appearance and spirits of officers and men, the late brief campaign has agreed with them wonderfully. The native soldiers look bright and clean, and the Europeans of the force were so ruddy and sunburnt that one would hardly recognise them as the same men that left this to climb the Black Mountain. The officers, though thoroughly appreciating the re-visited luxuries of tents, beds, chairs, and tables, seem to have become so wedded to their bivouac habits that, go where you will, you find groups of them either lying on the ground, or seated in the shade, outside their tents, in apparent forgetfulness of the more civilised comforts within. No orders have been received for the dissolution of the force, and it is expected that all regiments not required at their own stations will march at once to Peshawur, to swell the pageant at the meeting of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief with Shere Ali, the Amcer of Cabul, to take place about the 5th proximo. The Lieutenant-Governor is expected to-morrow.

DURBAR AT OGHEE.

The Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, Sir Donald F. McLeod, arrived at Ooghee on the 25th October, and the same afternoon held a *darbar*. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* says it was an "undress" *darbar*—at least those attending were ordered to appear in "un-

dress,"—and the native portion of the community certainly appeared to have carried out the order in the most liberal acceptance of the term, for a dirtier or more ragged set of ruffians than those who were presented to his Honour I think I have seldom seen. As I heard a by-stander remark—"I suppose, poor fellows, they have been obliged to pawn their clothes to pay their share of the fine!" The young Khan of Umb was placed in a seat on his Honour's right hand and presented with a handsome sword, besides being crowned with a glittering head-dress, the badge, I suppose, of his Nawab-bahadoorship—(what an awful word to have to write!). The "Jirgahs" of the different repentant (!) tribes were then presented in turn, the "good boys" getting small presents (chiefly pocket-handkerchiefs and cummerbunds), and the "bad boys" some not altogether pleasing bits of admonition and advice, if one could judge by the look of their departing visages. The guard of honour was furnished in equal portions by the two British regiments. The whole affair lasted about an hour, and everybody went away, as reporters usually express it, "very well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment."

The following interesting speech was delivered at the durbar by Sir Donald McLeod:—

General Wilde, Brigadiers, Commanding Officers, Officers, and Men of the Hazara Field Force,—As I have thus been brought into the presence, for the first time, of this fine force, it is right that I should address to you a few words of cordial welcome on your return from the late brief, but rough and arduous, campaign, after having successfully brought your labours to a close.

So long as work remained to be done, it was deemed expedient that I should hold aloof, lest my presence should in any way embarrass those to whom the conduct of the military and political measures connected with the expedition has been so wisely and successfully entrusted. But now that the country, which was lately so excited, has been entirely tranquillised, and those who were at one time reculant and defiant have now become submissive and friendly, circumstances have entirely changed; and it affords me peculiar satisfaction to have an opportunity of tendering to you the thanks of this Government for the important services which you have rendered to the State, and of assuring you that your bearing throughout has won the admiration of all whose opinion is of value. The late expedition has been in some respects unprecedented. I believe that so complete and well equipped a force has never before entered the Hills—it has fulfilled its mission with less sacrifice of life than has attended any of the many successful and admirably-conducted expeditions which have preceded it; and yet I feel assured that no force has ever caused greater consternation amongst those whom it was intended to coerce.

If you had met with an enemy capable of offering you real or effective opposition, you would doubtless have had greater opportunities of earning personal distinctions; and your conduct on all occasions has shown that if the opportunity had been afforded to you, you would have turned it to the best account. But the imposing front which you exhibited, and the admirable system of arrangement which has characterised all your operations, at once paralysed and precluded opposition, and the contrast afforded by the stand made at the outset by the hostile tribes, when they were so ably and successfully resisted by my gallant friend Colonel Rothney, aided by the zealous and energetic Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, Captain Ommanney, as well as by the demonstrations made by them at a later period, when first confronted with this force in their own hills, as compared with their bearing at the present time, sufficiently attest the wisdom of the course adopted by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, in organising, with the approval of Government, a force which should be irresistible.

I am well aware that there are many who consider that the only way of effectually dealing with the wild tribes of the frontier is to punish with rigour, and even to exterminate all who take part in, or sympathise with, wanton aggression; but I do not myself by any means entertain this opinion. On the contrary, I am firmly convinced—and I believe that the conviction is shared by the head of the British Government in India—that a consciousness on the part of those tribes of their inability to resist us, combined with a sense of the moderation and justice of the power for the time opposed to them, afford the best possible guarantee for permanent tranquillity.

Thanks to the wise and skilful arrangements of General Wilde, ably supported by Brigadiers Bright and Vaughan, by the officers and men of the Artillery, and of every branch of the service, amongst whom I would desire especially to mention Colonel Dickens, and those serving under him in the Commissariat, whose services have been quite invaluable, and admirable in every way, seconded as these arrangements have been, on all fitting occasions, by the troops of our faithful friend and ally the Maharajah of Cashmere, as well as by the levies of the Nawab of Umb, and of the tribes of British Hazara, the border races have seen what I feel sure they never expected to see, an imposing force, accompanied by all the requirements of civilised warfare, penetrating through the rugged gorges and glens of their mountains to their highest peaks. They have learned that the forces of the British Government are able, when required, to reach their fastnesses, to destroy their homesteads and their property, and to punish all who may venture to oppose us; while countries which we have never before visited have been opened out to view, and found to contain whole acres of cultivation and stores of wealth far in excess of what had been previously supposed.

Our Hazara neighbours must, moreover, have become satisfied, from the moderation and forbearance they have experienced, that the British Government is as generous as it is powerful; that it has no wish to regard or treat them as enemies; and that the sole object it has in view is to maintain peace and order, and to promote the prosperity of all. They cannot but have been favourably impressed by the patience and forti-

tude with which you have borne all the exposure and privations to which you have been subjected, as well as by the admirable spirit of discipline and order which you have on all occasions evinced. I venture, therefore, confidently to predict that the results of your late operations, though comparatively bloodless, will be quite as lasting as if most sanguinary retribution had been inflicted; while the effect produced will have been much more tranquillising and beneficial. I cannot doubt that the lesson which the Hazara tribes have learned at your hands will prove a most valuable one, and that its good effects will speedily extend to other similar tribes, both far and near.

No higher title to commendation can be gained by any army than to have proved itself equal to every duty required of it. This title you have most fully and nobly earned, and history will accord you the praise. Meantime the Government ought not to withhold its tribute of thanks, and I beg accordingly to tender once more to General Wilde, officers and men, the cordial acknowledgments of this Government, and to express the hope that in future years you will always be able to look back with pride and satisfaction to the events of the past three weeks in which you have been the chief actors.

THE KHASIA HILLS A FIELD FOR THE COLONIST.

ASSAM, Oct. 12.—As I was returning from Shillong I met the people of Marbisoo Poonjee going to play a match with Sadeo. They were all equipped with bows and arrows, and were marching along troling their wild hill songs and evidently in high glee. Sadeo was this time to provide the pigs and "Kerrat" (rice spirits) for the feast, next time it will be Marbisoo's turn. These villages play each other pretty frequently, and matches with Mhow Phlang, Moleem and other villages, and even Cherra, also take place, but not so frequently, owing to their greater distance. The great archery meetings, at which all the people of the surrounding district assemble, are worth seeing, on account of the general jollity that prevails, as well as for the good shooting, many of the archers being capable of hitting a rupee at from forty to fifty yards. The bows are of bamboo, and the strings of the same material pared down, with only a knot left thick at each end to fasten a loop to attach it to the bow, and nothing can be stronger and better adapted to the purpose. The cultivation about these villages gives one a favourable impression of the industry of the people. The fields are all hedged in with a live fence on a ridge of earth, sometimes with a wall of slate, where the latter is procurable. The earth within the enclosure is kept well and deeply turned over, and yields regularly two crops of potatoes a-year. Some stout and fresh-looking dames were hoeing in a corn field, earthing up the young plants. They used a hoe which necessitated considerable stooping. The attitude seemed an uncomfortable one, but there may be some good reason in the shape of the implement, as I have observed the same peculiarity in the hoes of the men from Madras and Southern India, than whom there are no better hands at earthwork. The only other implement used is the dhow, either light for ordinary chopping, or a cutlass, which is heavy, and takes the place of the axe, being used for slabbing pine planks. The Khasias are as yet unacquainted with the saw. Dhows of good Moleem iron and steel are not inferior to any, and are very much preferred on the tea plantations to the English rubbish that is frequently sent up. A small dhow costs from twelve annas to a rupee, and a heavy one two rupees. The charcoal iron made at Moleem, Nookrem, and other places is probably as good as the best Swedish, and would no doubt make excellent steel. It is so soft and tenacious that nails can be struck off a rod cold, and it is much preferred by all the blacksmiths of Sylhet and Cachar to English rod or boiler plate; this preference is not without reason, as there can be no doubt that for smaller implements it both welds and works better. Considering the distance that the iron has to be carried to the plains (for which purpose it is made in the form of balls or blooms half cut through, so as to fit on the bars of a framework which lies on the back) it seems strange that the Khasias do not free it more from scoria than they do. After reaching the plains it undergoes a loss of one-half before it is fit to be made up; probably the want of anvils and hammers of a sufficient size makes it more laborious to separate the scoria than to carry them two or three days' journey, as the case may be; and the substitute for an anvil which is frequently used, viz., a block of granite, cannot but be a poor one.

Is iron a promising field of investment for the capitalist or settler? Certainly not, however cheaply he may produce it, if he carries it over twenty miles of ups and downs as the Khasia does. But supposing him to secure the favourable conjuncture of coal, iron and water carriage, which is supposed to be necessary to the success of smelting works would, it succeed? To this the best answer is to be found in the fate of similar concerns that have been tried in Kumaon and elsewhere in India, and which, whether owing to the want of fostering care on the part of the Government or to whatever other cause, have proved failures. Leaving, therefore, for the present coke iron out of the question as no more likely to succeed on the Khasia Hills than in fifty other localities, how would it answer to smelt by means of charcoal? The use of blowing and puddling machinery driven by steam or water power would of course be an improvement on the native processes, but these are conducted so cheaply and with so small an expenditure of capital and outlay in plant; and the result of steam entering into competition with native labour has in India proved unsuccessful in a sufficient number of instances. Moreover, it is difficult to predict the result

But what would really be without doubt a profitable investment of British capital would be the establishment of works for the purchasing of the raw materials from the natives and their conversion into steel, which from the great purity of the iron would no doubt equal the best English brands. The rapid increase of machinery and railways in India could not but create a demand for it, if a market should not already exist.

On all the streams which disembody into the plains from the hills there is a point at a greater or less distance above where navigation ceases to be practicable for boats of any burden, and for these there must be substituted canoes or "barca" boats, navigated by both Bengalis and Khasias, whereas the former are worked by Bengalis exclusively. On the Therria River this point of contact between the Bengalis and Khasias is Bolagunge Bazaar; it is here where the whole potato-mahajuns have their stores. The Bengalis do not, as a rule, go higher, nor are the Khasias found in any numbers below. The business of poling the canoes up the rapids is one which requires considerable training, and it is only a particular class that can manage it; the chief knack is never to allow the canoe to get any backway, in which case it would be swept away in an instant. After the man in front has completed his stroke the man behind holds the canoe in place till the other can get a hold for his pole among the pebbles, when he gives another "heeze." Therria Ghat is famous for its splendid plantations of betel palms; the conditions of soil and situation required by this palm, which is somewhat choice in its predilections, exist here in perfection. The plantations are well filled in, and have reserve nurseries every here and there. It is a pleasure to leave for awhile the Khasia houses with their pigs and filth, and the smell of Jack fruit and fish with which the village is redolent, for a ramble in their "columniated" shade.—Correspondent of the *Friend of India*.

STATION TALK.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 24.—When the Commander-in-Chief visited this garrison some months ago, it will be recollected that his Excellency was considerably chagrined at the bad sanitary arrangements which he found in operation throughout the garrison. It called forth a memo. from army headquarters, which contained some severe strictures, but without however casting reflection on any one authority in particular; the memo. was followed by an order. The order particularly drew the attention of the major-general and the community to the fact that there were no less than fifty-two miles of open water-courses circulating through the garrison itself; and that the flooding of compounds and large plots of land was also universally adopted. Both were in unmeasured terms condemned; the former was ordered to be reduced to a minimum, the latter to cease altogether. There was something very sweeping about this step of reform, and at first the mind of the garrison was completely staggered by it. Under the recoil, however, the major-general ventured to solicit his Excellency for a modification of the order; but the solicitation met with a hard reply, and suggested that, if necessary, a stricter order might be issued if the first failed to carry out the measures it directed. Of course, there was an end to any further babbling on the subject, and the order was brought at once into full operation; and now the garrison is no longer like a rice field; nor is it now, as heretofore, flooded and flushed with water. Knowing well the prejudices in favour of old stereotyped habits, both by individuals and the large section of a community, his Excellency, doubtless, felt that nothing short of a very stringent order would carry out the reform he so well knew was necessary; and his Excellency was right. But it is probable, after all, that by next spring some slight modification of the order will be adopted. There can be no possible harm in irrigating grazing plots of grass, say twice a month, nor yet in trailing water over the roots of trees at certain times; but well regulated irrigation during the summer months only is a very different thing to swamping the whole garrison all the year round; and the major-general and the community of the Peshawur garrison will in due course comprehend the fact and appreciate Sir William Mansfield's move in the direction of sanitary reform.

BUNDELCUND, Oct. 29.—I understand Mr. Wilson, the Geological Surveyor, is coming to Bundelcund to commence operations here, when I trust Government will find this province as rich if not richer than its neighbours. Our military cantonment at Jhansie is, I am told, to be removed to Nowgaon. What a desolate little place Jhansie will then become, more so under the rule of a native Government, since it is to be made over to the Rajah; as it is, there is not much bustling about among the European residents of Jhansie, no recreation of any description, and thinking of the impending desertion of the station by its European population, one has hardly a mind to live any longer in it. It is indeed bitter to think how the consecrated tombs of the few who fell during the late mutiny at Jhansie, like the handful of patriots under Leonidas at Thermopylae, will be abused and dishonoured by the infidels and idolators to whose tender mercies they will be consigned.

"But little they'll reck if they let them sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid them."

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.—Besides the increase of gaeties, another phenomenon, attending the setting in of the present cold weather, is

the great increase of robberies that now occur. It may be owing to the cold sending the chowkedars and police to sleep, or it may be put down to the failure of the khureef. But robberies produced by a failure of crops generally occur in the districts, and not in the towns, so I fear the present series of thefts must be put down to a want of vigilance on the part of the police rather than to anything else. Instances occur every day, and need not be repeated here. Generally they are matter-of-fact affairs—watches, money, jewellery, and valuables being preferred. Native gentlemen as well as Europeans are the victims, and it behoves one and all of us to keep a sharp look out for ourselves until our city police awake from their slumbers. It need scarcely be said that the stolen property is seldom if ever recovered. We have also a goodly number of loafers amongst us again. They appear to pay us periodical visits. Some pretend to be sick; others come the genteel dodge and send in cards. They band together, and a gentleman who relieves one is sure to have a dozen others at his door within a week. It was probably one of these gentlemen that a few days ago relieved a well-known native of a pair of carriage horses. The animals, a pair of chestnuts, were sent for to a third-rate hotel under the pretence of being purchased, and were never seen again. A European sent for the horses, and he decamped with them as soon as they arrived, and nothing has since been heard of man or beasts. Our hill-birds are returning, and officiating-appointment holders sink down to their pukka posts. Several officers are also expected to return shortly from England. Mr. Bickers, Mr. Maconochie, Dr. Cannon and others must be with us soon. A great number of officers go home next year. Colonel Hutchinson, Chief Engineer, left to-day, and Colonel Newmarch, from Allahabad, arrived in his place.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.—If the authorities could devise some means of ridding the station of the many loafers that may be seen prowling about at all times, it would be a source of great satisfaction. It is anything but pleasant to be perpetually importuned by this class of men. Each of them comes with a cock-and-bull story to extract a rupee or so; some swear that their wife and children are starving, others want to go to a certain station on the line where situations can be procured; but the sole cause of these men going begging from door to door is owing to their being inveterate drunkards, for none but a drunkard will ever be in the streets without employment of any kind, and the vice of drinking is so powerful in them that every farthing they can scrape up will be spent in grog, although the taste of food might have been unknown *de die in diem*. The Catholic Bishop of this diocese is indefatigable in his labours. Dr. Tosi has resolved on building a cathedral at this station; the site has been selected, and I believe granted also by Government; funds are being collected, and so soon as a large sum is realised the building will be commenced. The Catholic community here are strenuously exerting themselves one and all for the furtherance of the project. I am given to understand that up to this their endeavours have met with great success; collections are steadily coming in. The Bishop himself is visiting the several districts of his vicariate to exhort his flock to subscribe and co-operate in an undertaking so laudable. I should like to know if the Government will give a donation. No! the present drain on the Indian finances is too great to admit of money being lavished on Papists. How is it to be known that some other claims on account of lands appropriated for railways will not be decided by arbitrators; a provision for contingencies is absolutely necessary now-a-days. Slight errors of discretion on the part of the high Government officials must be borne by the State. *Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit*. The Lieutenant-Governor will proceed in a very few days on his tour across the mountains; a small party will accompany his honour.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

CENSUS IN OUDH.—A census of the whole of Oudh is to be taken on the night of Monday, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. DOUGLAS.—Hadjee Beg, the murderer of Captain Douglas, has been put into custody by order of the Commissioner Delhi division; his case is being tried.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

SIR R. TEMPLE.—Sir Richard Temple's intended tour to the Central Provinces and Bombay has been delayed hitherto, owing to his occupation connected with the care of the Punjab Tenancy Bill, and now from the uncertainty regarding the movements of the Viceroy.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 30.

SIR D. MACLEOD.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Oghce on his way to Abbottabad on the morning of the 26th, escorted by the 2nd Goorkhas. The 5th Goorkhas were to march on the same day, and H.M.'s 19th Regiment on the following day (Oct. 27).—*Pioneer*.

MR. BOULNOIS.—Mr. Justice Boulnois, of the Lahore High Court, is advised to leave India, if only for a few months, on account of his state of health. The choice of his temporary successor lies, it is thought, between Mr. Cunningham, the Government Advocate at Lahore, and Mr. Jardine, M.A., the Professor of Law in the Agra College.—*Pioneer*.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.—We alluded a few months ago to a resolution passed by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, authorising the grant of a subsistence or out-of-employment allowance to uncovenanted judicial officers. We now hear that the provisions of the resolution are to be extended to deputy collectors and other revenue officers. It has also been ruled that the minimum amount of the allowance be fixed at Rs. 100, and in no case should it exceed Rs. 400 a month.—*Indian Daily News*.

THREATS OF FAMINE IN ORISSA.—The following alarming news is from Pooree:—20th October.—The rains seem entirely to have ceased, and both here and in Cuttack there appears great anxiety about the crops. They say that if we do not get rain within a week half the crop must be lost. The price of rice is rising, and yesterday there was great difficulty in procuring any in Cuttack. It gave one quite a return of the anxious feeling that was so continual two or three years ago. I trust the Lord, in mercy, will avert such a calamity, even to a modified extent. How terrible it would be to have a scarcity with all these children on our hands!

INCREASE OF BENGAL SECRETARIAT.—The Secretary of State has, upon the recommendation of the Governor-General, given his sanction to the proposal for two Secretaries to the Government of Bengal. Each of these officers will receive a salary of Rs. 40,000 per annum. No arrangements will be made for the permanent filling of these posts until the arrival of the Hon. Ashley Eden in Calcutta. The work in the Bengal Secretariat has no doubt increased sufficiently of late years to justify the appointment of an additional secretary; but the public trust that in this measure may be seen the first step towards the abolition of that expensive and useless revenue agency—the Board of Revenue.—*Englishman*.

HER HIGHNESS SECUNDA BEGUM OF BHOPAL.—We have received intelligence of the death, on the 30th ultimo, of her Highness Secundra Begum of Bhopal, the mention of whose name will recall to most the recollection of the stormy days of the mutiny, and of the late Begum's unwavering fidelity to the British cause. She could not, indeed, aid with men and materiel of war, but no Englishman or Englishwoman in those troublous times sought shelter in Bhopal in vain. Nor was her fidelity overlooked; it won her many tokens of honour and esteem. In 1864 she visited Bombay, and received a right hearty welcome from the Government and all classes of the community. Englishmen and Englishwomen vied with each other in doing honour to one who, by her unshaken fidelity and devotion in their hour of our need and peril, had earned for her a sovereign's guerdon, and a place in the regard of every one of them.—*Times of India*, Nov. 7.

PORT BLAIR.—From Penang we learn that Port Blair is flourishing under the rule of its new Governor, Colonel Man, who is making every effort in his power to improve the settlement, to add to the comfort of the residents, and to introduce civilisation amongst the natives. Along with other things which he has lately done with this end in view, we may mention that he has sent to Penang for a lady who lives there rejoicing under the name of Mary Andaman, to go to Port Blair to superintend an orphanage and school which is being established by the Colonel's lady. Mary Andaman, as her name may show, is a native of the Andamans, and when a mere child was picked up at sea drifting about in a canoe a long way from land. She was then carried to Penang, where she has been brought up and educated, and now returns to try and diffuse the blessings of that education among her own people. Colonel Man has also sent to Penang a large order for different species of fruit-trees, vegetables, and other plants, which he hopes to be able to introduce into Port Blair. We sincerely trust that all these praiseworthy attempts to improve the settlement may meet with the success which they so richly merit.—*Rangoon Times*, Oct. 21.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The 104th Bengal Fusiliers expect to be at Julundur on the 2nd November, Umritsur on the 7th, and Meer Meer on the 11th, en route to Peshawur.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 31.—The 5th Bengal Cavalry, in course of relief, will arrive at Peshawur on the 14th December.—*Pioneer*.—The 88th Foot relieves the 77th at Naoshera as soon as possible. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 45th N.I., ordered more than a fortnight ago by the Major-general to prepare for their march towards Saugor and Mooltan respectively on the 20th instant, moved into camp on the 18th, and were ordered on the 19th, from Army Head-quarters, to "stand fast."—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.—We hear that two native corps are in future to be located at Agra, the 40th N.I. from Banda, already in the relief, and the 1st N.I. from Dum-Dum, its place in Bundelcund, for which it is put down in the relief, being supplied by the 6th Madras N.I., ordered from Bellare to Calcutta via Madras by sea. The two corps at Agra are to garrison Allypore and Futtyghur, thus allowing the company of the 17th N.I. from Delhi to Allypore to return to headquarters. The 3rd Madras L.C. move to Saugor. So it appears we are again to have Madras troops in Central India.—*Delhi Gazette*.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN WORTHY.—An aged and distinguished veteran has recently paid the debt of nature at Morar, Lieutenant P. Gill, v.c., Unattached List, Barrack Master of the station. He died on Saturday, the 24th ult., after a long and painful illness, in his 60th year, leaving, we are sorry to say, a widow and two children dependent upon charity. Lieutenant Gill's polite and unassuming manner gained for him many friends among the officers of the station, and

the attention he received from all during his last and long protracted illness showed how much he was respected. He has left his family perfectly destitute. The deceased officer served at Sobraon and Ferozepore, and in the campaign under Brigadier Wheeler in the hill districts of the Jullunder Doab in 1848, and in the Black Mountain campaign in 1852, and with the Moradabad Levy in the operations beyond the Gogra in 1859, where he was particularly mentioned by the officer commanding the column. At Benares he behaved with great gallantry in June, 1857, and saved the lives of Major Bazzett and the Quartermaster-Sergeant with the Loodiana regiment, and rescued Lieutenant Brown, Pension Paymaster, when surrounded by marauders, who were plundering the treasury. A statement of Brigadier Gordon certifies that Lieutenant, then Sergeant Major Gill, "distinguished himself for cool gallantry under desperate circumstances on the occasion in question, more than any other individual, European or native, present at Benares on the 4th of June, 1857."—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE FAMINE.—Another week gone and still no rain. The prospects of the wheat crop of 1869 are intensely gloomy. There is a daily decrease of water in the wells.—*Central India Times*, Oct. 31.—The ryots in the Bhundara district are emigrating by thousands to Berar; this is attributed, we believe, to the scarcity which is already beginning to be felt there, and the high rates at which the Government revenue is assessed in that district.—*Central India Times*.—The *Guzerat Mitra* of Nov. 1 states that thousands of poor people, flying from the famine-stricken province of Marwar, are pouring into Guzerat from the North, and that it is supposed about sixty thousand persons have already taken refuge there.—A gentleman who has been on a visit to Nagpore writes on the 2nd of November to the *Bombay Gazette* as follows:—"The crops in Berar, as far as I could learn from officers we picked up on the way, and as far as I could judge from the appearance of the fields along the line, are about an average, but unless rain comes soon the rubber crops will be a failure. Here, and to the east and west, and northwards, things are much worse,—in fact, a famine is inevitable unless rain comes soon. The district officers have come in to the station to consult with the Commissioner and discuss modes of relief; and one of these, who is now in the room with me, says the people are fleeing into the southern provinces, seeking for food and labour. It would seem that the drought extends from behind Cuttack in the east to Agra in the north-west, and northwards through Rajpootana into the Punjab. So far as I can gather from the cursory conversation I have just had with the civil officer in question, the food prospects over all northern India are very gloomy."—There is no danger of a famine in Bhopal, sufficient rain having fallen within the last three weeks to enable the rubber sowings to take place. But scarcity there will be, for thousands of starving poor are flocking into the territory from Rajpootana, attracted by the report of comparative plenty. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, our staunch ally, has been ailing for the last three months.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 29.—The *Sindian* (of Oct. 31) learns that famine, in consequence of the failure of crops, has become so severe in Kattywar as to necessitate hundreds of its inhabitants to travel down to Hyderabad to purchase grain and return to their homes as soon as possible. The price of grain has, in consequence, increased considerably.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. Fazel Carim, Nacoda, Muscat; Fattle Jawadh, Nacoda, Bombay.—27. Str. Mooltan, Beasly, Suez; Stratton Audley, Smith, London.—28. Warwick Castle, Chapman, London.—29. Arracan, Jones, Liverpool; Fathel Rohoman, Abdoolah, Muscat.—30. Sapphire, Sciders, Liverpool; Calcutta Merchant, Sarra, Muscat; Foz Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat; Astracan, Paige, Liverpool; Futay Moombarrack, Nacoda, Muscat.—31. Mooltan, Nacoda, Muscat; Sarah and Emma, Sinclair, Liverpool.—Nov. 1. Str. Cheduba, McCorkindale, Moulmein; Berar, Thompson, London; Saint Lawrence, Wilcox, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Moulmein.—Mr. Fuller, Mrs. L'Estrange.
Per str. Cheduba.—Mr. E. G. Barber, Dr. J. Anderson, Capt. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Bandow.

Per Saint Lawrence.—Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Quin and child, Mr. Sampson, Mrs. Thompson and child, Mrs. Bell and two children, Mrs. Broadfoot, Miss Broadfoot, Miss Chambers, Miss Nicholito, Miss Slattery, Miss Whitmarsh, Miss Leupolt, Miss Menge, Capt. Quin, Mr. Crohan, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Bell, Rev. Dr. Blauman, Rev. Mr. Spaight, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Gorbells, Mrs. Sowlin, Mrs. Lobin, Mrs. Ormiston and child, Mrs. Owens, Capt. McIntyre, Capt. Butler, Dr. Godwin, Mr. Hallard, Mr. Mundy.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Denham, Mrs. Caneduff and infant, Mrs. Greaves and two infants, Mrs. Wyman and infant, Mr. J. Cormack, Mr. Coghill, Mr. Gow, Mr. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Far and child, Mr. E. Hartley, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Young, Mrs. Whitourn, Mrs. Bernard and infant, Mrs. Flintoff, Mr. G. Dixon, Mr. R. Bennett, Mr. D. Richmond, Mrs. Mountford, Mr. W. Roger, Mr. L. Moulton, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Carrick, Miss Sage, Mr. Marshall, Rev. Mr. Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Crowther and two daughters, Mrs. Ridges, Mr. A. Gough, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Wright, Mr. C. Skene, Mrs. Millet, Mr. Slater, Mr. Reid, Mr. McDonald, Miss Needham, Miss Clark, Dr. Ewen, Dr. Whitwell, Dr. McLaren, Dr. Jackson, Asst. surgs. Stevens, Grant, Carmichael. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Rose, Col. Christopher, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mrs. Bickers, Miss Bickers and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. Diefenbach, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. Welker, Mr. and Mrs. Melwell, Mr. Forman, Mr. Todd, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Schmer, Asst. surg. Monteith, Mr. Neish, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. From GALLE.—Mr. McAllum. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Hudson. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Simkins and infants, Mr. C. C. Calley, Mr. Glass, Mr. Donald, Mrs. Keighly and child, Mr. J. A. Burnes, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroff and two infants, Mr. Glass, Mr. P. Kowmen, Mr. Wauchope, Mr. Marriott.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27. Messenger, Dhollerah.—24. Str. Candia; Gustave.—29. Str. Mula; Furness Abbey, Gaumlet, Futta Allum, British Nation.—30. Strs. Moulmein, Busheer; Lady Palmerston, Superb, Sea Gull.—31. Cossipore, City of Berlin.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 31, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Ra. 91 ½ to 94 6
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 10 to 94 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	105 8 to 105 12
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	113 8 to 113 12
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 10 to 108 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½ to 1 11 16
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11 13-16 to 1 11½

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	102 to 105
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	170 to 180
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	74 to 8 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	145 ...	580 to 590
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	580 to 590 ex div.
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	200 to 210
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	238 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£2.0 or 218 ...	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	130 to 132½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	430 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	133 to —
New Port Gloster Company ...	800 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	38 to 39
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	224 to 275
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	85 to 88
Screwery Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	580 to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	105 to 115
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	£0 15 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 0 12 6 ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 5 0 to 0 2 10 0 ...	2 2 6 to 2 5 0
Jute ...	2 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	Nominal.	Nominal.

Madras.

OFFICIAL.—We hear that Captain Tredway Clarke will resume his old appointment of Secretary to the Commissioner.—*Bangalore Herald*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S RETURN.—His Excellency Lieut-General McCleverty, accompanied by his personal staff, was to leave Ootacamund for the Presidency on the morning of the 10th November, and was expected to arrive at Madras on the 12th idem.

MILITARY.—The *Bangalore Herald* believes it to be definitely settled that the right wing of H.M.'s 3-60th Rifles was to leave Bangalore for Bellary on the 13th November. The troop of Royal Horse Artillery left for Kamptee on the 30th Oct.

THE HORSE DISEASE.—The Commander-in-Chief in Madras has informed the Madras Government that the officer commanding Mysore Division has intimated to him that the disease among the horses at Bangalore is decidedly diminishing, and also that the disease among the horses at Secunderabad has assumed a mild form, and that fatal cases are very rare.—*Madras Times*.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL MARSHALL.—Major-General Hubert Marshall, Military Secretary to the Madras Government, is about to retire from the public service. He entered the army in 1824, and his commissions are dated as follows:—Ensign, 14th Sept., 1824; Lieutenant, 11th November, 1826; Captain, 14th February, 1836; Major, 9th November, 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th June, 1854; Colonel, 20th June, 1857; and Major-General, 9th October, 1865. He was appointed secretary to Government on the 30th March, 1860. He will, we understand, be succeeded in the Secretariat by Brigadier-General Alfred Thomas Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., now in command of the Punjab Frontier Force. This distinguished officer arrived in India in 1832, and his commissions are dated—Ensign, 12th Dec., 1838; Lieutenant, 9th July, 1842; Captain, 12th Dec., 1853; Major,

19th January, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th July, 1858; and Brevet-Colonel, 18th Feb., 1864. In 1843 he served with the 19th Regiment Native Infantry during the disturbances in Malabar. He was present in command of the 4th Punjab Infantry at the occupation of the Bahadoor Khail Valley in November 1851, also in the expedition against the Beydar Beloochees in March 1857; served during the suppression of the rebellion in Bengal 1857-58; commanded the 4th Punjab Infantry during the siege, and at the storming of Delhi, 14th September, 1857; formed part of the storming party in the capture of the Delhi Magazine and Palace on the 17th and 19th September, 1857; was present at the affairs of Gungeole, Puttealee, and Mynpoore, December 1857; at the engagement at Shumshabad, 27th January, 1858, and at the siege of Lucknow and storming of the Begum's Palace, March 1858; was severely wounded in the attack on the Goal Musjid, March 1858; commanded the 4th Punjab Infantry in the expedition against the Mynoud Wazeers in March 1860.

THE WEATHER.—After a somewhat heavy fall of rain early last week the weather cleared up, the temperature rose, and the normal sunny sky of the East was again innocent of clouds. Yesterday, however, the sky was again overcast, and there was every usual sign of bad weather being close at hand. Rain is very much wanted in the districts near to Madras, and a short fall can hardly fail to be followed next season by wide-spread scarcity in the neighbourhood of North Arcot, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. So far as the Madras district is concerned the total rainfall this year is above the average; but the importance of this circumstance is modified by the fact that the rainfall has been made up this year of numerous but in themselves brief showers, which have only sufficed to soak the crust of the ground, and the beneficial influence of which has therefore proved ephemeral.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 2.

IMPROVEMENTS AT OOTACAMUND.—Our readers will have observed doubtless that a tramway has been laid down from the neighbourhood of Zion Chapel to the borders of the lake. We are quite sure that the reclamation scheme, under the energetic superintendence of Major Farewell, will, without loss of time, be conducted to a successful issue. This will tax the skill and scientific resources of the able head of the P.W.D., on the Neilgherry Range. We are sure they will not be found wanting. The scheme itself promises to turn what is now an unsightly and unwholesome part of the cantonment into one of the greatest ornaments of the place. Great taste will be required in laying out the reclaimed grounds. We hope to see cricket, archery, croquet, and other games flourishing there. We want a real people's park, that shall be a pleasant and healthful resort for townsfolk and visitors. It is thus that a Sanitarium maintains its character. While we are on the subject of local improvements, we may remark that Sergeant Hopkins and his stone carts are in active operation. Our roads will in time cease to be a disgrace. The New Library is also rapidly advancing towards completion; the fittings have just arrived from England, and appropriate furniture has been ordered. It will probably be opened by February or March next at the latest. Mr. Misquith's music-hall is also rising, and the enterprising proprietor may be constantly seen under the shade of a wide spreading umbrella, urging on the work which is to improve the taste of the public, and, we hope, put rupees into his pocket. Mr. Egan has put the last ornament on the roof of Norfolk-house. The stained glass window, in memory of the late Bishop Dealtry, has been put up in the new church, and gives great satisfaction. The Roman Catholic Church, on its commanding site, is beginning to present an imposing appearance. The garden in front of the Court House is in progress. Our old shed has not been rebuilt. The churchyard, thanks to our chaplain, is becoming daily more beautiful and more like what "God's acre" should be. The works connected with the water scheme are in full progress. A friend asks us to inquire when the committee of the Ootacamund Agri-Horticultural Society will commence its operations! A Friend-in-Need Society's workshop for women is likely to be established, under the auspices of the ladies of the station.—*South of India Observer*.

MADRAS SILK COMPANY.—A preliminary public meeting of the promoters of this scheme was held at Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s offices on the 2nd of November. From the prospectus before us we learn that the capital required is Rs. 3,00,000, in 600 shares of Rs. 500. The prospectus proceeds to state that—"This company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on and working silk factories in this Presidency and in the Mysore district. It is an admitted fact that the production of silk on the Mysore plateau is greatly extending, and that it is recognised by Government as one of the most important articles of export. So much so, indeed, and so anxious are they to foster this branch of industry, that they are now importing fresh seed (i.e., eggs) from Japan, &c., for distribution amongst breeders, ensuring thereby, by judicious crossing, an improvement in the breed of the country worms. A vast quantity of the silk now produced is spun by the natives with their rude and primitive wheel, but is so badly manipulated that, as compared with properly reeled Italian raw silk, its value is barely in the proportion of one to three, the cocoons being originally equally good. Such a vast difference in value has attracted the attention of capitalists to the improvement of machinery and the working of silk factories in

This country, under the experienced management of professional gentlemen from Lombardy, and it is now proposed to amalgamate under this one company the four existing properties of Kingherry, Oosoor, Gighany, and Madoor. Before describing these properties in detail, it will be as well to glance at the peculiar adaptability of the Province of Mysore and the adjoining plateau in this Presidency, both in climate, soil, &c., for the production of silk. One fact alone speaks volumes in its favour, and that is its prolificness, which enables natives to rear from six to eight crops of silkworms every year, while in Bengal, China, Japan, Italy, &c., no more than one, two, or at the outside three crops in the same period can ever be obtained. The average may with safety be put down at two crops per annum. It will be seen that the production of silk is no new feature in the industry of these districts, for it was estimated in the last Government reports that upwards of 40,000 acres were under cultivation with mulberry, which ensure the company obtaining a large and regular supply of cocoons. The same authority estimates the exports of last year from Mysore, for consumption in Bombay, Hyderabad, Travancore, and adjacent provinces, also in Burmah, &c., at the large value of forty lacs of rupees, equal to £400,000, and to this must be added the value of the silk worked up in Mysore itself, which must be very considerable, although no reliable data on the subject can be obtained."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Southern Ports; Heroine, Nickerson, Ganjam.—27. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Calcutta.—29. Hotspur, Corrigan, Ganjam.—30. Napoleon, —, Cardiff.—31. Str. Candia, Ward, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—For Madras.—The Rev. J. Long. For Calcutta.—Miss Stafford.

Per str. Abyssinia.—Mr. D. J. Thompson, Mr. D. Mackie, Mrs. Ackrill, Major Hearn, Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, Mr. A. J. Powrie, Mr. J. Talim.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From Calcutta.—For Galle.—Mr. Gregg, Mr. Moore, Mr. Ebbs, Mr. Sibley. For Bombay.—Mr. C. Fraser. For Melbourne.—Mr. Ballock. For Marseilles.—Dr. Lackerstein, Major King, the Rev. W. Hooper, Mr. Clarke, Col. and Miss Russell, Mrs. Boddam and child, Major and Miss Jenkins, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. French and three children. For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Gahagan, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. R. Roberts, Lieut. Maclink, Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. Burnett, Dr. Riddick, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and two children. For Madras.—Mrs. Browne, Mr. Courtaigne, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Groves, Mr. Bayly, Mr. J. Home, Mr. Nichol Macnicol.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26. Baringa, Williams, London.—27. B. Wark, —, Liverpool; Backia Litchmie, —, Masulipatam; Ravensworth, —, London.—28. Str. Arabia, —, Calcutta.—30. Bleng, —, Gopalpore; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bombay.—Nov. 1. Str. Candia, Ward, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Arabia.—For Cochin.—Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdale and two children, Asst. Engineer Turner. For Calcutta.—Mr. Marons.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. McHutchin and three children, Mrs. Coffin. For Marseilles.—Lieut. Halsted, Mr. J. S. F. Mackenzie. For Suez.—Lord Waterpark, Mr. A. P. DeVecchy. For Galle.—Mrs. Ludlow, Mr. J. W. Bishop.

Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 1, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 04
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	2 0
" " " at 3 months	...	...	...	2 0
" " " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	1859	14 to 14½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	1856-57	8½ pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	...
Ditto	...	...	1864-66	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-8-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 12s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 24.—His Excellency the Governor has "accounted" for the tiger which has recently been doing so much mischief amongst the cattle in the vicinity of Malcolm Peth. His Excellency, it appears, made an unexpected sally upon the enemy a few mornings ago, and polished off the striped devil just as he was about to make a meal off another cow which he had killed the night before. The sporting feat of his Excellency, which, I am told, was performed on foot, has raised him very much in the estimation of the natives, who have a great respect for all true shikarees, let them be of what caste or creed they may. It is reported that another tiger was seen in company with the one which has just had the honour of closing its career

under the aim of his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. If this should be the case, there can be little doubt that it will not be long before his Excellency beats up the quarters of the royal beast. The weather at Mahableshwar is most delightful, and the nights and mornings are very cold. Nothing seems to be known here as to when the Governor would return to Poona en route to Bombay; but there is a rumour in Poona that he will be back there early in next week.—Correspondent of Deccan Herald.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 23.—Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwalla, late shroff of the Kurrachee branch of the Punjab Bank, is now on his trial on a series of charges involving forgeries and other dishonesties which almost exhaust the catalogue of pecuniary crime. The case excites the more attention here inasmuch as its surroundings involve the entire reputation of several other persons, natives as well as Europeans, who have hitherto held a position in the public estimation both as men thoroughly solvent and thoroughly honest, but whom the revelations of this trial threaten to reduce to a level of bankruptcy, and more so in fame than in fortune, deeper than it is possible to exaggerate. Never—in the courts of Sind at all events—have the imputations, if not appellations, of "scoundrel," thief, and "forger" been bandied about with such freedom, and such earnest mischief, as they were in the Court of the District Judge (W. Foxton, Esq., B.A.) this morning. Numbers of people out of the crowded audience who had assembled to watch the proceedings left the Court when the day's work terminated with an uncomfortable feeling of distrust in everybody connected with the accused. The surroundings of the case are not only mysterious but romantic. In it not only perjury, forgery, conspiracy, false personation and other minor matters of the Penal Code are grouped round the central fact of Merwanjee's insolvency; but, as if to invest it with more sensational effect, suicide in one instance, and attempted suicide in a second, are among the most prominent of its features. Your readers might remember my mentioning in my letter of the 10th July last the sudden disappearance at Kurrachee of a young Parsee named Dorabjee Dinshaw, and the subsequent discovery of his corpse near the English cemetery. It now transpires that the youth destroyed himself simply in consequence of the detection of the first of the series of frauds and forgeries which go to make up the present complicated case. He had been trading, it is alleged, as the second member of a pseudo-firm which had been transacting business with the Punjab bank (of which his uncle Merwanjee was cashier) under the fictitious name of Radasha Dorabjee and Co.; and it was his imprudence which dropped the first spark into the mine of mischief which is now shaking credits and reputations around us. Dorabjee's frauds were cleverly planned, and had it not been that three or four more irons of the same sort were in the fire of the bank's business, his would not have been suffered to burn, but would have had abundant time to cool and quiet. But for sudden changes of secretaries, and the fact that two or three less clever operators in the same direction spoilt his game, we should never have heard of the revelations which startle the monetary community of Kurrachee to-day. The general truth of the old proverb, "When rogues fall out honest men come by their own," will, in this instance, be falsified for once. The rogues have fallen out, but honest men's "own" is beyond reach for ever; and I foresee that they will never have even the poor satisfaction of a trace as to where it is gone!

JACOBABAD, Oct. 24.—The Poona Horse left this on the morning of the 22nd for Shikarpore en route to Kurrachee. At Shikarpore they will draw their pay and then proceed on to Larkhanah. For the few months they were here they won the esteem of everybody. Grain is becoming very dear, and public employes will, no doubt, be entitled to compensation allowance. A severe famine is apprehended in Kutchee. Grain and provisions are already exhausted there, and I believe the Khan of Khelat has informed both the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Superintendent of the Frontier of the fact. About one hundred Khorasanees have been sent here from the Punjab, under escort, and will be sent as far as Khelat in the same way. From there they will be sent beyond the border under escort by the Khelat authorities. These people are a sort of gypsies, and have been dealing in gold and silver jewellery, precious stones, cloth, fancy shoes, and other things. They have a good deal of money and valuables with them, and have told the Political Superintendent that they will be robbed and murdered when they get beyond Khelat, as the tribes there are their mortal enemies. It is quite likely that Colonel Phayre will refer the matter to the Commissioner.—Sindian Correspondent.

MHOW, Oct. 26.—Government have sanctioned an expenditure of forty lakhs of rupees on new barracks, of which there are to be some twenty-six in number; and the contract for these has been given to Mr. Reeves, of Nassick, who has just finished building a fine set of quarters for troops at Deolalee. All this expenditure here shows that it is the intention of Government to make this a very large station; in fact rumour has it that it will be a sort of half-way station for troops to be stationed at, bound from Bombay to the north-west. New barracks, too, are to be built at Indore, where, besides the detachment of infantry, a number of artillery are to be located. Owing to the scarcity of food towards Neemuch and Nusseerabad, the troop of Horse Artillery here, under orders to the latter station, stand fast, as do the 2nd Battalion 1st Royals under orders to Agra. The 93rd Highlanders also remain at Jhansi, owing

to the scarcity of water between Sepree and Indore; and we hear the two regiments of Bengal Cavalry at Malligaum are to stand fast as well. The head quarters and No. 6 Battery of the 21st Brigade Royal Artillery leave this shortly for England. This brigade was formed out of the old Bombay Artillery, and most of the officers and men who have never served out of India will find this change to home service a little painful. This brigade is to be quartered at Woolwich on arrival at home. Besides the artillery, the invalids and time-expired men leave, the Bays having some eleven, and the 95th having no less than 140 time-expired men, who will not take on for a further term of service. Colonel Seymour, of the Bays, has just returned from Poona, after two months' leave. Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, private secretary to the Governor of Bombay, has accompanied Colonel Seymour on a visit to Central India. We shall lose the Bays and 95th next year, as both go to England. The 15th Hussars are to take the place of the Bays; but many changes may occur before that time, though it would be unfair to the Bays if they are again disappointed of their tour of home service.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

COTTON.—The cotton shipped from the port of Bombay during the month of September amounted to 1,40,48,188 lbs., valued at Rs. 44,47,631.

HORSE FEVER.—Up to Saturday last there had been one hundred and ninety horses belonging to the 1st Madras Light Cavalry on the sick list with fever.—*Poona Observer*.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—H.E. the Governor of Bombay left Mahabeshwar on Friday, the 30th ult., for Poona, and came down to Bombay last Monday, alighting at the Byculla station about ten o'clock P.M., and proceeded direct to Government-house, Malabar Point, where he now resides.

MR. LONGFELLOW, JUNIOR.—We learn that Mr. Longfellow, who arrived by the *Malta* at Bombay on the 31st October, is a son of Longfellow the poet, who is now in Italy. Mr. Longfellow intends making a tour in India, and thence through China and Japan to the United States, via San Francisco.

PASSENGERS BY THE "GUNGA."—The following passengers arrived per steamer *Gunga*, Captain Bonfellow, from Suez on the 6th November:—Mrs. Emma Walsh, Miss Walsh, Miss Lizzie Walsh, Miss Campbell, Miss Garston, Mrs. Muntiano, Mrs. Grinberg, Mrs. Rosa Bacher, Mr. J. Grinberg, Mr. Stephen Muntiano, Mr. Isidor Perez.

POONA.—Mr. F. Lloyd, Sessions Judge, proceeds on leave of absence to the Neilgherries shortly. We have heard that it is probable that the headquarters of the army will be transferred to Bombay on or about the 8th instant. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolapore left Poona for Kolapore on Tuesday afternoon November 3, at four o'clock.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The Government of India, we understand, has authorised the local Government at Bombay to augment the number of Executive engineers in that Presidency, in consequence of the increase of business in connection with the Public Works Department in Bombay.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 28.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGDALA."—The steam-ship *Magdala*, 2,200 tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, arrived at Bombay at one o'clock on the morning of November 6. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th September with a cargo of 5,000 packages of piece goods, 1,200 tons of coals, besides stores for the company, and arrived at Port Louis on the 18th October, resuming her voyage on the 23rd, after taking in upwards of 14,000 bags of sugar, and completing the entire voyage from Liverpool to Bombay in fifty-eight days, including over five days' stoppage at the Mauritius; or fifty-two and a-half days under steam, with a reduced consumption of coal. The *Magdala* was built by Messrs. Earle, of Hull, for the overland freight route, and is to leave Bombay for Suez on the 20th instant. Her length is 346 feet over all, breadth thirty-five, and depth twenty-five and a-half feet; nominal horse-power 300.

BARODA, Oct. 29.—The General commanding the division arrived here on the 27th (yesterday morning). He inspected the 18th N.I., and put them through the company drill, advance guards, out-post duties, and light infantry drill; and in the evening, guard mounting, having previously inspected the lines, &c. This morning they were reviewed, and pleased the General very much, by the steady, soldierly manner in which they performed the different evolutions. The regiment is composed of a fine-looking lot of men, many being Punjabis. The Broach exhibition building is progressing satisfactorily, and great credit is due to the secretary for the tasteful way in which it is being decorated. A great fire occurred in the city of Baroda yesterday morning about 2 A.M., by which more than two hundred houses were destroyed, and an immense quantity of property. H.H. the Guicwar attended personally on the first alarm, and worked among his subjects at extinguishing the fire; and to him chiefly, I hear, it is due that the fire was got under so soon as it was.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

COLONEL H. J. BARR.—We are informed that the rumour which was current some time ago in Poona, that Colonel Harry Barr, Controller of Military Accounts in this Presidency, has been selected for the highest military financial appointment in India, that of Controller-General, is confirmed, and that he will be succeeded here by Major Gray, who for several years held the office of Deputy Commissary-General. Colonel Barr has always been distinguished for his administrative capacity, throughout a service which extends over a quarter of a century in the department to which he belongs, and there is not another man in the whole Presidency who is more beloved in all the relations of life than he is. "Harry Barr" has for long been esteemed as the representative in Bombay of all the virtues of a true English gentleman, and a most worthy successor of his father, General Barr, a man who has never been excelled for his popularity with all classes of the people of this Presidency. Both father and son have always been regarded with feelings of the liveliest esteem by all who knew them, and the Government never had more zealous or thoroughly upright servants than they. Col. Barr's transfer to Bengal cannot but be felt as a great loss here to the department over which he has ruled for so many years with the greatest benefit to the State; and it is a fortunate circumstance that there should be on the spot a man so well fitted to succeed him as Major Gray.—*Deccan Herald*.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The detachment of H.M.'s 2-1 Regiment, which is now at Deolalie will march to Neemuch to relieve the detachment of H.M.'s 96th Regiment, which will join its headquarters.—It is rumoured that the 2nd Grenadier Regiment will be sent back in a month or two to Sattara, and we understand that the 23rd N.L.I. will be stationed at Poona.—By intelligence received from Sholapore it appears that just as the headquarters of the 25th N.L.I. were stepping into the train, a telegram was received ordering them to stand fast at that station till further orders, and that the two companies alone left Sholapore for Bombay on the 30th October, en route for Burdah Chowkey, and have probably by this time arrived at their destination.—The 8th (King's) arrived at Poona yesterday (4th) morning at 4.20 A.M., the headquarters, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Woods, at 5.30 A.M. Four companies, for want of accommodation in the Wanowrie barracks, are quartered at Ghorpore as a temporary measure, pending the march of the detachment for Sattara. The regiment is very strong.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 5.—The left wing of the 3rd N.I., under the command of Major Bowen, left Poona on Thursday afternoon at 6.35, by special train for Callian and Khundwa, en route to Mhow. This corps will replace the 15th N.I. at Mhow, which is under orders to garrison Augur and Mehidpoor. The 3rd N.I. will have a strong detachment stationed at Indore.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 31.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP "JUMNA."—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna* arrived in Bombay harbour on November 2nd, bringing the 8th Foot from Malta and details from England ex *Serapis*. The *Jumna* sailed from Suez at 5.30 A.M. on Sunday, the 18th October, and arrived at Aden at two in the afternoon of the 23rd. Four mail steamers were then lying at Aden, the *Nubia* for Calcutta, the *Malta* for Bombay, the *Salbette* for Suez, and a French mail steamer. The consequence was that the *Jumna* was delayed till Sunday, the 25th, but she sailed that afternoon at four o'clock, and arrived at Bombay on the 2nd ult. at half-past six. There were several births during the passage, and one soldier of the 8th Regiment died at sea. The following are the particulars of the troops, and a list of the officers brought by the *Jumna*:—From Malta for Poona.—8th Foot: 39 officers, 7 officers' wives and 7 children, 737 non-commissioned rank and file, 64 wives and 84 children—including drafts, 32 men, 1 woman, and 2 children. For Deolalie.—Royal Artillery: 14 non-commissioned rank and file. 1-7 Foot: 2 officers, 131 non-commissioned rank and file, 5 wives, and 3 children. Bengal Sappers: 1 schoolmaster, 1 wife, and 4 children. 85th Regiment: 1 schoolmaster. For Madras.—1-1 Foot: 1 officer, 20 non-commissioned rank and file, 2 wives, and 1 child. For Bombay.—Details: 6 officers, 3 wives, 1 child, 3 wives of soldiers, and 4 children. Officers of 8th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. Woods, Major and Mrs. Colman and child, Major Webb, Captain and Mrs. Cochrane and child, Captain Wheeley, Captain Farquharson, Captain Casack, Captain Page, Captain Madden, Captain Williams, Captain Crawley, Captain and Mrs. Lewis, Captain and Mrs. Jones, Lieutenant Emerson, Lieutenant Fleetwood, Lieutenant Egerton, Lieutenant Malet, Lieutenant Stourton, Lieutenant Stewart, Lieutenant Fawkes, Lieutenant Swinkins, Lieutenant Humphrey, Lieutenant Louis, Lieutenant Sawyer, Lieut. Webster, Ensign Wise, Ensign Cope, Ensign Brown, Ensign Martyn, Ensign McM. Shaw, Ensign Russell, Ensign Kelly, Ensign Atkinson, Paymaster and Mrs. Senior and two children, Lieut. and Adjutant Hamilton, Quartermaster and Mrs. White and three children, Surgeon and Mrs. Brady, Assistant-Surgeon Ross, Assistant-Surgeon O'Brien, Bandmaster Galea. Officers from England.—Lieutenant Howard, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Wynn, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Walter, Royal Engineers; Ensign Derman, 1st Royals; Captain Kerr, 7th Fusiliers; Ensign Darton, 7th Fusiliers; Paymaster Simpson, 1-4 Regiment; Ensign Lloyd, 53rd Regiment; Ensign Parrott, 76th Regiment.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31. Str. Malta, Hyde, Suez; New Brunswick, Sutting, London; Matterhorn, Curtis, Liverpool; John Elliott, Griffiths, Calcutta; Euterpe, Kyle, Calcutta.—Nov. 1. Michael Angelo, Reanner, London; Solway, Richard, Mauritius; Thracian, Cardiff; Atmusfeare, Kurrachee; C.N., Calcutta.—2. H.M.'s Str. Jumna, Prichard, Suez; Oriental, Balch, Mauritius; Phoenix, Moulmein; str. R. N. Nymph, Zanzibar.—3. Str. Gunga, Bonfellow, Suez.—4. Str. Magdala, Thompson, Liverpool; Yorick, Dixon, Kurrachee.—5. Prince of Wales, Finlayson, London; Augusta, Watciburg, Mauritius; Chanticleer, Dodds, Zanzibar.—6. Helen R. Cooper, Carter, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta.—From Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Shelly and infant, Miss Long, Ann Ware, Mary Ann Ware and child, Messrs. J. Wight, R. Porter, W. Price, F. H. Izaid, J. Holder, H. Carey, C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Huffam, Miss Wells, Mr. L. Stephenson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Hugh Gough and two children, Miss Gough, Mr. de Morgan, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. Plowden, Mr. List, Mr. Cousmaker, Mrs. Pelly, Mr. Pottinger, Mr. Nicholas, Miss Ashburner, Col. Ashburner, Mr. J. Ashburner, Miss Dracup, Mr. T. Burn, Mrs. Dadds, Messrs. E. T. Green, E. Barnett, R. Scott, C. Hean, J. Jeans, J. Stephen, L. Graham, F. Brown, W. Simpson, C. Russell, M. Boyes, H. Hurdling, J. Butler, T. Mackie, J. Meaney, J. King. From Marseilles.—Mr. Sandford, Mr. Thompson, Col. Turnbull, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Walton, Mr. Dowring, Miss C. Warren, Miss F. Warren, Miss E. Gowan, Miss Bailey, Mr. Mann, Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. De Saone, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Halsey, Mr. Streeker, Mrs. Davies, Mr. James, Mr. Benison, Major Roberts, Mrs. Mason, Capt. Farquhar, Lieut. Conolly, Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Hutchinson, Count de Gabriac, Mr. Phalon, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Reade, Miss Broughton, Lieut. col. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and child, Major Darling, Mr. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. R. Mangles. From Suez.—Capt. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. Garstin, Capt. McIntyre, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Scanlan, Mr. Brandes, Mr. Guerslah.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31. Str. Sumatra, White, Suez; Joyce Phillips, Mumford, Colombo; str. Sultan, Dundas, Hong Kong.—Nov. 2. Comorin, Turner, Persian Gulf; str. Dacca, Hutchison, Porebunder; Tiverton, Smith, Porebunder.—4. Athens, McDowall, Liverpool; Baracouta, Goddard, Rangoon.—5. Royal Albert, Davies, Cochlin; George Kendall, Ward, Colombo; Walter Baine, Scurr, Galle; Paulus, Zangerli, Colombo; Shawool Hamid, Nacoda, Cochlin; str. Himalaya, Lewis, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—For Marseilles.—Lieut.-col. and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes and two children, Mrs. Wallace and two children, Major T. C. Merrick, Mr. J. Thomson, Major Garden, Mr. Harbord, Mr. A. Morrison. For Southampton.—Mr. B. H. Hamilton, Mr. E. McAvoy, Mr. J. Moore, Mrs. Stopford. For Suez.—Col. Gough, Major Moore, Mr. W. T. Hill, Lieut. Bax.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 11½ to 1s. 11-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11-16 Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 2s. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	105 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	7000 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	...	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	14 pm.
Merchantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...
Frere Land Company	...	...	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...	80 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	56 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	Rs. 1130 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	10 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 305 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	730 per share old

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. 96
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	" 96
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	" 95
" " " 1842-43	...	...	" 95
" " " 1854-55	...	...	" 109½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	" 113½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107½
Sycee Silver	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	per Tolah. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	...	16½
Ditto Pekin	...	...	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 17s. 6d.; Seeds, £1. 10s. to £1. 17s. 6d. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £1. 16s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 6s. nominal.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

AUSTEN, Capt. G., surveyor, in charge of No. 6 Topographical Survey, Cherra Poonjee, is vested with powers of a mag. in Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. Oct. 20.
BAKER, E. B., dep. insp. gen. of police, 2nd circle, to be a dep. insp. gen. of 1st grade, v. Major W. Reveley, deceased. Dated Aug. 30 last.
BAKER, C. G., v.c., on leave, to be dep. insp. gen. of police of 5th circle.
BALFOUR, H., to offic. as addl. judge of Jessore, dur. abs. of Morris. Oct. 27.
BEALE, J., sub engr., 2nd grade, P.W., att. to 2nd Allahabad div., returned on Oct. 6 from the priv. leave of Aug. 3 last. The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.
BEAMES, H. B., to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in 6th grade of subord. exec. service. Oct. 17.
BELCHAMBERS, J. H., dep. registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, received charge of the office of registrar on Oct. 10.
BEVERLEY, H., registrar gen. of assurances, to have charge of office of registrar of Presidency dist., in add. to his own duties. Oct. 19.
BIRCH, J. B., asst. supt. of police, Bengal, is transfd. from Jessore to Gya. Oct. 17.
BRADBURY, E. A., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, in that dist. Oct. 19.
BRADBURY, J. F., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorsheadabad, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, in that dist. Oct. 19.
BRADSHAW, Lieut. O. M., appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, reported his arrival, and assu. charge of his duties fr. Lieut. Taylor, on Oct. 10.
BRADSHAW, J., upper subord. estab., P.W., to be overseer, 1st grade, Mahanuddy div. Dated Oct. 8.
BRANDRETH.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude, Mr. A. Brandreth, C.S.
BRETT, A. C., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Monghyr, and to be a member of the Ferry Fund Committee of that dist. Oct. 17.
BROWN, P. H., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of 2nd grade, and posted to N.W. Provinces. Oct. 19.
BROWNE, J. F., to offic. as addl. judge of Backergunge. Oct. 17.
CHALMERS, Capt., Bengal S.C., 3rd squad. officer, 5th Bengal cav., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P.
CHAMBERS, Lieut., to be dist. superint. of Bhaugulpore. Oct. 17.
CLIFFORD, W., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, N.W.P., posted to Hummeypore. Oct. 19.
CLINE.—Two of the 3 mos. priv. leave to Mr. E. A. Cline, dep. coll. of Cawnpore, dated April 15 last, are hereby canc.
COLDSTREAM, W., asst. comr., Kangra, to offic. as sec. to financial comr. in Punjab during leave of Miller. Oct.
COLLETT, J., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Arrah. Oct. 21.
DALTON, G. J. B. T., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr, and to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade. Oct. 27.
DAUNT, Capt., on leave, to be dist. superint. of Patna. Oct. 17.
DICKENS, P. D., to offic. as under sec. to Govt. of Bengal. Oct. 13.
DODDS, Major P., insp. gen. of education, Central Provs., rejoined from leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Dr. Browning, on Oct. 20.
ECKSTEIN, W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, transfd. from 2nd to 1st circle, N.W. Provs., is posted to Meerut div., P.W.
ELLISON, T. E., to be asst. comr., Central Provs. Oct. 20.
FAGAN, Major, to be dist. supt. of Rajshahye, but to continue to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of 5th circle. Oct. 17.
FAGAN, Rev. F. C., is appd. to be chaplain of the military cantonments and fort at Allahabad. Oct. 12.
FARMER, Lieut., to be temp. A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal. Oct. 15.
FARQUHARSON, J. G., offic. asst. supt. of police, transfd. from Hazareebaugh to Jessore. Oct. 17.
FIELD, C. B., registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal, availed himself on Oct. 10 of the subsidiary leave granted to him in notification No. 3,837, dated Sept. 21.
FORBES, Capt., R.E., supt. of irrigation works, Oude, is prom. from 2nd to 1st grade of exec. engrs., with effect from Sept. 1.
FRANCIS, Major, on leave, to be dist. supt. of Maunbhoom. Oct. 17.
GORDON, Major W. R., to be a dep. insp. gen. of 2nd grade, with effect from Aug. 30 last. To be dep. insp. gen. of 1st circle, Bengal. Oct. 27.
GRACE, Sub Conductor J. E., supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from Bareilly div. to 6th div., Grand Trunk road. Oct. 19.
GRACEY, Lieut. T., asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W., is transfd. fr. Meerut div. GREY, E., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Moorsheadabad, from date on which he may take charge from Mr. H. Hankey. Oct. 17.
HARRIS.—The following asst. supt. of police, Bengal, is transf. :—Mr. H. N. Harris from Gya to Rajshahye. Oct. 17.

HARRIS, Capt. P. H., is appd. an asst. insp. gen. of police, and is placed in charge of the police arrangements of the Delhi Railway within the province of the Punjab, from Nov. 1. [Oct. 19.]

HAYTHORN, C., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, N.W.P., posted to Kirwee.

HUTCHINSON.—The appt. of Lieut. Hutchinson, R.A., to revenue survey dept., will have effect from Aug. 13. [to the Derajat div. Oct.]

JAMES, E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab, P.W., posted from the Multan.

JOHNSTON.—With reference to order dated Aug. 15 last, Mr. W. Johnston, registrar gen. and comr. of stamps, N.W.P., is re-apptd. to be comr. of excise, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the above date.

KIERNANDER.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation of his office by Mr. W. C. Kiernander, uncovenanted medical officer, late in civil charge of Jhelum. Oct. 19.

KIERNANDER, W. W., to be supt. of the Sulkeath Salt Golahs. Oct. 13.

LITTLE, M., dep. coll. of Monghyr, has been authorised to take charge of Treasury at that station and draw bills on other Treasuries fr. Oct. 23.

MACFAIRLANE, G. T., asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab, from the Kangra Valley Roads to the Multan div. Oct. 28.

MCMAUS, H., is apptd. a civ. dist. eng. of the 3rd grade, P.W., and posted to the Saharunpore dist. Oct. 19.

MASTERS, J., to offic. as dist. superin. of Kamroop, dur. leave of Tulloch.

MEARES, G. K., to offic. as dist. superin. of police of Rungpore. Oct. 27.

MIDFORD, J. G., sub-eng., 3rd grade, is posted to the irrigation branch of the public works depmt., N.W.P. Oct. 12.

MILLETT, H. H., head master of the Hoshiarpore Zila school, Punjab, to carry on the duties of the ins. of schools, Lahore circle, and to have charge of the minor Zila schools in that circle. Oct. [Oct. 14.]

MITCHELL, T. M., to offic. temp. as 2nd dep. shipping master of Calcutta.

MONK, H. L., asst. eng., 2nd grade, Punjab, prom. from the Derajat to the Dalhousie div., P.W.

MORAN, P. I., asst. eng., 2nd grade, P.W., Punjab, trans. from Delhi div. to 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road. Oct. 26.

MORRELL.—The services of the Rev. B. Morrell, M.A., a jun. chap. on the Bengal estab., are placed at the disposal of the govt. of the N.W.P. Dated Oct. 21. The Rev. B. Morrell, whose serv. have been placed at disposal of this govt., is to offic. as chap. of civ. station of Allahabad, during abs. of Baldwin. Oct. 12.

MORRIS, Lieut., of the gen. list, inf., to offic. as an asst. dia. superin. of police in the Cent. Provs. Oct. 19.

NICHOLSON, J., is apptd. an asst. dist. superin. of police, 3rd grade, 2nd class, Punjab, v. Tronson, prom. Mr. Nicholson will continue to do duty at Jullundhur. Oct. [Oct. 24.]

PASKE, Lieut. col. W., offic. dep. comr. of Jhung, is invested with powers.

PATCH, J., to offic. as dist. supt. of Sylhet, during leave of Jones. Oct. 17.

PAWSEY, R. H., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chittagong, in the 2nd grade. Oct. 19.

PORTER, G. E., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rungpore, and to offic. temp. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. Oct. 19.

PRATT, W. D., to be dist. supt. of Shahabad. Oct. 17.

RAMPINI, R. F., covenanted dep. coll., received charge of the Balasore Treasury Oct. 14, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

REAY, Lieut. col. C., to be dist. supt. of police of Hazareobaugh. Oct. 27.

REID, P. B., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade. Oct. 19.

REILY, H. M., on leave, to be dist. supt. of Rungpore. Oct. 17.

RICHARDS, Rev. J., chap. of Bareilly, to offic. as chap. of Landour, until the expiry of priv. leave for 2 mo. granted to him. Dated Aug. 31 last.

RIDDELL, Lieut., asst. comr., offic. cantonment mag., Ferozepore, is transf. to the Gujranwalla dist. as asst. comr. Oct. 23.

ROBINSON, W. Le F., C.S., reported his departure from India per steamship *Simla*, which was left at sea by the pilot on Oct. 12.

SANDEMAN, Lieut., asst. rev. surveyor, 2nd grade, to be an asst. revenue surveyor, 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 6, to fill an existing vacancy.

SMEATON.—The leave to Mr. G. Smeaton, asst. mag. of Jajipore, under orders of July 1, is cancelled. [British Burmah. Oct. 24.]

SMITH, R., is apptd. an accountant, 4th grade, P.W., Punjab, and posted to STEEL.—The appt. of Mr. H. W. Steel, notified in orders Oct. 2, is cane. Oct.

STERNDALE, R. C., to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the suburbs of Calcutta. Oct. 17.

TAYLOR, Lieut., offic. dist. superin. of police, Chanda, availed himself of the prep. leave granted to him, dated Sept. 30, on Oct. 12.

THORNHILL.—The usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appt. granted to Mr. M. B. Thornhill, civ. and sess. judge of Saharunpore, who reported his arrival at Bombay Sept. 11.

TRONSON, E., asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, prom. from 3rd to 2nd grade of assts., with effect from the date of Mr. White's death. Mr. Tronson will continue to draw Rs. 250.

TULLOH, R. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W., Punjab, prom. from the Jullundhur div. to the Kohat div. This order cancels Gazette notification No. 2,057c, dated Sept. 24.

WAKEFIELD, Capt., judge small cause court, Jubbulpore, rejoined from priv. leave and resumed charge of his duties from Plowden. Oct. 14.

WALSH, D. J., civ. asst. surg. of Budaon, is perm. to res. his appt. under this Govt., and his services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military dept. [D'Oyly. Oct. 17.]

WELLS, W. S., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhangulpore, during leave of WYNCH, Capt., to be dist. supt. of Darjeeling. Oct. 17.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE, BENGAL.

Oct. 20.—The following district superintendents of police are promoted, with effect from Aug. 30 last, viz. :—
 To the First Grade.—Lieut. col. C. Reay.
 To the Second Grade.—Mr. R. W. King.
 To the Third Grade.—Mr. F. T. Platts.
 To the Fourth Grade.—Mr. A. H. Giles.
 Mr. W. D. Pratt to be a dist. superint. of police of 5th grade, with effect from Aug. 30 last.

MILITARY.

BOSWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 15, appg. Capt. Boswell, 101th foot, to be interpreter, v. Capt. (local major) Becher.

BURLTON, Capt., Bengal staff corps, services placed at disposal of foreign dept. Oct. 22.

CABELL, Capt. W., Bengal staff corps, services placed at disposal of the C. in C., from the date on which the 3rd Punjab Muleteers are paid up and discharged. Oct. 22.

CAMPBELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 12, appg. Capt. R. D. Campbell, wing officer and offic. 2nd in comd. 30th N.I., to offic. as comdt., with effect from 12th idem, v. Huxham, on leave.

CARRUTHERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 27, directing Lieut. Carruthers, qmr. and offic. adjt. 21st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Collett, proc. to Thomason Coll., Boorkes.

CUPPAGE, Lieut. col., staff corps, is transf. from Rawul Pindee to Allahabad, for gen. duty. Oct. 22.

DAVENY.—The retirement from the serv., by the sale of his commission, of Ens. Deveny, 96th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India. Oct. 17.

DEKANTZOW, Brev. major C. A., staff corps, is apptd. to do gen. duty at Delhi. Oct. 22.

DOWKER.—Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad confd., appg. Maj. Dowker, 2nd in comd. 4th cav. Hyderabad Contingent, to the comd. of the 3rd cav., v. Nightingale, dec.

FITZGERALD, Lieut., offic. 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt. 3rd cav. Hyderabad Contingent. Dated Oct. 6.

FREE.—The prom. in 101st foot of Ens. Free, to be Lieut., dated June 15 last, is cane. Dated Oct. 16.

GIBSON.—In consequence of the deputation of Lieut. E. Gibson on special duty, the foll. appt. in 1st regt. of Central India Horse is sanctioned, as a temp. arrangement:—Lieut. R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. [gen. duty. Oct.]

GILL, Lieut. col., staff corps, is transf. from Meerut to Meeran Meer, for GOWAN, Lieut., offic. adjt. of Meywar Bheel corps, to offic. as adjt. of Erinpoorah irregular force. Oct. 22.

GREGSON, Capt., 26th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen., with effect from Oct. 1, in room of Bruce, to join his regt. under orders for England, Allahabad div. order confd., dated Sept. 30.

HARRIS, Lieut., 1st batt. 12th foot, removed to batt. of his regt. specified.

HARRISON, Capt., offic. adjt., to assume comd., with effect from Oct. 3, in room of Thomas, on m.c., regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 9. He is permitted to retain the adjutancy of the regt. on prom., dated Oct. 12.

HAWTHORNE, Brevet col., to comd. at Umballa, during absence of Harris, proceeded on inspection duty, Umballa order confd., dated Oct. 3. He is also to comd. at Umballa during leave of Becher, Umballa order confd., dated May 11.

HUMFREY, Lieut., 49th foot, to be capt. from Sept. 26. [force. Oct. 22.]

JACOB, Capt., adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd. of the Erinpoorah irregular.

MCCREGGORE, Brev. lieut. col., late 4th Eur. L.C., is transf. from Moradabad to Lucknow, for gen. duty. Oct. 22.

MANNING, Lieut., late 52nd N.I. (resigned), prom. to rank of capt. regimentally from June 13, 1866, is cane.

MASSEY, Major, offic. asst. adj. gen. of div., to be an asst. adj. gen. of div. on estab., with effect from Oct. 12, v. Nicoll. Oct. 22.

MILLER, Ens., to be lieut. in 2nd batt. 19th foot, without purch., v. Thorp, for the staff corps. Dated Sept. 8.

O'CALLAGHAN, Ens. J. W., from 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 43rd N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 36th N.I. Dated Oct. 14.

OUSELEY, Lieut. col., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as comdt. of the Bhopal batt. during furl. of Lieut. col. Forbes. Oct. 22.

PAGET, Maj., comdt. 5th Punjab cav., is apptd. A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Wilde, comd. Hazara field force, with effect from Oct. 3, and without prejudice to his permanent appt. in the Punjab frontier force.

PEILE, Brevet major W. B., late 38th N.I., is transfd. from Moradabad to Allahabad, for gen. duty. Oct. 23.

RUNDALL.—The prom., in 101st foot, of Ens. Rundall, to be lieut., published in G.O. of June 10 last, is cane. Dated Oct. 16.

SHOWERS, Lieut., offic. 2nd squad. subalt., on prob., 1st reg. Central India horse, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. [gen. duty. Oct. 22.]

SMITH, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., is transfd. from Umballah to Jullundhur for TURNER.—Meerut station order, dated Oct. 1, confd., directing Col. J. Turner, c.b., royal horse art., to assume com. of station from 1st idem, in room of Major gen. Troup, on inspection duty.

WAY, Capt. T. H., offic. adj. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent, to offic. in add. as 2nd in com., as a temp. measure, consequent on the death of Lieut. col. Nightingale.

PROMOTIONS, &c., STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre of late 52nd N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps), A. A. Dick to be capt. from Feb. 6 last, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) H. F. Waddington, prom.

Cadre of late 52nd N.I.—Capt. A. Cockburn (staff corps), from June 13, 1866, v. Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. B. Y. Matheson, dec.

Cadre of late 52nd N.I.—Capt. F. J. N. Mackenzie (staff corps), from Sept. 12, 1866, v. Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) W. H. Lowther, prom.

THE HYDERABAD COMMISSION—PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 21.—No. 1,836.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Hyderabad Commission, with effect from July 1 last:—

Major J. Allardyce, dep. comr. of 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr. of 1st class, v. Col. Stubbs, app. to offic. as comr. of East Berar, but to cont. to offic. as comr. of West Berar in room of Mr. Lyall, on leave.

Capt. J. G. Bell, dep. comr. of 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comr. of 2nd class, v. Major Allardyce.

Lieut. Szczepanski, asst. comr. of 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr. of 3rd class, v. Capt. Bell.

Mr. C. Hordern, asst. comr. of 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr. of 3rd class, v. Capt. Menzies.

Lieut. R. Bullock, asst. comr. of 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr. of 1st class, v. Mr. C. Hordern.

Mr. B. Jamsjee, asst. comr. of 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr. of 2nd class, v. Capt. Menzies.

Lieut. F. W. Grant, asst. comr. of 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr. of 2nd class, v. Lieut. Bullock.

PROMOTIONS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Oct. 24.—No. 1,853.—The following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission are sanctioned by the Gov. gen. in Council, with effect from date on which Col. R. T. Snow proceeded on furlough:—

Lieut. col. W. H. Crichton, C.B., to be dep. comr., 1st class.

Major F. A. Fenton, to be dep. comr., 2nd class.

Capt. H. R. Thomas, to be dep. comr., 3rd class.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, to be dep. comr., 4th class.

MEDICAL.

COWAN.—By the offic. chief comr., Cent. Provs.:—Dr. W. Cowan is apptd. to the civ. med. charge of the Bhundara dist. Dr. W. Cowan, apptd. to the civil med. charge of Bhundara dist., reprinted his arrival and assumed charge of his duties from native doctor on Oct. 12.

CUTCLIFFE, Asst. surg., is apptd. to the med. charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. Gov., N.W.P., from Oct. 23.

ETESON, Surg. A., in med. charge of depot sappers and miners at Roorkee, is apptd. to med. charge of civ. station, inc. Ganges Canal establishments and Thomason Coll., Roorkee, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which he may receive charge from Dr. Thomson.

JOHNSTON.—Meerut div. order confd. dated Sept. 25, directing the transf. of Staff asst. surg. W. Johnston, M.D., from the 41st to the 79th foot, for duty.

POTTER, Asst. surg. H., M.D., to the 17th Bengal cav.

RINGER, Surg. T., is transf. from the 40th N.I. to the 7th Bengal cav.

STAPLES.—The No. 1 brig. Hazara Field Force order, dated Sept. 21, confd. apptg. Asst. surg. Staples, 19th foot, to med. charge of brig. staff No. 1 brig. Hazara Field Force, with effect from Aug. 15.

STEWART, Dr. W. D., to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Pooree, during leave of Duty. Oct. 19.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RELIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 17.—With the sanction of Government, the following alterations in the relief of British and native troops for 1868-69 are ordered:—

21st Foot, from Nussערabad, to stand fast at Nussערabad.
77th Foot, from Nowshera, to Agra, instead of Nussערabad.
2nd Bengal Cavalry, from Deolee, to stand fast at Deolee.
4th Bengal Cavalry, from Bareilly, to stand fast at Bareilly.
17th Bengal Cavalry, from Barrackpore, to Seetapoor and Fyzabad (instead of Bareilly).

Simla, Oct. 26.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the following alterations in the relief of British troops for 1868-69 are ordered, viz.:—

1st batln. 8th Foot, from England, to Bombay Presidency, on arrival.
1st batln. 11th Foot, from Fyzabad, to stand fast at Fyzabad.
1st batln. 14th Foot, from England, to Cawnpore (instead of Lucknow).
62nd Foot, from England, to Lucknow (instead of Cawnpore).
93rd Foot, from Jhansie, to stand fast at Jhansie.

H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to exempt bandsmen of the native army, to the number of 17 only, who have gone through the annual course of musketry once, from further training. The remarks to the annual practice return must, however, certify to the number of trained bandsmen so exempted.

In consequence of the above decision, it is notified that the position of the 19th N.I., in G.O. of Sept. 1, 1868, is 6th instead of 19th, the percentage of non-exercised men being, by the above decision, reduced from 5.65 to 2.91.

Government having directed the conversion of a field battery of Royal Artillery to a mountain battery, the C. in C. in India is pleased to order that "A" battery 22nd brigade be so converted, under detailed instructions which will be issued by the Deputy Adj. General, Royal Artillery.

The equipment, ammunition, and stores are to be given in to the Allahabad arsenal.

The horses will remain attached to the battery for the present, pending dispersion among other batteries.—By order of H.E. the C. in C.,

H. R. LONGDEN, Colonel, Adjutant General.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, Oct. 21.—No. 319.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that, on the occasion of any head quarters or personal staff attending H.E. the C. in C. on tour of inspection duty, free conveyance shall be allowed for their chargers to the extent laid down as the ordinary complement in G.G.O. No. 661 of July 7, 1868 (G.O. No. 252).

LEAVE OF OFFICERS ON CIVIL EMPLOY.

Oct. 21.—No. 992.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that, when military officers in civil employ shall apply for leave beyond India on m.c., the accountant-general of the province in which they may be serving, and not the relieving officer, will, on application, furnish the certificate prescribed in the second paragraph of G.G.O. No. 755, dated July 17, 1860, an extract from which is subjoined for facility of reference:—

"When an officer in charge of cash or stores applies for leave on m.c., he shall be required to furnish a certificate from the officer taking charge of his duties, that, as far as can be ascertained after careful examination, nothing irregular nor any known demand against him remain unadjusted in his office."

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

No. 322.—The following copy of a letter, from the Govt. of India in the military dept., No. 373, dated Jan. 8 last, to the address of the inspector-general of ordnance and magazines, is published for information:

"In returning the enclosure of your letter No. 648r, dated 13th ult., I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council approves of the use, by officers attached to bodies of invalids and time-expired men, who may have to proceed by ordinary marches over some portions of their journey to ports of embarkation, of staff-sergeants' tents, should such be available, as you propose; without, however, any deduction being made from their pay on account of the very temporary accommodation thus afforded.

"2. You will, of course, in communication with the quartermaster-general, adopt such arrangements as will render the measure as little expensive to the State as possible, by keeping the tents likely to be so used at the places most convenient for their issue," &c.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Simla, Oct. 20.—No. 3,115.—Read: A docket from the Government of Bengal, No. 3,850, dated Sept. 22, 1868, reporting, with reference to an inquiry whether the transfer of a sub-assistant surgeon to the rank of an unconvicted medical officer involves the loss of his services in the former appointment as counting towards pension and leave, that it was never intended that the officer should forfeit the privileges as to pension and leave which, under the rules, he might have already acquired while serving as a sub-assistant surgeon, excepting only that the previous service will not count towards the periodical increments to his salary.

Resolution: The Gov. gen. in Council approves of the views expressed by the Lieut. gov.

ALLOWANCES OF MILITARY OFFICERS ON LEAVE PREPARATORY TO FURLOUGH.

Oct. 22.—No. 3,205.—Read: The undermentioned correspondence regarding the allowances of military officers in staff employ during absence on preparatory leave:—

From the Accountant Gen., Bengal, to the Sec. to Govt. of India, Financial Dept., No. E 1,702, dated Sept. 9, 1868.

I have the honour, by direction of the Accountant gen., to observe that the new rules for the grant of leave to military officers are silent as to the rate of allowance to be paid to officers on preparatory leave under section 18; considering, however, that that description of leave is analogous to general leave taken in India, this office has in three cases passed to officers proceeding on the former leave full military pay and allowances and half staff salary. I am to beg the favour of being informed whether this procedure has the sanction of Government.

No. 2,560, dated Sept. 18, 1868.—Endorsed by the Financial Dept.—

Forwarded to the Military Dept. for opinion.—Office memo. from Military Dept., to Sec. to Govt. of India, Financial Dept.—No. 216, dated Oct. 12, 1868.

In returning the enclosure of docket No. 2,560, dated Sept. 18, 1868, the undersigned is directed to inform the financial dept. that the allowances of an officer taking leave preparatory to furlough have always been regulated on the principle applying to general leave—that is, an officer is entitled during such leave to the staff corps pay of his rank and a moiety of his staff salary.

The proceeding of the examiner of claims appears, therefore, to have been correct.

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to Govt. of India.

APOTHECARIES—ABSENTEE PAY.

No. 3,250.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that an apothecary holding permanent medical charge of a civil station on the allowance sanctioned for unconvicted medical officers in the notification of this department No. 2,295, dated April 25, 1867, may be allowed leave on the absentee pay admissible under the rules for the grant of leave of absence to unconvicted servants, provided it be not less than the military pay and allowances of military pay of his rank (as the case may be) which would be admissible for that term of leave under military leave rules.

CONSULAR AGENT, RANGOON.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. John Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon.

DEPARTURES TO EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified to their names:—Lieutenant Craigue, of the general list, cavalry, and Assist. Surgeon Tandy, of the medical department, G.G.O., Simla, Oct. 12, 1868.

EXAMINATIONS IN HINDOOSTANEE.—The undermentioned candidates passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Oct. 5:—Lieut. P. C. Whalley, R.A.; Lieut. F. Bailey, R.E.; Lieut. G. B. Taylor, 3rd Foot; Ensign J. M. D. Lowes, 3rd Foot; Ensign T. E. Spencer, 3rd Foot; Sergeant J. Maher, 3rd Foot; Private W. Morris, 3rd Foot.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.—Capt. Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps, has reported his return from England; date of arrival at Fort Williams, Oct. 16. Capt. Fryer, Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade in British Burmah, reported his return to duty at Rangoon, from sick leave to England, on the afternoon of Oct. 19. Mr. J. Tweedie, C.S., reported his return to India, per steamship *Mongolia*, which arrived at the Sandheads on Oct. 14. Mr. H. Beverley, C.S., reported his return to India on Oct. 15.

POSTINGS.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion and appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names:—Capt. Chinn, 12th foot, 2nd batt.; Lieut. Davies, 60th foot, 1st batt.

THE MAHARAJAH OF REWAH AND HIS TRANSIT DUTIES.—The levy of transit duties leading to the inconvenience of the people frequenting the Rewah territory, it is hereby notified that the levy of these duties is abolished for the convenience of the people in general. Dated Sawun Soodhee, Samwunt 14, 1925.

SOLDIERS' PASSAGES PER GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.—Oct. 21.—No. 1,000.—The establishment of a permanent service of Government troop transports in the Red Sea and Mediterranean having very greatly reduced the number of passages round the Cape for soldiers, and affected the average cost of such passages, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to modify paragraph 4 of G.G.O. No. 1,017 of 1854, and to decide that soldiers obtaining a free discharge, and electing to proceed from India to any of the British colonies, shall be allowed the *bona fide* cost of passage for themselves and families from the chief port of the Presidency in which they are serving to the colony or port nearest to the colony to which they elect to proceed, providing the amount of such passage does not exceed the undermentioned sums:—For the soldier, Rs. 300; for his wife, Rs. 300; and for each child above one year of age, Rs. 150. The money is in all cases to be payable to the agent of the vessel in which the passage may be engaged.

CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.—The following civil furloughs to Europe and leave of absence were granted under the last new rules on m.c. during Oct.:—Major Elliot, c.b., supt. of the Ashtagram div. in Mysore, preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining furlough. Leave for 1 month to Lieut. Badgley, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, attached to the Rewah and Bundelkund topographical survey party, preparatory to his obtaining furlough. Mr. Purser, asst. comr., Karnaul, privilege leave for 3 months, in two instalments, viz.:—1st instalment—For 1 month from Nov. 23; 2nd instalment—For 2 months, from June 23, 1869. Mr. Goddes, officiating magistrate and collector of Chittagong, for 2 months, under rules, from the date on which he may be relieved. Mr. Larmore, officiating district supt. of police, Rungpore, for 1 month, from Nov. 5 next. Mr. Dutt, civil medical officer of Pooree, furlough from the date on which he may be relieved. The 3 months' leave to Major Cumberlege, deputy comr. of Sumbulpore, is cancelled at his own request. One month's leave is granted to him from Dec. 1. Mr. Crank, professor, Lahore College, obtained leave for 1 month, with effect from Sept. 21. Mr. Jones, of the Bengal police, reported his departure from India per steamship *Labourdonnais*, which was left at sea by the pilot Sept. 2. The usual preparatory leave of absence is granted to Capt. Thackeray, executive engineer, Meerut division, public works, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, from Nov. 1, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Young, comr. of Chittagong, is permitted to commute the leave of absence granted to him in orders of Nov. 30, 1867, to furlough under Section VIII. Clause a of the new Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, and is allowed 1 year's furlough under the latter rules, from the date of expiry of his present leave. Capt. Tulloch, district supt. of police, Kamroop, leave for 30 days, preparatory to proceeding to England on furlough. Mr. Alexander, B.A., inspector of schools, Lahore circle, Punjab, has privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same. An extension of leave for 6 months, on m.c., has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to Mr. Howard, district supt. of police, Cachar. Mr. Miller, secretary to the financial comr., Punjab, has obtained 2 months' privilege leave, with effect from Nov. 2. Mr. Egerton, comr. and supt., Amritsar division, having reported his return from leave to Europe, is allowed the usual leave to rejoin his appt. The Rev. E. J. Tandy, a jun. chaplain on the Bengal estab., has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State an extension of 6 months' leave, on m.c. Mr. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll. Patna, for 6 months, in extension. Mr. Wright, judge of Court of Small Causes, Cuttack, has leave for 3 months, from Oct. 15.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe on m.c. under the last new rules (unless where otherwise specified) in October:—Capt. Venour, of the late 40th regt. N.I., for two years. Major Merrick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, superintending engineer, department public works, Punjab, for two years, embarking after Nov. 2 (private affairs). Lieut. col. Taylor, superintending engineer, department public works, Punjab, for two years. Capt. Keir, sub-assistant commissary general, for one month from Oct. 20, to visit Kurrachee and Bombay preparatory to furlough. Major Millett, inspector general of police, Berar, for two years. Capt. Westby, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required. Capt. Taylor, 103rd foot, to England, on private affairs, for six months from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage, if his services are required. Capt. J. S. Graves, to England, on urgent private affairs, for fifteen months from date of embarkation. [This cancels the leave granted Feb. 20.] Major Garden (deputy quartermaster general), staff corps, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. Clarke (adjutant and officiating wing officer 16th N.I.), to Calcutta, preparatory to Europe. Cornet Ord, to England, via Egypt, in troop ship. Capt. Wigham, 16th Lancers, to England, for fifteen months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Lieut. Kennedy, to England, for fifteen months from date of departure, on private affairs. Capt. Impey, Bengal staff corps, *Carnatic*, Oct. 10, from Bombay. Major Lamb, Bengal staff corps, *Surat*, Sept. 28. Capt. Johnson, 45th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. Barton, 85th foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required. Capt. Galwey, 96th foot, *via* Egypt, in troopship. Lieut. Thompson, 23rd brigade royal artillery, to England

via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Stopford, 8rd battalion rifle brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. Drummond, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Capt. Boileau, staff corps (brigade major, Allahabad), to Bombay, for one month, from Nov. 8, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Cornet Perkin, 20th hussars, to Murree or adjoining hills, from Sept. 8 to Dec. 15, on m.c. Capt. Toller, 1st battalion 11th foot, to England, from Oct. 25, 1868, to Oct. 25, 1869, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required. Lieut. Glascock (adjt. 17th Bengal cav.), to Bareilly, on m.c., till date of arrival of his regt. at that station, in extension. Lieut. Showers, 1st regt. Central India horse, for sixty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Lieut. col. Black, 2nd in command of the Eriipoorah irregular force, for six months. That portion of G.O. of Sept. 28, cancelling the leave to England, on private affairs, granted to certain officers therein mentioned, is to be expunged as far as relates to Lieut. Latham, Royal artillery.—The leave originally granted to that officer on June 29 preceding holds good.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BLISS, H. W., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem, but to continue to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Madura, dur. the employt. of Arbuthnot on other duty. Oct. 27.
DANIEL, J. R., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as judge of the court of Small Causes at Madura, dur. employt. of Whiteside on other duty. Oct. 27.
HANDLEY, J. W., barrister-at-law, to be Govt. pleader, in succession to Mr. H. J. Brockman. Oct. 27. [to 2nd div. Oct. 27.
MOBERLY, Lieut. col., R.E., acting supt. engr. of the 2nd class, from 8th

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Capt., S.C., from attached 27th N.I., to officg. 1st wing. subalt. 27th N.I., from date of Capt. Muir's embark. to Eur., as a special case. Oct.
CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. col. (Eur.), from wing officer 3rd L.I., to 2nd in cmd. and wing officer 3rd L.I., v. Fulton, perm. to resign. Oct.
FULTON, Lieut. col., inf., is perm. to resign the appt. of 2nd in cmd. and wing officer 3rd L.I. Oct. [N.I. Oct.
JAMES, Lieut., S.C., from attached 13th N.I., S.C., to offic. as qrmr. 13th
MCGOWN, Lieut., S.C., from attached 20th N.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 20th N.I., from date of joining. Oct.
NEILL.—The services of Lieut. Neill, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employt. in pub. works dept. Oct.
OAKES, Lieut., 2nd bat. 19th foot, to join the depot of his battalion.
ORR, Capt., S.C., to be officer in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificate, at Bangalore. Oct. 27.
STEWART.—The services of Capt. Stewart, cadre 8th regt. L.C., asst. adjt. gen., Nagpore forces, were, under date Oct. 10, placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for tempy. employt. under the foreign dept.

MEDICAL.

COOPER—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Surg. C. Cooper, m.d., med. dept.; arrived at Madras on Oct. 11.
LOWE, Asst. surg., doing duty with wing 3rd batln. 60th rifles, Bellary, is perm. to remain in med. charge of Ramandroog till April 1 next.
POPHAM, Asst. surg. S., m.b., from doing duty detachment 45th foot, Palaveram, to med. charge No. 5 battery, 5th brig. R.A.; on its arr. at Madras to accompany the battery to Rangoon.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

H.M.'s 91st Foot.

Fort St. George, Oct. 27.—H.M.'s 91st regt. is struck off the strength of the Madras estab. from Oct. 8, 1868, the date it quitted the limits of this presidency.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Ballard, Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, one month's privilege leave. Mr. Shaw, Chief Clerk of the Madras Court of Small Causes, for six months, on m.c.

ARRIVAL FROM FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Surg. Cooper, m.d., Medical Department—arrived at Madras, Oct. 11.

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.—The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in law prescribed for cantonment magistrates:—Capt. J. Macdougall, adjt. 41st regt. N.I.; Lieut. J. McMullin, cantonment magistrate, Poonamallee.

EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS IN HINDUSTANI, &c.—The undermentioned officers, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and privates have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. Berkeley, general list, attached to 5th N.I.; Ensign O'Gorman, 2nd battalion 10th foot; Ensign Johnstone, 2nd battalion 10th foot; Qrmr. Fleming, Hyderabad contingent; Sergeant Gill, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers; Sergeant O'Shaughnessy, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers; Private Whelan, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers; Private Griffin, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers; Private Edenborough, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers. Lieut. F. R. Twynam, R.A., Mangalore, passed the elementary test in Canarese. Lieut. R. Trait, 26th N.I., Trichinopoly, passed the elementary test in Tamil.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe in October, on m.c., under last new rules (unless where otherwise specified):—Major McHutchin, staff corps, deputy superintendent, 1st class, Mysore district, Mysore commission, for two years. Lieut. Halsted, staff corps, probationary assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, for two years. Surgeon Graham, of the Bengal medical establishment, assay master, Madras Mint, for two years. Paymaster Fielden, 18th hussars. Capt. Milman, 23rd brigade R.A., from Nov. 1, 1868, to April 30, 1869; to Madras, Bangalore, and Shevaroy Hills, on private affairs. Major Cox, 1st regt. N.I., from July 14 last, or date of departure, for six months; to Neilgherries. Capt. Ellis, "attached" 15th N.I., from Sept. 29 to Dec. 15, 1868; to Neilgherries. Veterinary Surg. Burt, 14th brigade R.A., from Sept. 4 last to Jan. 4 next.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BARTHOLOMEW, Capt., to be dist. supt. of police in the Kulladghee dist. Nov. CRUICKSHANK, Lieut., R.E., to be exec. engr., Kulladghee. Nov. 1. **GAISFORD**.—Orders confirmed, dated Oct. 17, by the officer comdg. 96th foot, apptg. Ens. G. Gaisford to act as interp. to the regt., v. Durand. **JONES**, Col., R.E., is app. an exec. engr. 1st grade, and to act as suptg. engr. 1st class 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 15. **MANT**, Lieut., R.E., to be exec. engr., Colaba. **SHORTT**, Major, to be dist. supt. of police in the Surat dist. Nov. 1. **SOUTHEY**, Lieut. col., is app. an exec. engr. 1st grade, with effect from Nov. 3. Lieut. col. Southey to act as controller of public works accounts. **WATSON**, Rev. G. A. F., M.A., is app. joint chaplain at Poona.

MILITARY.

GRAY, Lieut. col., comdg. 16th regt. N.I., assumed com. of the Ahmednugur brig. on Sept. 13, on dep. of Brig. gen. Forbes, on m.c. [Oct. 14. **YALDWIN**, Ens., 1st foot, to act as interp. to the troops at Deolalee from

ITALIAN CONSUL AT BOMBAY.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Gottlieb Sigg, as Acting Consul for Italy, at Bombay.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Oct. 24:—Lieut. col. Southey, Royal (Bombay) Engineers; Capt. Bushe, cadre 15th Regt. N.I.

MEDICAL OFFICERS WITH INVALIDS.—The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, leaving Bombay in H.M.'s Indian troop ships during the month of November, 1868:—1st ship, 16th Nov., Surgeon Major Mee, 21st brigade R.A.; Assistant Surgeon O'Brien, D battery, E brigade R.H.A.; Assistant Surgeon Walker, 2nd batt. 19th foot. 2nd ship, 27th Nov., Surgeon Major Fowler, 82nd foot; Assistant Surgeon Chappell, 2nd dragoon guards.

CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following furloughs, on m.c., were obtained in October, under the new rules:—The Rev. W. Jones, joint chaplain at Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on m.c., from Nov. 16. Mr. L. R. Ashburner, collector of Khandeish, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India an extension of leave for four months. Mr. F. Turner, cotton inspector, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month. Major Lester, commissioner for the settlement of boundary disputes between the Baroda and Joonagur States, is allowed privilege leave of absence for a period of two months.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard:—Lieutenant Abadie, 11th hussars; Lieut. Walter, 25th regt. N.I.; Lieutenant Owen, 3rd L.C.; Cornet Lucas, 2nd dragoon guards. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the languages as stated below:—Urdu, high proficiency—Lieutenant Mant, R.E.; Ensign Chick, 1st regt. Madras L.C. Persian—Lieutenant Hogg, Poona horse. Mr. H. J. Duggan, 2nd class inspector of police in the Kaira district, has passed an examination in the Guzerathi language, according to the rules of the 12th August, 1863, for the vernacular examination of police officers.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furloughs on m.c., and under last new rules, in November:—Col. Field, c.b., commanding H.M.'s 10th regt. N.I., to Europe for one year. Capt. Godson, attached to H.M.'s 22nd regt. N.I., to Europe for two years. Surgeon Mennie, to Europe for two years. Surgeon Atkins, civil surgeon, Tanna, to Europe from Nov. 7, for 15 months. Major Burd, S.C., to Europe for one year and four months. Captain Pym, R.E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s service from Dec. 31 next. Surgeon major Pitman, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to Europe for two years. Staff Assist. Surg. Davis, to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board: this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant-general, horse guards. Lieut. Gardner, S.C., thirty days from date of departure to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Staff Asst. Surgeon Davis, from Sept. 18, for thirty days, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Lieut. Barclay, 5th brigade R.A., from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15 next, to study the native languages. Lieut. Burnett, 2nd Dragoon Guards, from Oct. 17 for thirty days, to proceed to Matheran, on m.c. Major Fairlie, 1st Regiment Madras Cavalry, from Nov. 22 to

Dec. 21, on private affairs, preparatory to embarkation on furlough. [This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O. No. 907 of 1868.] Captain Crispin, Staff Corps, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, on m.c., in extension, to remain at Dera Ghazee Khan. Capt. Cresswell, 49th Foot, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, on private affairs, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe. Capt. Yorke, 12th Bengal Cav., from Oct. 30 to Nov. 28, preparatory to applying for furlough, under the regulations of 1868. Staff Surgeon Mennie, Indian Medical Department, from Oct. 24 to Nov. 2, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Brigadier gen. J. Forbes, c.b., from Oct. 7 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m.c. Capt. Ducat, Staff Corps, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, to Matheran, on m.c.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 24.

Corps of Engineers.—Lieut. gen. B. S. Stehelin to be col. comdt., v. H. Sandham, dec.; Nov. 7.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brevet major J. S. Tulloch, c.b. (late Bengal), to be lieut. col., v. H. J. B. Macleod, who ret. on full pay; Second Capt. H. O. Hitchins (late Bengal), to be capt., v. Brev. major Tulloch, c.b.; Lieut. W. B. Troup (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. Hitchins; Oct. 20. Second Capt. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency (late Madras) to be adjt., v. M'Causland, app. capt. of a company of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy; Nov. 25. Second Capt. W. H. Noble to be placed on the supernum. instead of the seconded list, as stated in the Gazette of Jan. 7; Dec. 16, 1867. Lieut. C. P. Elderton (late Bengal) has been perm. to resign his commission; Nov. 25.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. C. D. Robertson to be col., v. Sir W. T. Denison, k.c.b., removed from the corps as a genl. officer; Nov. 7. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. G. F. Mann, c.b., to be col., v. C. D. Robertson, who ret. upon full pay; Nov. 10. Capt. the Hon. G. Wrottesley to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Robertson; Nov. 7. Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. E. C. A. Gordon to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Mann, c.b.; Nov. 10. The date of transfer of Capt. and Brev. major Sir J. C. Cowell, k.c.b., to the supernum. list, should be Sept. 22, and not Nov. 18, as previously stated. Capt. G. E. L. Walker, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. the Hon. G. Wrottesley; Nov. 7. Capt. and Brev. maj. Sir J. C. Cowell, k.c.b., from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. Brev. Lieut. col. E. C. A. Gordon; Nov. 10.

2nd Foot.—Capt. A. Lewis, from 56th foot, to be capt., v. O'Grady, who exch.; Nov. 25.

7th Foot.—Capt. W. J. Voules, from 64th foot, to be capt., v. H. S. Harrison, who exch.; Nov. 25.

16th Foot.—Ensign J. W. Leech, from half-pay, late 95th foot, to be ensign, v. Hingston, transf. to 62nd foot; T. M. G. Thackeray, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. J. W. Leech, who ret.; Nov. 25.

BREVET.

Col. C. D. Robertson, ret. full pay, R.E., to have the hon. rank of maj. gen.; Nov. 10.

Lieut. col. H. J. B. Macleod, ret. full pay, royal (late Bengal) art., to have the hon. rank of col.; Oct. 20.

The following promotions to take place, consequent on the death, on the 6th inst., of Lieut. gen. and Col. Comdt. H. Sandham, R.E., viz.: Major gen. H. Servante, R.E., to be lieut. gen.; Col. Sir W. T. Denison, k.c.b., R.E., to be major gen.; Nov. 7.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ACHARD—At Akyab, Oct. 21, wife of Louis F. Achard, daughter. **ARATHOON**—At Madras, Oct. 27, wife of A. Arathoon, daughter. **BARNETT**—At Egmore, Madras, Oct. 27, wife of E. W. Barnett, C.E., son. **BARTOLI**—At 101, Cassemode, Oct. 29, wife of C. Bartoli, Mad. Rail, son. **BOWDEN**—At 81, South Collingah, Oct. 25, Mrs. W. Bowden, daughter. **CORBYN**—At Sealkote, Oct. 23, wife of Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, asst. comr., daughter. **COWLEY**—At Bangalore, Oct. 28, wife of O. H. Cowley, P.W.D., daughter. **CROOKSHANK**—At Mehidpore, Oct. 18, wife of Lieut. A. Crookshank, Bengal S.C., son. **DIXON**—At Surat, Nov. 1, wife of Rev. W. Dixon, M.A., daughter. **DURHAM**—At Bussanah, near Rohtuck, Sept. 26, wife of J. Durham, H.M.'s Customs, son. **DWYER**—At Bombay, Oct. 27, wife of John Dwyer, son. **ECKFORD**—At Landour, Oct. 29, wife of Major J. J. Eckford, S.C., son. **FRASER**—At Ahmedabad, Oct. 28, wife of L. V. Fraser, daughter. **GRAHAM**—At Tukvar, Darjeeling, Oct. 26, wife of R. F. Graham, son. **HERD**—At Deolalee, Oct. 29, wife of W. G. R. Herd, H.M.'s 95th Regt., daughter. [Wales's Dragoon Guards, daughter. **HODGSON**—At Surat, Oct. 30, wife of G. R. Hodgson, 3rd Prince of Hogg—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of Stuart Hogg, C.S., son. **HOMFRAY**—At Sirdarpore, Oct. 23, wife of Lieut. J. Homfray, officg. adjt., Malwa Bheel corps, son. **HUME**—At Roorkee, Oct. 27, wife of A. Hume, adjt., the Cameron high-
HURFORD—At Dalhousie, Oct. 23, wife of H. P. Hurford, 38th regt., son. **JOHNSON**—At Hoti Murdan, Oct. 22, wife of J. R. Johnson, asst. surg., son. **JOSEPH**—At Madras, Oct. 26, wife of J. Joseph, daughter. **LAWFORD**—At Chunar, Oct. 27, wife of E. A. Lawford, E.I.R., son. [son. **LEGGATT**—At Vellore, Oct. 26, wife of G. R. Leggatt, asst. engr., D.P.W.,

Home.

LEMON—Nov. 5, wife of Capt. W. U. Lemon, jun., of the ship *Krishna*, daughter. [Co.'s service, son.]
 LETCHFORD—At Kidderpore, Oct. 20, wife of Capt. W. Letchford, I.G.S.N.
 MACKENZIE—At Mallygaum, Nov. 5, wife of Lieut. G. Mackenzie, Bom. S.C., daughter. [gal army, daughter.]
 MATHEW—At Darjeeling, Oct. 12, wife of R. G. Mathew, asst. surg., Ben-Money—At Almorah, Oct. 21, wife of Lieut. R. E. K. Money, 3rd Goorkha regt., daughter.
 PRINGLE—At Calcutta, Oct. 23, Mrs. W. H. Pringle, daughter.
 RAINEY—At Bowenpilly, Secunderabad, Oct. 9, wife of Major Rainey, 4th M.C., daughter. [daughter.]
 RICHARDSON—At Comilla, Oct. 23, wife of H. C. Richardson, B.C.S., Richardson—At Arrah, Oct. 26, wife of R. J. Richardson, B.C.S., son.
 RICHARDS—At Simla, Oct. 25, wife of L. Richards, daughter.
 RODRIGUES—Nov. 3, wife of Joseph M. Rodrigues, of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited), son.
 SEXTON—At Belgaum, Oct. 28, wife of Capt. J. M. Sexton, 95th regt., acting asst. qmtr. gen., Belgaum brigade, son.
 SHILLINGFORD—At Purneah, Oct. 22, wife of C. A. Shillingford, son.
 STEWART—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of Robert Stewart, daughter.
 STORRS—At Taljhari, Santal Pergunnahs, Oct. 14, wife of Rev. W. T. Storrs, son.
 ST. ROMAINE—At Calcutta, Oct. 29, wife of L. St. Romaine, jun., son.
 WILLIAMS—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 23, wife of Major Williams, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—OGG.—At Calcutta, Oct. 29, Geo. Alexander, to Jessie, daughter of Samuel Ogg, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore.
 FORD—McCULLAGH.—At Jumalpoore, Oct. 26, James Ford, to Maryann, daughter of T. McCullagh, resident of Jumalpoore.
 GRIFFITHS—BAKER.—At Calicut, Oct. 26, Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., Senior Chap., to Caroline Lydia, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Baker, M.A.
 LANE—LATOUR.—At Dacca, W. J. Lane, to Constance Ida, daughter of C. Latour, of Calcutta.
 McDONALD—NEWMAN.—At Calicut, Oct. 20, M. Joseph McDonald, to Ann M., daughter of S. Newman.
 TYRRELL—RAIKES.—At Lucknow, Oct. 17, William J. Tyrrell, Esq., 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, to Edith M. L., daughter of Col. T. Raikes.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—At Calcutta, Oct. 26, Harold Kinloch, son of H. Balfour, aged 9 months. [Beddome, aged 4.]
 BEDDOME—At Ootacamund, Oct. 22, Walter Henry, son of Major R. H. Black—At Calcutta, Oct. 17, Hannah E., wife of John Black, aged 30.
 BLACK—At Erinpoora, Rajpootana States, Oct. 26, Sarah, sister of Lieut. col. G. A. Black, Bengal S.C., and 2nd in com. Erinpoora irreg. force.
 BRAYSON—At Kurrachee, Oct. 24, Cecilia Elizabeth, wife of George C. Brayson, aged 20. [aged 22.]
 CLERK—At Toomkoor, Oct. 26, Frederick H. Clerk, Mysore Forest Dept., months.
 COOKSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 24, H. Cookson. [months.]
 DAWE—At Calcutta, Oct. 29, William C. B., son of W. H. Dawe, aged 9 FENN—At Calcutta, Oct. 25, Samuel, son of Rev. J. Fenn, of Black-heath Park. [Lieut. col. W. Havelock, 14th Light Drags.]
 HAVELOCK—At Ootacamund, Oct. 18, Caroline L. J., daughter of late HUDSON—At Calcutta, Oct. 18, Charlotte, relict of late Charles Hudson, of Howrah, aged 74.
 INGELS—At Calcutta, Oct. 26, Ann Crahley, aged 40.
 KAVANAGH—At Fyzabad, Oct. 19, J. C. Kavanagh, superin. of boundary settlements and surveys in Oude. [Quadros, aged 2 mo.]
 QUADROS—At Mazagon, Oct. 31, Leopoldina A., daughter of Michael RICHARDSON—At Arrah, Oct. 26, son of R. J. Richardson, B.C.S.
 ROBERTS—At Moniabud, Oct. 22, Eliza D., daughter of the late Major A. Roberts. [aged 40.]
 ROSSETO—At Chindwarra, Oct. 24, D. Rosseto, of the Barkey Coal Mines, SANDERSON—At Great Doddington Vicarage, Northamptonshire, Sept. 24, Rev. T. Sanderson, D.D., vicar of Great Doddington, aged 67.
 TEED—At Gowhatti, Assam, Oct. 24, Perceval, son of C. Teed, aged 20 days.

PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, of the 26th October, contains the new Punjab Tenancy Act, which has just received the assent of the Viceroy. From the passing glance we have been able to give at its provisions, the law appears to be a compromise. An up-country contemporary has said that both parties are exultant at the result, each claiming the victory. If such is the case, legislation could have hardly had a more satisfactory outcome. There is one class, however, that can hardly join in this feeling of triumph. Whether they are a numerous class or not we do not know. Proprietors are enabled to rebut the presumption of right of occupancy, arising from the previous registry of such a right in favour of a tenant in the records of a regular or revised settlement. If such rights have been recorded on insufficient grounds, it is no doubt greatly to be regretted; but it may be doubtful how far it is just or politic to open up questions which were, on the best of grounds, believed to have been already authoritatively settled. The Act, we observe, entirely discards the principle of allowing rights of occupancy to be acquired, as in Bengal, by mere lapse of time. The ryots of the latter province may probably consider it a very lucky thing for them that Act X. of 1859 was passed when it was. Official opinion has undergone a marked change on the subject of such rights since those days.

LORD NAPIER AND THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—Lord Napier of Magdala arrived at Alexandria on the 24th of November, and went on direct to Cairo. The ceremony of investing the Viceroy of Egypt with the Order of the Star of India by Lord Napier of Magdala took place at Cairo on the 25th, and was followed by a review. In the evening Colonel Stanton, the English Consul-General, gave a ball in honour of Lord Napier.

A PARTING PRESENT.—Major Burne, late aide-de-camp to Lord Strathnairn, and now private secretary to Lord Mayo, Governor-General of India, before leaving Ireland presented the officers' mess of his regiment, the 20th Foot, with a casket in silver and bog oak, containing several relics of interest—a lock of the Emperor Napoleon the First's hair, a piece of the coffin from St. Helena, also a rosette presented by some Spanish ladies at Toulouse to the officers of the 20th, and a portion of the old colours of the corps carried through the Peninsula.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.—The Government investigation into the failure of the Bank of Bombay was continued at the India Office on Monday, the 23rd ult. Mr. Donald Robertson was further examined at great length. With regard to a series of loans granted by him in 1864, he owned that to three members of one firm he advanced twenty-five lakhs of rupees (£250,000) without security and without consulting the directors. He also spoke to several other transactions of a like character, on all of which losses had been incurred. The commissioners resumed their sittings on Thursday, the 26th ult., at the India Office. The examination of Mr. Donald Robertson was continued.

THE OLDEST GENERAL.—General Richard Pigot, the oldest general in the British army, died on Sunday, Nov. 22, at his residence, near Newbury. He entered the army as an ensign so far back as September 4, 1793; became lieutenant, September 16, 1793; captain, December 21, 1793; major, April 29, 1802; lieutenant-colonel, May 1, 1806; colonel, June 4, 1814; major-general, July 19, 1821; lieutenant-general, January 10, 1837; general, November 11, 1851; colonel of the 4th Dragoons, November 26, 1849. General Pigot was actively employed in the West Indies, in 1794, during the Maroon war. He served in the Mediterranean and at the capture of Minorca in 1798; and at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; and in the East Indies in 1818.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A breach of promise trial in the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday excited considerable interest. The plaintiff was Miss Dora Otte, the daughter of a gentleman of German extraction, and the defendant, Mr. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service. The courtship had gone on during the furlough of the defendant, and the marriage was to have taken place after his return. No quarrel had interposed, but the defendant declined to carry out his engagement on account of his health. Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., admitted the engagement, but contended that, as it would have been suicidal for the defendant to have married, he was released *de facto* from his promise. Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. F. S. Chapman, formerly Secretary to the Bombay Government, were called as witnesses to prove the illness of the defendant. The case occupied most of the day, and eventually the jury, who could not agree, were discharged without giving a verdict.

COLLISION OF A TROOPSHIP WITH A BRITISH BARQUE.—A letter from Captain George W. Watson, of H. M. troopship *Crocodile*, dated November 27, reports the collision of that ship with the British barque *John Dwyer*:—"It is with feelings of deep regret and heartfelt sorrow that I have to report to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that H. M. ship, under my command, did come into collision with the British barque *John Dwyer*, of St. Andrew's, Canada, bound from Callao to Antwerp with a cargo of guano, at 5.50 this morning. Within ten minutes of striking her she had gone down, taking with her four of her crew. Our lifeboats were down and alongside with the utmost despatch, but only succeeded in saving eight of the crew. Her captain got on board the *Crocodile* over her bows. Our lifeboats pulled round and over the spot where the barque had gone down, but no signs of the unfortunate men left in her could be found. The position of the ship at the time was lat. 49.39 N., long. 3.24 W. Start point N., 7 E. (mag.), thirty-six miles. Beyond the loss of our jib-boom, we have not apparently sustained any damage."

India Office.

Nov. 28, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. Horne, C. D. Field, T. F. W. Smith, J. C. Douglas, W. J. Browne (Uncov.), C. W. V. Bradford (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. R. Sharpe.
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. E. Oliphant, E. de C. Williams (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. T. Miller, Staff Corps; Major E. B. Ramsay, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. C. M. James, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. H. Cooper, C.B., 6 mo.; T. W. Webber (Uncov.), 6 mo.; H. W. Gibson (Uncov.), 6 mo.; J. T. Denmeade (Uncov.), 6 mo.; F. Y. Cornish (Uncov.), 6 mo.; W. W. Clarke (Uncov.), 2 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. King, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. D. Bishop, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. H. H. Eades, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. G. G. Anderson, Inf., 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, Cav., 6 mo.; Major A. Child, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. T. Buckland, J. F. Beddy (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. R. Watson (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. King.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—2nd Capt. G. Newnarch, Engrs.; Sub-conductor T. Taylor.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. M. Rogers, Med. Estab.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. W. J. Wyllie.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. S. Nesbitt.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

ACTON—The wife of Lieut. colonel Hampden Acton, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Dublin, Nov. 25.

ARBUETHNOT—The wife of H. Gough Arbuthnot, Esq., of a son, at 31, Onslow-gardens, Nov. 27.

BATTISCOMBE—The wife of Arthur Battiscombe, Esq., of a daughter, at 11, Kensington-gardens-square, Nov. 25.

GREEN—The wife of Colonel G. W. G. Green, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Bedford, Nov. 25.

HALLIDAY—The wife of F. M. Halliday, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Reigate, Surrey, Nov. 21.

LAWRENCE—The wife of Alick Lawrence, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Avoch-house, Ross-shire, N.B., Nov. 13.

LUMSDEN—The wife of Henry Lumsden, Esq., of a daughter, at 20, Onslow-square, London, Nov. 24.

MARRIAGES.

COGHLAN—MOLLOY.—William M. P. Coghlan, Esq., B.C.S., Judge of the District of Ahmedabad, in the East Indies, eldest son of Major-general Sir William M. Coghlan, K.C.B., to Mary J., daughter of the late Kedo Molloy, Esq., of the King's County, Ireland, at Ramsgate, Nov. 21.

CRISFORD—NORTHCOTE.—George S. Crisford, to Annie E. S. Northcote, daughter of the late S. J. G. Northcote, Esq., Royal Navy, and granddaughter of the late Colonel B. Bunce, R.M.L.I., at St. John's the Evangelist's, Penge, Nov. 21.

SHORTREED—LOCKE.—Pringle John Shortreed, Esq., son of Col. Shortreed, late 17th B.N.I., to Louisa Anne, only child of George Locke, Esq., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Oct. 31.

TAUNTON—HOBBS.—The Rev. C. W. S. Taunton, B.A., late H.M.'s Chaplain, Madras Presidency, to Mary, daughter of the late John Hobbs, Esq., of Southampton-row, London, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Nov. 24.

DEATHS.

DERONI—Captain Alexander Deroni, Royal Engineers, at Madeira, aged 31, Nov. 9.

HALLIDAY—Catherine Mary, wife of Major Halliday, at Medsted, Hants, Nov. 26.

JOHNSTON—Emily S., wife of G. E. Johnston, of the India-office, and formerly of Madras, at 24, Lee-park, Lee, Nov. 19.

MILLET—Eliza A., widow of the Rev. George Millett, late Vicar of Silkestone, Yorkshire, at 2, Montpelier-terrace, Brighton, aged 73, Nov. 23.

REYNOLDS—Mabel T. C., daughter of Major W. Reynolds, Bombay Army, aged 9 years, at Kensington, Nov. 25.

ROEBUCK—Mary, relict of the late Capt. Comdt. John Roebuck, of the Nizam's Army, at 7, Kildare-terrace, Paddington, aged 60, Nov. 24.

SCOTT—Walter H., son of Arthur Scott, Esq., of Montague-place, Clapham-road, and the India-office, aged 25, Nov. 24.

SHORTREDE—Major-general Robert Shortrede, late Bombay Army, at The Rowans, Blackheath, aged 68, Nov. 26.

WILLOUGHBY—Frances Harriet, only daughter of the late Capt. Edward Willoughby, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, at Ryde, aged 8 years and 5 months, Nov. 25.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Cecilia, Madras; Maria Luck, Colombo; Henry Reed, Calcutta; Nyassa, Kurrachee; Light of Age, Tuticorin; Phineas, Bombay; Kingdom of Italy, Bombay; Opolimo, Madras; Scindia, Calcutta; Lord Strathmairn, Calcutta; S. D. Thurston, Rangoon; Procymania, Madras; Azio M. Binlupatam; Dolbideru Castle, Calcutta; Opimna, Madras; Hollinside, Akyab.—25. Ayener, Rangoon; Punjab, Calcutta; Memento, Madras; Ava, Cocanada; Rachel, Madras; Mary Shepherd, Binlupatam; Toronto, Colombo.—27. Lightning, Calcutta; Bianca, Calcutta; Juma, Bombay; Compter, Bombay; Dundedin, Bombay; Balmoral, Akyab.—29. Victoria Nyanza, Calcutta; Staffordshire, Bombay; Dalkeith, Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23. Star of the South, Bombay; Iron Duke, Calcutta.—25. Innisfallen, Bombay; Castiglione, Bombay; Corinne, Bombay; Alfred, Singapore; Matralian, Calcutta.—27. Hanover, Singapore.—29. King of Algeria, Bombay; Wimbledon, Bombay; Curlew, Bombay; Souka, Calcutta; British Sovereign, Bombay; Lauretta, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, Nov. 28.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Love, Mr. K. C. and Mrs. Pye, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. G. T. Shallow, Miss F. Sanders, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. C. W. Robertson, Mrs. Moore, Rev. J. and Mrs. Trufford, Mr. and Mrs. Taylord, Miss Robinson, Miss Brice, Mr. W. D. Graham, Ensign D. Cooper, Ensign C. J. Whitehill, Mrs. W. Coard, Ensign H. France, Mr. J. E. Radcliffe, Mr. Wintle, Mr. H. C. Halkett, Mrs. Melville. For MADRAS.—Mr. F. W. Jackson, Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Moss, Col. Carleton, Mr. G. B. Elliott. For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Burroughs, Mr. C. Mayhew, Mr. A. T. Bodham, Mr. J. F. Stokes, Mrs. Chitty, Dr. Allshorn. For Ceylon.—Mr. H. E. Grey, Mrs. Dalton, Col. McDonald.

From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Campbell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn and three children, Miss Fullerton, Mrs. Mazuchelli, Col. and Mrs. Thuillier and child, Miss Wilson, Major Ogilvie, Mrs. Mills and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lockie, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Nicolay, Mr. Sneed, Mrs. Wood, Capt. Taylor, Mr. W. Hailes. For MADRAS.—Lieut. C. L. Highmore, Major and Mrs. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. F. Dawson, Capt. A. Ogilvie, Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers and infant, Hon. L. C. Jones, Mr. J. L. Symonds. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Prinsep, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman, Mr. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miley, Mr. R. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooke, Mr. Spinner, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. G. Craig. For Ceylon.—Mr. R. B. Tyler, Mr. J. Stephens, Capt. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Lisbon, Nov. 23.—The Jorawur, from Liverpool, for Calcutta, put in here to-day, with pumps choked, and must discharge some cargo to clear them.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Lawson and two children, Capt. Newcome, and Ensigns Smith and Boyne.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. and Miss Douglas, Mrs. Fifth and two children, Mr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Jones, Major Dunsterville, Mr. Pulicologus, Mr. Leo Zander, Mr. Brack, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bayley, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, and Major Hicks.

SEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Jardine.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Ewart, and Miss Ewart.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Cox.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Loir, Mr. and Miss Dunsford, and Mrs. Le Poer Kennedy.

DECEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. L. Munro and infant, Col. and Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. H. Dundas, Asst. surgeon D. Cunningham, Miss Ross, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. A. Agabeg, Mr. C. Prentis, Asst. surg. Lewis, Miss Brown, Mrs. C. Turner, Lieut. col. G. Anderson, Mr. G. Pervis, Mrs. Cabell and infant, Mr. Gordon, Miss Archer, Miss Johnson, and Mr. Allon.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. S. Cochran and two children, Mrs. Lutz and child, and Rev. G. D. Symonds.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. C. Hill, and Mr. Bromhead.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. G. Tyndall, and Mr. Staines.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Batchelor, and Mr. Simmonell.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. T. B. Nimmo, Mr. and Mrs. Herschel and infant, Lieut. col. E. A. Green, Capt. and Mrs. Bythell and two children, and Mrs. Basil Hall.

SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Mr. C. Guesse.

MARSEILLES to RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Rovett.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mrs. Faviell, and Mr. Wall.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Long.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Capt. Roberts.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

The *Broad Arrow* holds that, whatever may at first have been thought of the fitness of the selection, it is now a *fait accompli*, and the time for criticism is passed. Perhaps, indeed, the criticism in this case has been rather more severe and disparaging than there was any occasion for. In the first place, the appointment is Mr. Disraeli's, and whatever else he may, or may not be, Mr. Disraeli is certainly no fool, and must be quite aware of the obloquy that would be reflected upon him if the man of his choice were to prove himself a conspicuous failure. But, looking on the matter in a calm and unpartisan spirit, there does not seem any valid ground for such evil augury. That Lord Mayo is an untried man is perfectly true, but not particularly to the point. He is neither more nor less untried than any of the other noblemen and gentlemen who have been named as possible or probable successors to Sir John Lawrence. No doubt, all who have the interests of India most deeply at heart would have infinitely preferred to see Lord Salisbury at the helm. But keen as is the interest which Lord Salisbury takes in our Eastern Empire, it is scarcely likely that with his position and prospects at home he would consent to spend five of the best years of his life in semi-exile. Lord Mayo is, of course, not Lord Salisbury, but we see no reason why he should not prove, if not a very brilliant and original, still a very safe and satisfactory Governor-general. If he will be content

with fulfilling these moderate expectations the country will have no cause to complain. Our only fear is that he may not; that he may desire to prove to his critics how erroneous and unworthy an estimate they have formed of his character, by doing something striking. There is no possible position in which the exercise of an energy that is not according to knowledge may work such tremendous and perhaps irretrievable mischief as that of the Indian Viceroy. In spite of all the checks that have been devised for his control, he still exercises, directly and indirectly, more power than perhaps any other human being. But there is nothing in Lord Mayo's career that should lead us to apprehend any perilous vagaries from him. What has been urged so unsparingly against him—that he is a man of so little mark—may really be in his favour. It is something for a man to have shown himself content to do his work quietly without an unhealthy craving for being conspicuous and talked about. Lord Mayo has had considerable official experience, and this must have taught him the necessity for listening to the advice of men who knew far more of the matter in hand than he did. He will find no lack of such tried and skilful advisers in the Indian Council. With men like Sir William Mansfield, Sir Henry Durand, and Mr. Strachey at his side, if he should choose the wrong path he will not be able to plead ignorance as an excuse.

HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS IN INDIA.

The *Times* comments with approval on the strenuous and successful exertions of Sir John Lawrence to furnish our troops in India with healthy barracks and secure fortifications. The weakness of our great military posts was one of the most inexcusable and most lamentable circumstances in the struggle of 1857. It is evident that all our chief stations ought to be so fortified as to be capable of being securely held by the smallest possible British force. With the scientific improvements of the present day, both in fortification and gunnery, there ought to be no difficulty in accomplishing this result without any extravagant expenditure. The great use of a fort is in all cases to make a small force do the work of a large one, and this is precisely the problem which we have to solve in India. Sir John Lawrence, therefore, is providing strong defences for our principal stations, and is protecting all the great lines of communication by a chain of small fortified posts. The provision of healthy barracks is not less important. It not only means economy of life, but increase of efficient strength at any given moment. There is, moreover, good reason to believe that, with dwellings, diet, and habits adapted to the climate, the unhealthiness of Indian life would practically disappear. The climate tempts people to excess, and it is in this that its danger lies. Englishmen carry out to India the habits of food and dress and the neglect of sanitary precautions which they have learnt in our temperate climate, and attempt to live in the same way under wholly different circumstances. Sir John Lawrence, by providing at the chief military stations barracks on the most approved sanitary models, will have contributed greatly towards overcoming this danger. Everywhere, moreover, our correspondent tells us of sanitary works being undertaken, of cantonments drained, and of water supply purified. There remains one great improvement to be effected. Some day or other the Himalayas will be to India what Switzerland is to Europe. They will be the sanitarium of Europeans. When we have more roads and railways to the hills there will be no reason whatever why Englishmen and English troops should not find health as much within their reach in India as in Europe. Even if the dangers of the plains cannot be neutralised there may be hill stations for every form of disease. Mountain air is becoming more and more recognised as a sanitary agent, and if India be more unhealthy than other countries, it possesses at the same time the most splendid and most varied "hills" in the world. Sanitary science, in a word, in India has two tasks before it—to overcome the dangers of the plains and to bring the plains into closer connection with the hills. When this is done we shall have fairly mastered the difficulties which nature opposes to us, and we may be said already to have overcome the other dangers of our position.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via **SOUTHAMPTON**, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via **MARSEILLES** every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via **SOUTHAMPTON**, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

Via **MARSEILLES**, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 14th and 28th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via **Marseilles**, under 1/2 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1/2 oz. 1s. 1d.
Via **Southampton**, under 1/2 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1/2 oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via **Marseilles**, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via **Southampton**, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via **Marseilles**, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via **Southampton**, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid,

the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	94 1/2
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	94 1/2
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	91 1/2
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	91 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	91 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	91 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	102 1/2
8 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	106 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57	110 1/2
5 per Cent. of 1858-59
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6 1/2d.
Madras	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6 1/2d.
Bombay	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std....	5s. 0 1/2d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11 1/2d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	216 to 218
India 5 per cent.	116 1/2
India 4 per cent.	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
India 4 per cent., 1859	103 1/2
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	92
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	105 1/2
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	110
India Stock Debentures, 1858
" " " 1859
" " " 1863
" " " 1864
" " " 1864 or 1866
India Debentures, 1873	105 1/2
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100
India 5 per cent. for account
India 5 per cent., 1870	104
India 4 per cent., 1888	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104 1/2
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864
India Bonds (£1,000)	11s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	10s. to 17s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	104 1/2
Ditto F. Shares	1 to 1 pm.
Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	103 1/2
East Indian	109
Ditto L. Extension	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	107 1/2
Ditto (new)	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
Ditto	2 pm.
Great S. of India (Limited)	108 to 107
Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	98 to 97 1/2
Ditto 5 per cent.	108 to 109
Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	101 to 103
Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	106 to 107
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	par to 1/2 pm.
Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	104 1/2
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	87 to 89
Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
Ditto	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Punjab (5 per cent.)	104
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) B	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	20 1/2
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	30
Land Mortgage Bank of India	78 to 82
Oriental Bank Corporation	42 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas (Limited)	3 1/2 to 4
New	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
Ceylon Company (Limited)	3 to 2 1/2 dis.
East India Irrigation and Canal	19 1/2 to 20 1/2
East India Land (Limited)	6 to 4 dis.
Madras Irrigation and Canal	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	3 1/2 to 2 1/2 dis.
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 14; Agra, November 10; Calcutta and Madras, November 9.

The Hazara Field-Force has been broken up, but a corps of Guides, a regiment of native infantry, and a mountain battery have been left to garrison Oghee for three months. Some addition will also be made to the permanent strength of the frontier force. Sir D. Macleod's speech to the troops has evoked the usual amount of conflicting comments; but the tendency to be satisfied with the results achieved prevails. One paper however already talks of a new movement among the Afreedies, and reports that some of the frontier tribes have shown their resentment against the Khan of Umb for his active loyalty to the English. If there be any touch of truth in this, the lesson we have read these tribes is forgotten as soon as it was learnt.

FROM the famine districts we have but little fresh news, and that for the most part of a gloomy tinge. In and about Rajpootana the prospect is one of unmingled sadness. At Jodhpore grain is now selling at four pounds a shilling. In the North-West, where the scarcity is less widely felt, 1,86,000 people will have to look to relief works for the next six months as their best chance of keeping themselves alive. Happily with few exceptions Lower Bengal is reported as doing favourably. In Guzerat and Berar the crops have turned out well, and British Burmah counts on a plentiful harvest.

THE Indian Government has taken one step forward towards the long-desired achievement of a gold currency, by notifying that English and Australian sovereigns will be received at all Indian Treasuries at the rate of ten rupees and a quarter per sovereign. They will likewise be given out at the same rate to

all persons willing to receive them in payment of claims against the Government.

THE Governor-general has paid a becoming tribute to the 101st Fusiliers on their departure for England, in the shape of a farewell order recounting their many a splendid services during the last century, from the day when the four companies of the infant regiment were almost annihilated in defending Fort William against Suraj-ood-Dowlah down to the series of hard fights in Umbeylah. Few regiments in the Queen's service can show such a list of gallant deeds as the old Bengal European Regiment. Sir John Lawrence spoke no more than the truth when he described its distinguished conduct in the field as "proverbial;" and we are glad to see that the 101st has left India "with a reputation for discipline and efficiency quite worthy of its character for gallantry and endurance." Is it impertinent to hope that the officers will not find cause to regret the difference between Indian and English rates of pay?

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE was to leave Simlah on the 10th November and reach Calcutta on the 18th. He is said to have promised help in arms and money to Shere Ali, whose position in Kabul is still far from secure, but the rumour is one of those which it were rash to accept in hearsay. If the Viceroy has entered into any such agreement, we may at least be sure that he has very good grounds for reckoning on the continuance of Shere Ali's better fortunes.

ANOTHER story touching the collision between the Russians and Yakoob Khoosh Beghi has already turned out false. But the newswriters will never leave Russia alone. From one side we hear that the Russians are strenuously pushing on the works of the great Alexander-road along the Upper Oxus. Another writer declares that a Russian detachment is quartered in Bokhara on excellent terms with the Khan, and that Russian cantonments are being built at Kerminah, Gharjui, and Karshi. The Russians are also credited with putting up pressure to stop the sale of Indian teas in Turkistan.

AT a late sitting of the High Court of Madras, the presiding judge, Sir Adam Bittlestone, overruled an objection raised by the English barristers to the appearance of a native vakeel on the Original Side. He very properly allowed a Hindoo gentleman to plead in defence of a native prisoner. If a native pleader be otherwise duly qualified, we cannot see why his interference should be forbidden, merely because his face is dark and his fees moderate. Those who can afford it will always pay for the privilege of being defended by a trained English lawyer; but why should poor people and natives be debarred the benefits of cheaper and for the native more convenient advocacy?

MUSCAT is still, it seems, in a state of disturbance. The new Imam, Azan-bin-Ghes, is neither popular nor humane; and a large body of his countrymen is said to yearn after Syud Toorkee, the exiled uncle of the ousted Selim. The late Imam's appeal for help to Bombay has evoked no answer, and the Bombay papers complain of the policy which keeps Syud Toorkee a kind of prisoner there, instead of letting him try his chance against "a weak and treacherous usurper." Of the new Imam's treachery we have little doubt; but his weakness remains to see. His stern fanaticism, of the school so well described for us by Mr. Palgrave, has already issued in severe laws against the use of tobacco in any shape. Theft and robbery are to be

punished by the loss of a hand, and social profligacy by a hundred stripes. On the other hand, some laws that lay heavy on agriculture have been repealed, and the duty on dates, home-spun cloth, and some other things lowered by a half or a third. Whether this balancing of mildness with severity will serve the new ruler's purposes, time must show.

THE last meeting of the Supreme Council at Simlah—on the 28th October—was marked by the introduction of some new Bills. Mr. Maine's Bill to Define and Amend the Laws of Evidence in India is founded on the report of the Law Commissioners, and proposes to relax the artificial strictness of English law by enlarging the Court's discretion, and accepting as relevant all evidence not expressly barred as "hearsay." Among other wise amendments he would allow a certain limited effect to newspaper reports of public meetings. Mr. Cockerell's new Stamp Act consolidates and amends the older measure in the direction of lowering certain duties. Mr. Strachey's Land Improvement Bill aims at redressing certain wrongs involved in the land laws of the North-West Provinces, among others the injustice of forbidding tenants to dig so much as a well without the landlord's sanction.

At Bombay Sir Seymour Fitzgerald met his Legislative Council on the 13th November to discuss business. The Town Drainage Bill was adjourned to the beginning of this month for the purpose of introducing a municipal certificate tax which was likely to make up the deficit. Miss Carpenter also has arrived in Bombay, full of great projects, to which we may honestly wish God speed.

MADRAS may soon be in the way of securing a good supply of water from the neighbouring hills. A scheme to that end, at the probable cost of Rs. 12,80,000, has been laid before the Indian Government. Lord and Lady Napier were back at Madras.

LORDS MAYO AND NAPIER OF MAGDALA left Suez on the 30th of last month in the *Feroze* steam frigate for Bombay. After a short stay there with the Governor he is expected to touch at Madras on his way round to Calcutta.

THE new scheme of native scholarships has been published in the *Gazette*. It differs very little in detail from that described by us some months ago. Briefly, nine scholarships of £200 a-year each, tenable for three years, with passage allowance of £150, are to be conferred, three on successful examination-candidates of pure native blood, and the rest on native gentlemen of rank and influence who are also English scholars. The Local Governments will arrange details. The new scheme will come into play at the beginning of next year.

IN the final debate on the Punjab Tenancy Bill Mr. Maine supported the Viceroy in a speech full of clear reasoning founded on a thorough mastery of facts, and betraying a philosophic grasp of first principles. He began by owning his readiness to accept the Bill as amended in Committee, not because it went far enough in securing rights already existent, but because some compromise was needed, and the Viceroy had assured him that this particular compromise would "not inflict intolerable hardship on the large class it will affect." Tenant rights which have stood for years under the protection of law and Government deserve as much respect as any other kind of property. But the last settlement of the Punjab proposed to confiscate those rights in the case of forty-six thousand out of sixty thousand occupants in the division of Umritsur alone. Now the occupant in these cases, strictly speaking, "is a co-proprietor with the landlord," for the rights over land being of two kinds, contract and proprietary, and this being clearly no case of contract, "it follows that the occupancy-tenant has some sort of property in the land." If the settlement officers of the Punjab have their way, all these tenants, who have enjoyed their holdings for twenty-seven years and have "turned the wilderness into a garden," will be left at the entire mercy of others for the right to keep their holdings even on the hardest terms. Thus too the old Settlement of 1819 would be wantonly disturbed, a settlement carried out with every possible care, in close accordance with the customs of the country at that time. And the evidence then taken was naturally far more trustworthy

than that brought forward fifteen years later on the opposite side. On the latter occasion oral evidence on matters of old date had to be arrayed against written records; and of course oral evidence, always of very small worth in India, became in these circumstances quite valueless. Besides, the questions asked of these ignorant, uneducated witnesses were mostly vague and misleading, while the new claimants, in view of the enhanced value of the land, had "the strongest temptation to adapt their testimony to their interests." The old inquirers went on the principle of eliciting facts, from which they inferred the common rule; whereas the conductors of the new settlement seemed to mix up facts with theories, and to contradict themselves in their employment of words like "rights" and "customs." And then, on what grounds of policy or justice could Government be required to sweep away at a blow the rights of its own planting, which "had grown up and borne fruit under its shelter" during the last twenty years? Nothing could be more dangerous than such a measure, adopted merely in order to remedy a mistake. Nor would it be practicable to try Sir D. Macleod's plan of buying up the rights of many hundred thousand occupants in accordance with the principles of the Copyhold Commission. As for the claim of settlement officers to recast the Record of Rights at each new settlement, it is both irrational and inexpedient. Are we to suppose that "once every ten, fifteen, or twenty years, a number of gentlemen, many of whom it is surely not disrespectful to call young gentlemen, may go in and reconstruct the very basis of society?" What Communist in his wildest dreams every imagined such an absurdity? If views like these were to prevail, the progress of the country, which has hitherto flourished under a rule that secures protection to property, would receive a check almost as serious as that inflicted of yore by the tyranny of native rulers.

THE International Conference lately held at St. Petersburg for preventing the use of certain explosive missiles in war has pronounced with one accord against the employment of any such missile weighing less than 400 grammes, or 14½ ounces. In other words, the infernal rifle-shell which has been found so effective against elephants and other beasts, is declared by the representatives of every European Power except Spain,—which in this matter at least lags behind Turkey,—to be no fit accompaniment of civilised warfare. The contracting Powers of course bind themselves only as against each other; any of them being free to use the forbidden atrocity against Spain or any other country which has not signed the compact. This with the new arrangements for securing the inviolability of field hospitals, staff and all, in war-time, betokens steady progress in the direction of previous efforts to abate the cruelties of armed strife. It is easy of course to sneer at the inconsistency involved in these concessions to a feeling at variance with the assumed end of all warfare. But facts are better logicians than Mr. Mill. The laws of the duel, whether between two men or two armies, have existed from all time even in countries the least civilised. As a matter of fact wars have not been less decisive, nor battles more protracted, for all the ameliorations which have accompanied and atoned for the invention of more murderous weapons. The conventions of Geneva and St. Petersburg are fitting sequels to the Treaty of Paris. One objection might perhaps be made to this tabooing of rifle-shells; the wounds they inflict being almost inevitably mortal, and that instantaneously, would not the employment of such missiles be in effect the truest mercy? Be that as it may however, the principle of reducing to their lowest the necessary cruelties of warfare, is one that ought to be steadfastly applied by all nations that call themselves civilised.

THE change of Ministry naturally involves a change of Heads at the India Office. Sir S. Northcote, who will bear away with him the thorough respect of all his fellow-workers and subordinates, is to be succeeded by the Duke of Argyll, of whose general ability there can be no doubt, whatever may be thought of his special proclivities on certain Indian questions. Some of our contemporaries compliment him on recanting his old admiration of the Dalhousie policy. We for our part have little fear of his being caught by the cant of the new school which sees no connection between the policy of that day and India's present progress. It is on the religious side of his character that we misdoubt his Grace. *Point de zèle*, we would say with regard to religious questions in India.

THE name of Lord Clinton's successor in the Under-Secretaryship is not yet known for certain. We have good reason however for believing that Mr. Stansfeld will have first choice for the post. Should some other office await his acceptance it is not unlikely that Mr. Ayrton would come in as Under-Secretary.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—J. B. J. Brooke, Esq., formerly Capt. of H.M.'s 88th Regt., Raja Munda of Sarawak, at Hounslow, aged 46, Dec. 1.

BENGAL.—Col. R. A. Smith, Bengal Army, at Umballa, Oct. 31. Lieut. col. J. W. Bennett, late 1st Bengal Fusiliers, at 54, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, Nov. 23. Col. R. Seymour, H.K.I.C.S., at 8, Brompton-crescent, Dec. 3. Lieut. P. Gill, v.c., Unattached List, Barrackmaster, at Morar, Oct. 24.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Rasbotham, Capt. F. W. Boileau, Capt. Shakespear. From HONG KONG.—Mr. C. A. Wild.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Syria, Dec. 12.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Ross and four children, Capt. P. S. Lorke, Mrs. Pemberton and two infants, Mrs. Francis and two children, Capt. Watson, Mrs. Bell and three children.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1868.

A REMNANT OF BARBARISM.

It has often been argued that the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him. Be that as it may, we should think that the very worst use to which in these days you can put a refractory or disgraced soldier is to brand him. We say nothing of the mere bodily suffering caused by the process of pricking one or more letters into the human flesh with the aid of gun-powder or ink. The smart, no doubt, is great for the moment; but the process once finished, there is an end for the most part to the suffering also. The whole thing is, we grant, a mere trifle compared with the elaborate tattooings of a Burmese or Red Indian victim to the social usages of his race. But we Englishmen would hardly care to claim equality with savages, although our women are proud to wear earrings, and our judges still cover their heads with piles of horse-hair.

And yet, if we look at the practice of branding from the standpoint, not of military use and wont, but of modern civilisation, what a piece of pure savagery it seems and is! Grant that the process and the pain are over in a minute or so, yet the traces of both remain indelible. In that respect branding is far more barbarous than flogging. The latter may leave no permanent marks, while the former may bear witness to the offender's punishment through a whole lifetime. Do what he will to it, the "damn'd spot" refuses to come out, the shameful record cannot be wholly effaced. To the average military mind, content with the oldest or seeking for the shortest methods of curing military ills, that may seem a very trifling consideration. What need to think of ulterior likelihoods in the face of a certain immediate gain? A blackguard deserts from one regiment in hopes of filching fresh bounty on enlistment into another. Against tricks of that sort branding is your only deterrent. It ensures detection in case of a fresh attempt at cheating the State, and the fear of it keeps all but hardened reprobates from making the attempt at all. It serves in short as a cheap and easy safeguard against a serious danger, which no other method can ever keep from swelling into the most alarming proportions. No other punishment would act so well on the blackguard element in the service, and who else save a blackguard would be guilty of so great a military crime?

We think we have heard this kind of argument before. Once on a time nothing could deter soldiers from various sorts of offences but the lash. Take away from the officers the power

of unlimited flogging on the smallest provocation, and what on earth would become of military discipline? Well, that power has from time to time been pared down closer and closer; and ever, in spite of the most terrified croakings, did the discipline of the army hold its ground. Every year the floggings became fewer; in many regiments it was found possible to do without them altogether. The power of the lash had already come to be a dead letter, when its formal abolition, at least in time of peace, was decreed by a large majority in the late House of Commons. And still the discipline of the army has managed to survive that last concession to the demands of modern humanity.

Public opinion has refused to tolerate the lash as a means of educating the British soldier. That brutal remnant of a barbarous age has finally shared the fate of some other institutions which the Briton of a day not long past was wont to reckon among the surest bulwarks of the British realm. Flogging and the pillory are now equally out of fashion. One symbol of infamy no longer waves over the entrance to an honourable calling. But the work of amendment cannot stop here. Military conservatism is very strong, and the claims of discipline exceedingly urgent; but the punishment of branding cries out for swift erasure from our military code. It is a monstrous anachronism in these days of democratic progress. It damns a man beyond all recovery for an offence disgraceful it may be, but no worse in fact than many another which no one would think of punishing very severely. "All hope abandon, ye who enter here," might be said with truth of those who enter the room where the surgeon waits to mark them with his soul-scorching needle. Branding assumes the utter badness of men who would afterwards have retrieved their characters, but for the curse that was sure at some critical moment to find them out. It is not long since one poor fellow lost a good chance of bettering himself because in bathing the mark of infamy revealed itself on his bare back.

How it may tend to multiply a man's punishment, one case will suffice to show. We refer to the sergeant of Marines, who was lately convicted of falsifying his accounts, to the sum of forty-nine shillings. He was drummed out of the regiment, and carried off to Coldbath Fields Prison, where, after being branded as a rogue, he was to undergo a year's imprisonment. Here is a pretty heaping up of ignominy for a seemingly small offence. The man loses his rank and prospects in the service; he undergoes the needless torture of having his stripes and buttons cut off, and slouching away to the tune of the Rogues' March; he will spend a year in a felon's prison; and for the rest of his life he will bear on his body a brand too shameful for the vilest criminal. And all this because he has cheated somebody out of two pound nine! If this be justice, what punishment would be severe enough for rogues of a higher class and a larger calibre?

But it is chiefly for desertion that soldiers are branded, and how else are you to check that crime? We would answer, that under no circumstances whatever should it be checked by means so revolting to modern tendencies. The remedy, if we choose to see it, is simple enough. Reduce the incentives to desertion by revising the terms and conditions of enlistment. Instead of a bounty which attracts too many recruits of the worst class and encourages desertion for the sake of fresh bounty, let us shorten the present term of service by at least a half. No round sums of money would be needed to bribe soldiers who could enlist for five or six years at a time, while the army would have twice as many recruits a year to choose from as it has now under the absurd conditions of twelve years' service. And how much worthier a class of men would thus be tempted into its ranks no one who has thought at all upon the matter will be at a moment's loss to discern. Other reforms of a like tendency would of course accompany or follow these, but only in this way can a good beginning be made. Without the abolition of branding and bounties we can never hope to eliminate the blackguard element from a service to which, under right conditions, no man of decent character should think it shame to belong.

WELCOME THE COMING, SPEED THE PARTING VICEROY.

"THE King is dead: long live the King." One Viceroy is on his way out to India, and another is on the point of coming home. When Sir John Lawrence reaches England, a grateful country which has given many a man a peerage for services infinitely less than his, will probably invite him also to take his seat in the House of Lords. In his case at any rate the honour will have been fairly earned. One might say indeed that he proved his right to it eleven years ago; but in these days the coronet hardly makes the man, and Sir John's name needed no such emblazoning to enhance its lustre. Now that his five years of viceregal sway are over, a peerage with a befitting pension will serve to mark the last stage of a public career, some twenty years of which have been spent with few intervals in the broad glare of English, one might even say of European celebrity. Ever since the final conquest of the Punjab the name of John Lawrence has been one of special lustre, culminating in the dark days of the mutiny, and still high above the horizon after five years of exposure to the searching tests of an office second on the whole to none within an Englishman's grasp.

Clouds indeed have passed over it now and again. For many things which Sir John has done or left undone, Anglo-Indian criticism from this or that quarter has naturally taken him to task. Bombay and Calcutta cannot agree in their estimate of his general capacity. The *Friend of India* denounces that "masterly inactivity" which the *Delhi Gazette* admires. The *Times of India* charges him with sacrificing Bombay to Bengal. To the champions of aristocratic privilege he shows a very different face from that presented to the friends of popular rights. And there is no denying that in some instances he has laid himself open to merited blame. With regard, for instance, to the Orissa famine, it is hard altogether to exculpate a viceroy who from his Himalayan Olympus looked calmly down on the mischief brewing beneath him, until it was too late to avert the consequent catastrophe. In the Bhotan campaign a like inertness, arising whether from friendly trustfulness, or fear of undue meddling with another's province, had already made itself apparent. On the other hand his abstinent policy towards Afghanistan, for all the outcry it continually roused in the Anglo-Indian press seems to have thoroughly accorded with the rulings of common sense. His treatment of the land question in Oudh raised up against him a host of adversaries loud in demanding justice for the talookdars, whose proprietary rights it had become the fashion to uphold against all meaner claimants. But the result of the struggle was a compromise which has certainly not disproved the wisdom or the justice of Sir John's preference for land tenures based on Indian rather than English ideas. His last great public act, the Punjab Tenancy Bill, set the seal to a policy which in this respect at least he has steadily pursued, the policy namely of recognising facts instead of twisting them into accordance with given theories. The conflicting claims of landlords and ryots have been adjusted with a stern regard alike for public and private interests. Knowing from his own experience that land tenures in the Punjab are not one but multiform, he has neither "treated the proprietor as if he were a mere incumbrancer on the land," nor transferred to the proprietor the right that seemed really vested, by use or actual assignment, in the tenant; and at the same time he has insisted that the State, which has "created rent where none previously existed," should be free "to apportion the property so created" between the landlord and the ryot.

Sir John's yearly trips to Simlah exposed him to the attacks of Calcutta journals more alive to local and class interests than to those of the empire at large. His action on this point needs no defence in face of the fact that his holiday in the Hills would have been deemed by most people a season of very hard work, and of the likelihood that frequent change of air made him all

the more able to work hard in Calcutta. His great industry indeed forms a prominent feature in his viceregal career. It has exposed him, rightly or wrongly, to the charge of over-immersion in small details, to the consequent neglect of more important questions. Part of the blame however is probably due to the accumulations of business forced on the Viceroy's hands, whether by the course of events in India or by the gradual shifting of the centre of power from the Hooghly to the Thames. In his eagerness to arrest a tendency which in a recent minute he has solemnly bewailed, Sir John may have helped to increase his own burden by retaliating as it were on his own subordinates. It is certain at any rate that he has continually set his face against every attempt to restrict his powers or lighten his labours by enlarging the functions of minor governments. No one more strenuously declaimed than he did against giving Bengal a proper Government; and, however little he interfered with Sir Cecil Beadon when interference would have done good, he cannot be accused of leaving too much to the discretion of Mr. Grey.

From one cause or another then, the departing Viceroy has left behind him no splendid legacy of great reforms achieved. With regard indeed to many leading questions of the day his work has rather fallen into arrear. What he has done however has for the most part been done well. In a hundred minor fields of usefulness he has left the mark of a shrewd, upright, steadfast-minded, sober-headed ruler, endowed with sufficient strength of character for most purposes, but lacking the broader sympathies and the masterful self-reliance of true genius. As a Viceroy of the very highest excellence nobody, we imagine, would care to rank him; but the natives of India will not soon forget the efforts he has made to advance their well-being and to reward their just ambitions, while nearly all classes in the public service have reason to be grateful for this or that boon secured to them by his order or in consequence of his prayer.

How Sir John's successor will acquit himself, we need not try to foretell. The clamour evoked by his appointment has long since been followed, both in England and India, by careless acquiescence or a kindly readiness to hope the best. In India many of the English and most of the native journals have agreed to give a fair trial to a Viceroy whose antecedents certainly show nothing in his disfavour, if they have not very much to say in his behalf. An Irish Secretary who has steered successfully through a difficult conjuncture ought not to be a mere blunderer in a post demanding faculties somewhat similar in kind, if different in degree. Innocent he may be of all special knowledge, but so were other viceroys who turned out well. In six months or so, if he is clever at learning from those around him, he will find himself able to walk alone, and ready to bring past experience to bear on local questions of the hour. Personally considered, Lord Mayo is likely to rival the popularity of Lord Metcalfe. His genial manners, his love of sport, his mingled tact and frankness, will not fail to carry their full weight with all who meet him socially or in the way of business. That he can work hard, is of course understood; that he has plenty of good sense and solid ability, we can well believe. He has also shown himself good at obeying orders, and free from undue partisanship. Let us hope that he will not be slack in maintaining the dignity and independence of his new post against all encroachers. A wide field for distinction stretches before him. A cruel famine hangs over a wide tract of country. Bengal awaits the word for a thorough reform in her system of education. The question of Indian taxation is still far from a practical solution. The relations of the Indian Government with native States within and beyond its rule, the employment of natives in the public services, the reconstruction of the Indian army, the claims of minor governments to greater financial freedom, the development of municipal liberties, the promotion of all kinds of public works—here is a list of labours not all alike Herculean, but mostly grave enough to satisfy the greediest seeker after renown.

Correspondence.

NEW FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I must confess I do not see the force of your reasoning in reply to my letter of the 30th ult., viz., that, because half the "average" will be more than half unemployed pay, *therefore* an officer in civil employ, after one year's duty, derives precisely the same benefits (with regard to furlough pay) as one on military staff who has held his appointment for a similar period?

But you will probably say they do *not*, which is the very thing I am so anxious to ascertain. *Why do they not?* "Sauce for the goose *must* be sauce for the gander!"—surely. Then, again, perhaps the New Furlough Rules were not framed for military officers in civil employ? If so, why are we not put under the civil rules in all respects?

I feel sure, Mr. Editor, you will easily understand that, when Captain A., Brigade Major, is drawing half his total (Indian) receipts for two years on leave (sick or otherwise), it can be but small satisfaction to me to know that I am to get some £130 per annum less than he does, simply from the fact of my "average" being *more* than my unemployed pay?

London, Dec. 7, 1868.

A SUFFERER STILL.

[We can only refer "A Sufferer Still" to the answer given in our last issue. His case may seem a little hard, but such cases will always happen under the fairest rules.—ED. A. I. M.]

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INDIAN ARTILLERY.

The *Friend of India* asks why the Royal Warrant of 15th June, 1864, is not carried out in regard to the removal of the artillery, general and field officers from the Indian list and the promotion of the ten colonels due to the Indian list in the terms of that warrant? These steps have been due since the 6th of March last, and the delay in making the promotions creates the suspicion that there is some intention of withholding them altogether because they have the effect of superseding officers of the British service. It is quite true that colonels of the Home service of 1854 are being superseded by Indian colonels of 1861 and 1862, but if the total service of the two classes is considered the advantage is on the side of the British army. A comparison of the promotions that have taken place within the last few years will prove this. Supposing, however, that circumstances gave more rapid promotion to the Indian than to the British service there can be no reasonable ground for complaint by the more unfortunate branch, as the rules which regulate promotion are the same in both armies. It is the duty of the Government to see that the rights of Indian officers are not infringed, and although they cannot make the promotion in this country they can press the matter on the Secretary of State, who ought to insist on the fulfilment of the conditions of the warrants in force. Some of the home papers hint at a contemplated modification of the warrant, but we cannot believe that the Home Government would sanction any change until the whole of the promises made in it have been made good. Any change that may be retrospective in its effect would be a distinct breach of faith, and even a dishonestly inclined Government would not intentionally run the risk of another flood of petitions to Parliament from the Indian Services.

REGIMENTAL MESSES.

The *Madras Athenæum* holds that messes as a general rule are failures, and very expensive failures into the bargain, and, whether it is worth while to pay so much to get so little is a perfectly legitimate question. There has been a conventional notion that regimental messes are bound to be hospitable, that the exercise of hospitality (in itself and irrespective of means) redounds to the credit of a corps, though why the public should have greater claims for hospitality on lieutenants and ensigns than on young lawyers and young doctors might be hard to explain. Still the conventionalism exists (though we think in a moribund state) and forces upon the officers the necessity of paying for entertainments which everybody who has anything to do with them, whether as guest or host, invariably proclaims to be *bored*, usually with an emphatic adjective or past participle. In a European regiment, supposing the management tolerably good, and a majority of the officers prudent men, the evils of the said conventionalism seldom get much beyond "*bore*;" but when the same thing is attempted in one of the new native regiment, serious impoverishment is the result. In fact, for corps with only eight officers, the ver-

idea of a mess according to the European model is an absurdity. There may be a quiet regimental association something in the co-operative store line; but in the sense of a compulsory dinner club, or as a dispensary for hospitalities to the station, it is at once a farce and a cruel hardship. Many hands makelight work, and many purses make, or ought to make, easy payment. If, therefore, the messes of European regiments were conducted agreeably to the spirit of the Queen's regulations, there would not be much hardship involved in them, but we fear, under the present system, there is as little chance of that as there is of finding another ideal manager. But it seems by no means certain that the present system is likely to endure. There are throes of the coming change traceable even in the army itself. The admission of men to free commissions by competitive examination has been the small end of the wedge. The scientific training now introduced into the army drives it in a little further. The abolition of the purchase system will probably come next. One thing is clear, that, whether for good or whether for evil, that which used to be called "the cold shade of aristocracy" is rapidly passing away from the army as a national institution. It may be a matter for regret—we believe it is—that it should be got rid of so quickly, but the fact seems inevitable. All that can be done is to accept the position with dignity, to meet the democratic movement in a friendly spirit, and to turn the new class of officers to the best account we can. We may be sure they will fight as well as the old ones, and in many respects they will probably be more efficient, but it is not desirable for many reasons to cultivate the club spirit in them more than can be helped. There have been no political combinations of officers in the British army since the days of Oliver Cromwell, mainly because of that aristocratic element; while among the purely professional officers of the East India Company such combinations occurred in at least two serious instances. We believe that purely professional officers are likely to be the best, but politically there is that danger; too much confraternity, therefore, is undesirable. Moreover, if British officers were ever rich enough to indulge in luxurious display and extravagance without incurring risk of ruin, it is very certain that they, the majority, are so no longer; that such wealthy minority as still exists will get smaller and smaller, and that expensive habits are undesirable, both for the sake of the officers and for that of the country. Soldiers of fortune, reduced to debt by luxury and extravagance, have proved troublesome customers before now in sundry States of Europe. No officers without private means could honestly keep up the dashing messes of the — Hussars or the — Dragoons. It is not desirable that they should get into the habit of such, or of thinking them essential to their credit. That restaurateur proposition with which we began may be worth thinking of a second time, and if it be still disapproved, or until it is approved, it would be as well that the spirit of the Queen's regulations were rigidly enforced in all British regiments; so that officers without private means, who in a few years' time will constitute nine-tenths of the army, may find their incomes equal to their wants; and that those who are now entering may escape the disadvantage of becoming habituated to a style of expenditure which it will be impossible for them honestly to maintain.

THE CLAIMS OF THE BENGAL RYOTS.

The *Som Prokash*, in an article on a permanent settlement with the ryots, says "the necessity of such a proceeding is daily perceptible. If the ryot is to be secured against the oppression of the zemindar, or if he is expected to take a lively interest in the education of his children, nothing is better calculated to fulfil these ends than a permanent settlement between him and the Government with the zemindar as middleman. So long as this is not done, the condition of the ryot will never be bettered, and he will be unable to secure for his children the benefits of education." In objection to such a settlement it may be asked who is to be the sufferer in case of land slips, or where lands are rendered unsuitable for agricultural purposes? and who is to be responsible for the cost of digging canals and forming bridges and embankments? As regards the first, we are of opinion that Government should bear the loss, which will be compensated for by alluvial formations which may be favourable to agricultural purposes. The latter objection may be overruled by making the cultivator responsible for a certain portion of the expenses incurred in construction.

AN OFFICER'S GRIEVANCE.

The *Bombay Gazette* laments the indifference shown to the commonest wants of young officers in India. The British subaltern has had an expensive education. If he obtain his commission by competitive examination, or if he belong to either of the scientific corps, he has had a very expensive education; while, if he purchase, his friends have incurred that additional outlay, over and above his schooling expenses. Therefore, to get him started in the military profession, in which, whatever else he may do at the outset, he most certainly will not save money, as great an expense is incurred as in making him a doctor, or a lawyer, or a painter, or an architect, or an engineer, either which may not, but still which may, prove an immediately remunerative profession. If, then, Government had to bear the cost of this outlay, it is almost difficult to conceive what provisions they would not make to secure the health and comfort of

so costly a product. But Government does not bear this cost, and it therefore magnanimously leaves the product to shift for himself. Take we then a regiment marching into a station, and, on one side, we find comfortable and ample quarters, swept and garnished, ready waiting to welcome the soldier, a solicitous Government, carefully looking after its own, as justice, and humanity, and self-interest dictate; and, on the other, we have straitened subalterns, or hard-pressed married captains, having seen their men safely housed, wandering wearily to and fro seeking rest (that is, accommodation—cheap, clean, and healthy accommodation), and finding dirty, dear, musty houses, which they cannot afford to rent, or if they contrive to afford it, cannot enjoy life in them when they have rented them. For them a Government not interested does not provide. And hardest, and strongest of all, considering how plentiful, profitable injustice usually is—hardest and strongest we say of all—it often happens that even of bad and dear houses there are an insufficiency. We are not drawing upon our imagination and painting merely possibilities; we are painting actual, witnessable scenes, and we can support our picture by facts if need be. To-day, let it suffice to mention that a regiment which recently landed in this presidency was sent up-country, with an unusually strong complement of officers. On reaching their destination the men were marched at once to their quarters (and they were clean and comfortable quarters, too); the senior officers went into bungalows commensurate with their fortunate means; while the luckless juniors went up and down upon the face of a blazing cantonment, seeking among bad and dear houses the least bad and least dirty, till, although all the houses were taken and crammed, those who needed them were not yet all housed. Finally, these latter had to be sent as interlopers to some lines a mile and a-half from head-quarters. With this regiment were several young married ladies, whose husbands needed two things with regard to their houses, namely, that they should be cheap and that they should have them to themselves; these having, of course, the preference, the unmarried young subalterns had to do the best they could, and a very unsatisfactory best it was when they had done it. Let this one example suffice to paint the mass, and we see a grievance which, as we have described it above, is an outright one, since those who suffer by it cannot of themselves do much to get it remedied. In another article we intend showing how very simply and inexpensively this grievance could be redressed, and how very justly its victims may demand that it should be redressed.

THUGGEE IN INDIA.

The *Times of India* maintains that it is now generally admitted that the old crime of strangulation has been abandoned for that of poisoning. For this there are of course good reasons, the chief of which are, the increased facility for the commission of crime by the new method, and greater immunity from detection. Experts in their cowardly and diabolical profession, they take care that no one shall witness the administration of the drug; and in the event of poison being found upon them afterwards, they account for its possession by declaring that they use it as a medicine for cattle, or eat it themselves. Cases of this nature are now frequent in Oudh and the North-West Provinces, as they were to a fearful extent in Bengal two years ago. Colonel Hervey recounts several striking anecdotes to show the necessity for making the possession of poisonous drugs without a licence penal. An objection to such a law was urged in 1865, in the fact that *dhatooira* is often used by natives for medicinal purposes. "It is," says Colonel Hervey, "the well-known character of the Thug to make that null which would be evidence in our courts of law, and for him to advocate that in his defence which he knows we are ourselves so tenacious about; to declare that he kept poison by him to use it as medicine, because we say it is used by natives for such a purpose, and may therefore be possessed by them, is altogether to sustain that character and overreach us." We do not see wherein such a law as that advocated would be productive of such inconvenience as could for a moment compare with the end sought to be attained, or be allowed to stand in the way of its attainment. The inconvenience would affect but a very few, in comparison to the multitudes whom the restriction would protect. Besides, the few who required such drugs for legitimate purposes would suffer little from the necessity of having to seek permission to possess them; while the risk to the poisoner would be so much increased as to render the practice of his profession dangerous in the extreme. There is reason, also, to fear that not a few criminals escape punishment by emigration to Mauritius as coolies. In their new home they prosecute their career of crime, and renew it in India on their return, when the remembrance of their former career has passed away, or, at any rate, the chance of detection and conviction for former murders has been reduced to a minimum. The indiscriminate deportation of such criminals might be in a great measure checked were an inquiry instituted, through local magistrates, into the character of persons offering themselves to emigration agents. In the absence of reliable statistics, it is impossible to give any accurate idea of the extent to which the crime of thuggee is practised. The latest statement we have is for 1866, during which year there were 150 cases reported, exclusive of those that occurred in Madras, Mysore, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the returns from which no cases were specified, but in

which, there is reason to believe, the crime is perhaps more prevalent than in other parts of India. With regard, also, to the returns from the other provinces, we believe with Colonel Hervey that "many more cases of the crime of poisoning took place throughout the country than is there stated." We also believe that, in the south of India at any rate, nothing but a special agency will suffice to put down these dangerous people. In the southern districts of Bombay, in Mysore, and in Madras more particularly, the Khaikarees (called also Korwees, and Kurwuroos) have again broken out; in Madras, indeed, they have never been checked. These men are, perhaps, more known as dacoits than as thugs; but when dacoity is impossible or too dangerous, they resort at once to the more secret and less easily detected crime of poisoning. The tribe had been completely put down years ago, when Colonel Hervey was Assistant-General Superintendent at Belgaum, for it was by him, indeed, that their habits as professional dacoits and gang burglars were first ascertained and reported upon. But, as might have been expected, a race of confirmed robbers, so extensive and enterprising as the Khaikarees were, and who had been put down only in a portion of their extensive field, were not long in again renewing their depredations, as soon as the agency which kept them in check was removed. No matter how complete and efficient our police administration may be, the force is unfitted by its nature and constitution to deal with the evil which threatens once more to assume serious dimensions, and which, most disquieting thought of all, seems to be more widely spread than the police themselves have any idea of. The Government of India can hardly fail to give due consideration to the recommendations made by Colonel Hervey for its exposure and suppression; for he speaks with a more intimate knowledge of the subject than is, perhaps, possessed by any other officer.

THE ROADS IN RAJPOOTANA.—The condition of the roads in many parts of Rajpootana, as described by the "ghost of Macadam," is very discreditable to the authorities. Surely the native chiefs might be induced by that mysterious influence of political agents we hear so much about to do something towards an improvement in their ways. In some States they have done a great deal for the roads—as, for instance, in Jeypore and Bhurtpore. We know no reason why there should not be as good roads between the principal cities of Rajpootana as there are between Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Agra.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The Government, it appears, have under any circumstances determined to strengthen the Punjab with troops. Jhelum is to be reoccupied, and it is said that the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and two infantry regiments will be stationed there; that a regiment of infantry will permanently occupy the Doaba outposts, instead of detaching troops from the Peshawur garrison; and that a regiment of Bengal cavalry will be stationed at Naoshera—probably the 5th, now *en route* to Peshawur.—We hear from Abbottabad that the 6th Royals remain there for the present, and no part of the late field force will go further from the frontier than Rawul Pindie just yet. The tribes beyond the Indus are threatening the Nawab of Umb in consequence of the part he took in the last affair, and it will be necessary for us to help him. The Afreedies also are said to be giving trouble, and require to be watched.—*Delhi Gazette*.—A letter from Oghee states that the 24th Regiment N.I., the Corps of Guides, and one mountain battery will remain in Huzara for some three months yet. A sufficient stock of provisions has been left for them by the Commissariat Department.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 6.—Major-General Harris, Commanding the Meerut division, was to be at Agra on the 10th and 11th of November on his tour of inspection, and at Muttra on the 13th and 14th.

LORD MAYO'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—The papers in this country—says the *Delhi Gazette*—not satisfied with re-echoing the most unreasonable outcry raised in England against Lord Mayo, are now running down his military secretary. The attack on Lord Mayo at home was intelligible. There everything in art and nature, every phase of life, social, commercial, political, everything within the compass of our perception is good or bad according as it is viewed through a Liberal or a Conservative medium. But in this country, whatever else we may be slaves to, we are not slaves to party, and therefore for the Indian press, as most of it did, to take up the hue and cry against Lord Mayo, just because they thought it would not do to be behindhand in repeating the sentiments of the English press, was most foolish. Still more unreasonable is the outcry against Major Burne, the new Viceroy's military secretary. Lord Mayo was too old—Major Burne is too young. Lord Mayo had no experience of India, and he would not do. Major Burne has had experience of India, but it is not of the right sort, so he will not do; and so on. As to experience of India, Major Burne knows more about the country and the army than most men of his class. He did not serve an apprenticeship as military secretary first and aide-de-camp and private secretary afterwards to Sir Hugh Rose (having been deprived of the military secretaryship on account of his standing in the army) for nothing, nor was Sir Hugh Rose a man to keep about him an inefficient staff officer, whose services he has been careful to retain ever since he left India. We congratulate the army that the new Viceroy will have upon his staff an officer so well fitted to advise him as Major Burne, and a better appointment could not have been made.

Bengal.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

A correspondent of the *Friend of India* writes as follows from Camp Oghee, Oct. 27 :—In my last letter I brought down the proceedings of the Hazara field force to the time when, consequent on the submission of the Pathan tribes, the force had descended the Black Mountain, and had on the 14th October bivouacked at the village of Cheermung, in the Tickree valley.

Under the Kiar Kote ridge, which forms the northern boundary of the Agror valley, rises the Tickree river, whose course extends under the eastern slopes of the Black Mountain for some eight miles, when it joins that of Nundehar. The Nundehar river, now running under the eastern slopes of the mountain, enters the Indus at Tak-kote, some twelve miles in a direct line from its junction with the Tickree stream, the first four miles of this course being through the small valley of Deyshee, and the remainder between the spurs of the Chailas and Black Mountains; but here in many parts the stream is inaccessible even to footmen, from the rugged nature of the country bordering it. The Nundehar valley runs nearly parallel to that of Tickree, and is divided from it by the Thumbora range. These three valleys—Tickree, Nundehar, and Deyshee—belong to the independent Swatee tribes, who were actively engaged in the late disturbances in Agror. As the strength of the force in the Agror valley became gradually larger, these Swatees, knowing the fertility of their valleys, and the ease with which they could be entered by our troops, became more and more eager for forgiveness, and when the force eventually advanced they had agreed to the payment of the fine fixed by the political officers. But as it was considered that as soon as the Pathan tribes had been coerced a march through these valleys would be more impressive than any fine that could be imposed, arrangements were made accordingly. The line of communication with the reserves, &c., at Oghee was now by the Jalegully pass, and Colonel Brownlow was accordingly sent with the 20th P.I., the 5th Goorkhas, the 2nd P.I., and the 24th N.I., to hold the pass and improve the road through it.

On the 15th the force marched from Cheermung to the village of Tickree. The milder temperature of the valley after the cold blasts on the Muchaie peak was pronounced a decided change for the better. The troops had now been fourteen days and nights without taking off their clothes, and it will be easy to understand the luxury a bath in the stream running under the bivouac afforded. The 16th was passed in making a road across the Shumborra range into Nundehar, where the force arrived on the 17th. Although the whole of the Swatees of the Tickree, Gundehar, and Dayshee valleys had given in and agreed to the fine imposed, there was yet a small body of Swatees holding three or four villages at Takkote, on the banks of the Indus, to be dealt with. They, like the others, had been in arms against the Government, and a reconnoitring party was sent out as soon as we reached Nundehar to examine the country towards Takkote. It was found that, as already stated, to reach Takkote the course of the Nundehar could not be followed, and that it would be necessary to ascend a spur of the Charla Mountain, the boundary of the Ullai country, as far as the Dubraie Gully, whence a road would have to be made through a perfect network of ravines and broken ground and across rocky and precipitous hills, to the banks of the Indus; the next day a reconnaissance in force was made by Brigadier General Vaughan to Dubraie, and working parties were employed making a road towards Takkote. As General Vaughan's column approached Dukaie, the Akhoond of this part of the country, Hubeeb Gool Sahibzada of Peinud, came up and paid his respects, and the inhabitants of the Takkote hamlets of Gourung and Dubraie likewise submitting, their property was spared. It had been previously ascertained that, although the villages of Shawl Khan, the petty chief of Takkote, were situated Cis-Indus nearly the whole of his crops were grown across the river; and as in the evening news came in that, hearing of our preparations for an advance, Shawl Khan had fled into Chaksur country across the Indus, the idea of moving on Takkote was given up, the results of which could only have been the burning of some empty huts, at a cost to us of many, many thousands of rupees. If thoroughly preventive measures to any Takkote entering British territory be enforced, in a few months Shawl Khan will be compelled to bow his head as lowly before us as the rest of the Swatees have done.

The work we had before us was now over, and our faces were turned towards home. Marching up the valley of Nundehar on the 19th the force bivouacked at Puyboorah, and the next day crossing the range at the head of the valley, British territory was entered. After passing this, the lovely Valley of Konch, the Hazara field force on the morning of the 22nd October found itself again in camp at Oghee; after being twenty-two days in the field without tents, having traversed some eighty miles of hill country, where every road had to be made, having ascended the highest point of the Black Mountain, 10,200 feet above the sea, and having been exposed to every kind of climate, from a hot sun by day to, at times, snow, or rain, or frost at night.

STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.—The season for changing officers who may be considered to have enjoyed too long a residence at one station doing duty has come round, and several changes have been made. Umballa, Meerut, and Roorkee seem to be the most favourite abodes, as they are so accessible to the hills. I know of more than one colonel who used to have only four months in the plain, filling up the remainder with private and privilege leave, and, if refused, quietly going home on furlough. There can be no doubt that too much sick leave was granted, and the new furlough rules will stop the abuse. In my recollection one medical officer had more than fifteen years' leave in twenty years' service, and was then transferred to the pension list. If the Secretary of State be wise he will endeavour to carry out the suggestions contained in Colonel Broome's scheme, and thus prevent the Army List from containing only the names of field officers. The men first to be got rid of are the lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains of the staff corps, as casualties cause no promotion. But I can assure the Secretary of State and his Council, from a long study of military human nature, and the impetuosity of the army generally, that few will listen to any offer unless it be accompanied by a bonus and an increased pension. The period from the Mutiny to the present time, with everything quadrupled in expense, has found men so hard up that they can barely exist if they are surrounded with a family. Many are, moreover, seriously embarrassed, or heavily in debt, and a lump sum down on the nail is the only practical *sop* they will be likely to take. To be able once more to be free of debt, and with a passage paid home, many would gladly retire to some small country place, and endeavour to eke out a quiet existence there. It would be very absurd to refuse applications on the ground that the regulated service had not been completed. If officers are drawing the substantive pay of their rank, better get rid of them in that rank than let them run up to a higher. I shall have more to say on this subject again. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is going to open the ball with a large party at Belvidere-house on the 27th, invitations having been issued to-day. By that time we shall have Sir John Lawrence here to entertain us prior to his leaving India for good, and it is to be hoped that he will not allow his caterer to provide bad champagne at the last ball he gives. I hope Earl Mayo patronises Cutler and Palmer. There are only two places at which you are not half-poisoned with bad wine in Calcutta, viz., at the Lieutenant-Governor's and the United Service Club; everywhere else you must think of your head in the morning. Between ourselves there is neither the good wine nor beer in the country which we, old *Qui Hyes*, drank before the mutiny. Grape and hop have both degenerated; but then we have no four and twelve bottle men left. Major Quin, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, lately returned from leave, has been posted to Morar. The Major-General commanding the division returned from Darjeeling yesterday, under the salute of his rank. Three companies of the 26th Cameronians, lately quartered in Fort William, were ordered to proceed to Dum-Dum to join the headquarters of the regiment, which is about to be inspected by the general. The corps is a fine one; but the men have been drinking hard with their easily won batta for Abyssinia. Courts-martials have been pretty rife in consequence. A great number of trials have taken place in the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, also in Fort William.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

MHOW, Nov. 5.—The invalids and time-expired men, numbering about 145 of all ranks, left this for the General Depot on the 31st ultimo, under the command of Captain Fleming. Dr. O'Brien was in medical charge. Standing camps were pitched for their accommodation by order of the Assistant Quartermaster General at Simrole and Burwal, and every attention to their creature comforts was looked after by the Commissariat department. This is a great improvement on former years. Recruits must be coming forward in great numbers at home, or the regimental authorities here would not be so particular about re-engaging men who had completed their first period of service. I am informed that there were men of the 95th Regiment rejected for being a little near-sighted, men that we were glad to catch a few years ago. If I mistake not, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in 1859 (after the so-called White Mutiny) proposed that near-sighted men should be served out with spectacles as part of their kit; but what a revolution in affairs now. No doubt there are rules down for the guidance of doctors on these, as on all other occasions. The Head Quarters 21st Brigade, and No. 6 Battery marched hence this morning for Kundwa, under command of Colonel Petrie. This, you may recollect, is the old 2nd Battalion of the Bombay Artillery, "second to none," as Candahar, Guznee, Cabool, Khelat, Krijick heights, Hydrabad and Meanee, Mooltan, Persia, the Mutiny and Abyssinia can testify. Their absence from this station will leave a blank not easily filled up. Where shall we find a Colonel Petrie, or a Colonel Murray, a Captain Ouchterlony or a Captain Ward? The inspection of the head-quarters and No. 6 Battery 21st Brigade was made a few days ago by General Adams. He highly complimented Colonel Petrie, Captain Lucas, and Sergeant-Major Lockyer on the high state of efficiency in which he found the Battery. This from General Adams, who is well known for his impartial reports to Head Quarters, reflects the highest credit on Colonel Petrie and Captain Lucas. The 95th Regiment were also inspected by the General, and I understand that

Colonel Massey got the highest praise for the state of efficiency into which he had brought the regiment. The 95th, it must be recollected, has not had fair play; half-a-dozen officers have been commanding it within the last four years, hence the more credit to Colonel Massey.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE FAMINE TRACT.

MARWAR.

Some account of the little-known country, at present known as the famine tract, will be interesting to our readers. More favourably situated as we are in Bombay, those who have not visited the districts now desolated by famine can scarcely realise their generally sterile aspect, and their now deadly barrenness. Of the vast expanse from which the wail of want now ascends, the large province of Marwar, both as regards extent and suffering, demands first consideration. We are familiar enough in Bombay with Marwarrees; but like the Portuguese, many who are so styled have never visited the country from which they receive their distinctive name. Most, perhaps, have indeed no real claim to the title, either from residence or relation in Marwar; although our Marwarree sect doubtless had its origin in that province.

The term Marwar is said to be a corruption of Maroo-war or Maroo-sthan, literally translated, "the Land of Death." This term, it is stated, formerly comprehended the entire semi-desert country between the Sutlej and the ocean; but during the lapse of ages it has been gradually restricted to the smaller, but still extensive territory, to which the name now applies. The terms Merwar and Kherwar are also sometimes used, the first signifying an isolated rock in the desert, of which there are many in the district; the second implying salt, or salt efflorescence on the surface of the ground, both of which abound in Marwar.

The district being situated for the most part away from any main line of road (although that leading from Ahmedabad and Deesa to Nusserabad passes through the eastern portion of the State), the country is little known, and very accurate descriptions of either it or its inhabitants do not exist. We quote, however, from an article by Dr. Moore, of the Joudpoor Agency, entitled "Marwar, or the Land of Death," which appeared two or three years back, in the 20th volume of the "Indian Annals of Medical Science." After mentioning the meaning of the term Marwar, as given above, Dr. Moore proceeds:—

And well indeed is the land named! From one extremity of its vast expanse to the other, excepting in the immediate course of the Loonee river, the greater portion is little better than desert. Mounted on the dromedary of the country, or with a still greater scope for vision, from the summit of one of the conical hills which rise like islands in the plain, the traveller has a spectacle he can scarcely view without wonder and compassion. Far as the eye can reach, until the earth and horizon become apparently blended in impenetrable mist, stretches an extensive steppe, a cruel desolate wilderness, which might form the gathering place of the unjust at the day of judgment. Excepting during the very height of the scanty monsoon, the country is dry, brown, barren, and desiccated as want of water and tropical sun can render it. Should a tree perchance exist, it merely adds to the general desert aspect; the leaves being constantly torn away to feed passing camels, the bare trunk and branches appear ghastly and unnatural, as though blasted by lightning. Here and there, but miles apart, a very small patch of green marks the site of a village. From an elevation of a thousand feet, perhaps three or four of such spots may be discerned. The very comparison of the coloured speck, with the vast wild of dull, dark brown, makes the work of man appear pitiable and despicable. Perhaps a bright gleam, not unlike a "cat's paw" on the ocean, marks the happy village possessing a tank in which water still lingers. In all probability one or more thin columns of blue smoke, rising perpendicularly from the plain, and forming a leaden canopy in the air, otherwise passing horizontally over the land, exposes the whereabouts of some traveller, or maybe desert robber, who halts to cook his "roti" with fuel composed of his camel's dung. In the distance, apparently moving, grand and stately, is a pillar of sand, caused by a "devil," but we are too far away to hear or see the real commotion and confusion of the whirlwind. Far off may be, perhaps, distinguished the blue loom of the iron Aravelli. Possibly a meagre herd of half-starved cattle, attended by a semi-nude "That" may be within the scope of vision, seeming, from our elevated position, to glide like phantom ants in search of that pasture which is not on this sterile, barren plain. While thinking how very different this scene is, from that which poets feign, and picture, as the luxurious East; while recalling those descriptions of tropical splendour and verdure which enchanted our minds ere we had practical acquaintance with the land of the sun, we observe the landscape change! It is the month of April, the commencement of the hot weather; a peculiar haze suddenly appears in the S.W. quarter of the heavens. As this increases, it assumes a dead, murky yellow colour, and quickly half the sky and earth is engulfed in obscurity. It is the first blast of the hot wind, the simoom of the desert. The natives call it "tyfun," but it does not amount to a hurricane; nevertheless, it soon reaches our position. A dull roaring whistling sound, a sensation of delightful coolness, a feeling of irritation about the eyes, a change of colour of any dark garment, and we are within the range of the hot wind, which however may not for some days continually blow. Soon it continues both day and night, until the long-prayed for, but inadequate, monsoon rain again moistens the atmosphere. A view of a Marwar maidan, during a dust storm, is indeed a scene of tumultuous confusion. The hot howling wind, the blinding sand, the gloom arising from an obscure sun, the occasional glimpse of long stretches of

wilderness, the depressing solitude, and in all probability a reddened stone, or perhaps small temple, on the summit of our "coign of vantage" devoted with hideous figure to the goddess "Mata," form a fiendish whole, a sort of Pandemonium, fit for the habitation of fallen angels.

If such be a truthful description of the Marwar country in ordinary seasons, what it must be like when devastated by famine may be more easily imagined than described. But throughout the whole extent of its 36,000 square miles, notwithstanding the nature of the country, the population is estimated at 1,500,000. And we learn from the authorities above mentioned, that the most populous portion of the country is near the banks of the Loonee river, which, although a brackish stream even during the rains, serves to supply water for irrigation and other purposes. As a general rule, the villages throughout the country are not supplied with wells, the rainfall collected in a shallow tank serving both man and beast. Even in the best seasons villages are frequently deserted from want of water, which at some districts could not be obtained at less than 200 feet from the surface. The ordinary price of cereals in Marwar averages about nine seers per rupee, having, as we understand, now risen to four. The principal food of the people is bajera, rice being a luxury almost unknown. Wheat, barley, and jowar are also grown in considerable quantities, but neither poppy nor sugar-cane cultivation is ever seen. Immense herds of cattle roam over the country, of which it is now estimated some 75 per cent. have either died from want of grass or have been driven away. The great requirement has, however, been water. Quoting again from Dr. Moore's article we find that—

In such a country the dread of famine is of course ever present. To guard against this calamity the thrifty Marwarree stores his *boosa* and other food for animals, in conical mounds covered with mud plaster. The villages thus surrounded present a curious appearance. So protected, the vegetable substance will exist without decay for years. At a distance one would suppose these conical eminences mark the places where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep, but on nearer inspection cattle may be seen helping themselves to the food beneath the coating of mud which, much to the disgust of the owner, they have broken.

Had the people been as careful to secure a supply of water by digging wells as to store up food, they might have, comparatively speaking, defied the effects of the present drought. But there has been no one to direct their energies, to encourage them to supply the means of works involving expenditure. The Marwar Government for years past has been scarcely worthy the name. Hence the calamity now falling on the country is felt to the fullest extent, and emigration only remains to the inhabitants.

JEYSULMERE.

Involved in almost as much distress as Marwar, is the adjacent territory of Jeysumere. But, situated to the north-west of Marwar, between that district and Scinde, the inhabitants can more easily escape towards the Indus, where, if food is not plentiful, water at least will not fail. The state of Jeysumere, although little known is nevertheless of vast extent, covering upwards of 12,000 square miles. Yet the population is but small, not exceeding 74,000 souls. As in Marwar, so in Jeysumere, the country is barren and sterile in the extreme. But, unlike Marwar, it is not favoured by the flow of even a brackish river throughout its whole extent. Water is often as much as from 100 to 500 feet from the surface of the ground, which is composed of a layer of sand, with sandstone underneath, through which granite and trap occasionally appear. The north-east and west of Jeysumere is not merely semi-desert, but wholly so. It is composed of a succession of sand hills, varying in height from eighty to one hundred feet, and several miles in length. These sand hills generally face in one direction, towards the north-east, evidently the effect of the southerly monsoon winds. In the rainy season (if the small amount of rain falling ordinarily admits of such term) these hills are more or less covered with "kekur" bushes, and very coarse grass. In the hot season, when the latter fades, the dazzle from the glare of the sun is excessively painful, while the similarity of one hill with another, and the continual ascent and descent, utterly defy any landmarks by which the country might be noted. Into this desert district, however, men do penetrate. The bushes growing in the sand afford admirable food for camels, of which considerable herds exist in Jeysumere. It is said the people attending these animals live for weeks on camel's milk and the small quantity of grain they carry with them into the desert solitudes. With the exception, perhaps, of an occasional hyena, no wild animals are found in this wilderness, so that the camel-men feel perfectly safe from molestation. Unencumbered with either purse or scrip, they probably are scarcely aware of, and therefore do not desire, a more ambitious existence. To the south, the sand hills gradually disappear, giving place to low rocky ridges and undulating plains, covered in part with smooth pebbles, which appear to evidence the action of water at some remote period of the world's history. As in Marwar, so in Jeysumere, the food of the inhabitants is principally bajera. No rice cultivation is ever attempted, and very little wheat grown. The Chief of the State does not take the title of Rajah or Maharajah, but is designated the "Maha-Rawal." The family is an ancient one, and though poor, is highly esteemed among the ancient aristocracy of Rajpootana. The revenue in ordinary years scarcely exceeds a lakh of rupees. Many communities, however, in these remote regions, pay no tribute to the State. There are villages, the existence of which is scarcely known; and

there are others the property of petty thakcors, who, in the absence of a strong Government, usurp the rights of sovereignty.

The capital of the Jeysulmere principality, called by the same name, is the largest village in the province. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and is situated on a rocky ridge, cropping up from the sandy surface about the centre of Jeysulmere. Formerly, it is stated, Jeysulmere was a favourite resort of the Puttiwalls, and other rich merchants of India, who left their families there, and frequently retired to that place, after having acquired wealth in other parts of the country. Now, however, that under British rule and protection other parts of India are safer habitations than the desert districts, none of the class above indicated favour Jeysulmere with their presence. It was not love of "faderland" or romantic notions that induced rich men in former days to retire to such localities, but the idea that they were safer there than among the wars of Moguls, Maharrattas, and Pindarrees. The wealth of the country now consists entirely of cattle, camels, goats, and sheep; and what little trade is carried on passes over the Scinde frontiers.

As before remarked, on account of their proximity to Scinde, the inhabitants of Jeysulmere are better situated than their neighbours of Marwar. They can escape with more ease to the neighbourhood of water. Many Jeysulmere villages have been deserted, but of actual distress from want of food we have heard little. The nomadic habits of the great majority of the people well adapt them to exigencies like the present, and their possessions are neither great to carry away, nor valuable to leave behind and lose.

BIKANER.

The principality of Bikaner is very extensive, and is situated to the north of Marwar, between that State, Bhawalpoor, and Jeysulmere. The area is about 18,000 square miles, but the population is not estimated at more than 550,000. The face of the country is very similar in appearance to Marwar and Jeysulmere, consisting of a succession of sand hills, or of flat hard ground, with occasional stretches of sandy waste. Here, again, bajera forms the staple food of the inhabitants, who only use rice and wheat as articles of luxury. Along the north border, where the Bikaner territory marches for a short distance with Hissar, the soil is of a better description, producing considerable crops of wheat and barley. Melons also grow, during the monsoon season, in great profusion, and are frequently given to cattle for food. Wool, ghee, and cattle are exported in some quantity from Bikaner into the neighbouring British districts of Hissar and Jhansi. The Bikaner territory is also famous for a preparation of crystallised sugar, the water in the neighbourhood of the capital being said to be peculiarly adapted, by some unknown special qualities, for sugar manufacture. Large quantities of sugarcane are sent from the North-West Provinces, and the sugar, after being crystallised in large rhombic prisms at Bikaner, is much prized and extensively used throughout the north-west. A peculiar kind of sandstone, capable of being carved to great perfection, is also found in the neighbourhood of the capital. It is, however, too weighty and bulky to pay for transport, although used in the construction of buildings in the vicinity. Wood being a scarce article in the locality, masses of this peculiar sandstone do duty as beams, and hence the houses are generally flat roofed, presenting an appearance very similar to many of the Afghan and Upper Sind dwellings. Copper ore also exists in the hills on the north-west border, but from some unexplained reason the mines have not been in working order for some years past.

The government of the Bikaner State is not described as very creditable. The State officials are said to be constantly changing, owing to the suspicious and capricious disposition of the Maharajah. That border joining with the Shekawatee State has for an indefinite time past been the haunt of various plundering bands, who have been in the habit of levying black-mail on merchants, merchandise, and travellers. The depredations of these dacoits were so audacious (extending even to Guzerat, Central India, and the Deccan) as to cause, during last year, the location of a British officer, and a force of both cavalry and infantry from the Deolee irregular regiment on the border. Here we believe they yet remain, head-quarters being at the town of Shojahangurh, a place containing some eight or ten thousand inhabitants.

Bikaner, the capital of the province, is perhaps less known than any of the residences of the Rajpoot chiefs. The number of people living in the city is computed at 60,000. The British political officer at the Court of the Maharajah is Captain Colridge. Bikaner is one of the few Rajpoot capitals which has never been invested by a British force.

As will readily be imagined, the failure of the monsoon has caused great distress throughout the whole of this principality. Numbers have deserted their homes and marched in quest of food, and more especially in search of water, both into Bhawalpoor and into the British districts of Hissar and Jhansi. As in Marwar and Jeysulmere, so in Bikaner, especially towards the south, water is very far from the surface, and many villages draw their supply altogether from shallow tanks, which in an average rainy season are liable to dry up before the end of the hot weather. We do not hear that anything has been attempted to relieve distress in the Bikaner State. The inhabitants of Marwar, of Jeysulmere, and of Bikaner, notwithstanding having been under the protection, and subject to the advice of Anglo-Indian statesmen for half a century, have now no

better resource or aid in seasons of famine than the emigration resorted to from time immemorial, or since their country has become subject to periodical famines, consequent on the gradual destruction of all forest and vegetation used for firewood by generation after generation.—*Times of India*.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BIRCH.—The *Delhi Gazette* is sorry to hear of the sudden death, at Meerut, of Lieut. Birch, of the 14th B.C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICEROY.—The official announcement of the Viceroy's movements has been issued. His Excellency was to leave Simla on the 10th November, would be at Umbalia up to the 16th, and arrive at Calcutta about the 18th.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—We hear that the successful applicants for the annuities for 1868 granted from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund are Drs. Green, Dunbar, Guise, and D. Macrae, of the Effective List, and Drs. Oakley, Hubbard, and Littler, of the Retired List.

SIR D. MACLEOD.—Our latest letters from Peshawur are full of the change of the Viceroy's plans in not visiting the frontier as was intended. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is now in camp at Attock, and will probably march on to Kohat, and thence through the lower part of the Rawul Pindee district.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE DELHI BANK V. GENERAL INNES.—In the case of the Delhi Bank v. General Innes and Sir Donald Macleod, we hear that the portion of the claim, Rs. 15,000, which Sir Donald contested through his counsel, Mr. Jardine, was withdrawn by plaintiff. As to the remainder of the claim judgment has been reserved.—*Delhi Gazette*.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.—During the last three years the amazing number of 1,604 tigers, 2,637 panthers, 1,439 bears, 742 wolves, and 1,295 hyenas have been destroyed in the Central Provinces. In the same period 1,751 lives have been lost by wild beasts and 1,874 by snake bites.—*Delhi Gazette*.

ALLOWANCE TO MENGOON MENTHA.—We understand that the Government of India has sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem for the maintenance of the Mengoon Mentlia, the Burmese Prince who was lately brought up from Rangoon, and is now detained in the Fort of Chunar.—*Indian Daily News*.

RANGOON.—The Rangoon papers announce that Colonel Fytche, the Chief Commissioner, will come to Calcutta in December next, for the purpose of having an interview with Lord Mayo, on his arrival. The inhabitants are very sanguine that their interests and progress will be considerably enhanced by this interview, and such important matters as the railway scheme, the Kianhung survey and the relations with Upper Burmah definitely settled.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Allyghur British Indian Association are collecting subscriptions in order to form a travelling fund for natives who, for purposes of study, are desirous of visiting Europe. The suggestion appears to be due to Raja Jai Kishen Dass, the Secretary, and will, no doubt, meet with some support. We hope that the Government will double the amount collected by a grant-in-aid.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

TEA GARDENS IN DARJEELING.—The Darjeeling paper says that labour on tea gardens is gradually being reduced to a reasonable cost—most of the gardens are now paying Rs. 5 per month for able-bodied coolies, and the women and children in proportion. The Government cinchona plantations a-year or so ago paid Rs. 6-8, they then reduced to Rs. 6, and now they have reduced to Rs. 5-8. If the Forest and Public Works Departments do likewise, the price of labour might be permanently settled at proper and moderate rates.

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—The report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1866-67 shows that the death-rate for the European army in India was 30.95 per 1,000 men. This was more than half as high again as in the previous year; much higher than any year since 1861, when it was 45.93 per 1,000. The rate of 1861 was the highest on record, and 1866 the lowest; 1,071 deaths from all causes occurred, and of these 471 arose from cholera. The percentage of deaths from cholera per 1,000 was 13.84. Next to cholera, the largest number of deaths was due to fever.

THE MYSORE ACCOUNTS.—We believe that the accounts of the late Maharajah of Mysore were given to the world contrary to Sir John Lawrence's wish, not in any clandestine manner, as Mr. Bowring supposes, but owing to the mistake of an official subordinate. The inquiry into the accounts as it affects the Government seems very simple. The Commissioner and officers under him have been for months overhauling everything in the palace—pensions, debts, stables, elephants, and the appointments of hundreds of parasites who did nothing; and have been putting things to rights as far as, in the nature of things, was possible. We are not aware of any marked distinction between the Maharajah's public and private accounts. Everything was more or less in a muddle, and everything had to be gone into. Sir J. P. Grant, it must not be forgotten, was employed from December, 1844, to the close of 1846 in looking into and compounding the Maharajah's debts, and no such distinction was raised on that occasion when the chief was alive, and we had no duties to discharge to his successor.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 5.

TRANSIT DUTIES AT INDORE.—We hear from Indore that the Maharajah Holkar is about to follow the good example of Scindiah in abolishing transit duties in his dominions during the time the present scarcity lasts.

THE NEW KING OF SIAM.—The King of Siam died at Bangkok on the 1st of October of the jungle fever, which he caught during his expedition to observe the eclipse in August last. His Majesty was in the sixty-fourth year of his age and had reigned nearly eighteen years, but he was distinguished amongst Eastern potentates by his devotion to science and education, and his mild and equitable rule over his subjects. Prince Somdetch Chulaloukorn was elected by the Royal Council as First King in succession to his late Majesty, a Regent, rejoicing in the name of Prince Krom Mun Pawar-wijayan, having been appointed during the minority of the young King. The public coronation was to take place on the 31st October. —*Englishman*.

THE CROPS IN LOWER BENGL.—The returns of the state of the crops in the several districts of Lower Bengal are represented in the report of the Board of Revenue up to the 20th of October last as being favourable in thirty-two districts. The districts in which a short crop and either severe or partial distress, or the necessity for relief works, is anticipated, are—Howrah, Kamroop, Monghyr, Bhau-gulpore, and parts of the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Patna division the late dry weather has reduced the crops below the estimate previously formed, and in some parts of that division, especially at Sarun, there can be little doubt that relief measures will have to be adopted. In Cuttack, also, the favourable return is said by Mr. Dampier to have been considerably affected by the want of rain during the month of October.

OLD EUROPEANS IN CALCUTTA.—Whilst the healthiness of Calcutta is a subject of discussion in England, we might perhaps be excused if we draw attention to some notices which have appeared in the obituary lists during the past fortnight. Three old residents of the metropolis have died whose ages aggregate 229 years. Mrs. C. Hudson, 72; Mr. J. R. Coles, 77; and Mrs. Marmaduke Stalkart, 80. These three instances, by themselves, prove nothing more than the possibility of living to a good old age in this "deadliest of deadly" cities, the circumstances of the case are such that we cannot look for either exact or complete statistics. People generally do not stay here to be old, a circumstance which gives additional value to such instances as those we have just adduced. —*Englishman*.

DR. ANDERSON IN CALCUTTA.—Amongst the passengers who arrived in Calcutta on Sunday, Nov. 8, by the *Cheduba*, was Dr. Anderson, who accompanied the expedition under Captain Sladen, in a scientific capacity. We learn from the *Rangoon Gazette* that Dr. Anderson has brought back with him several hundred specimens of both the *flora* and *fauna* of the country through which he passed, the collection of which was no easy task. Owing to the absence of forests and jungle on the road to Momein, after passing the Kakhien Hills, Dr. Anderson was unable to collect many specimens from that part of the country, or from China, but his collection is still valuable. Some Kakhyens and Shans have accompanied Dr. Anderson to Calcutta, to see the lions, after which they are to be sent back to Rangoon.

A FICKLE RAJAH.—It appears that the Rajah of Chamba expelled his first wife (a Rani of Sukhey) on some frivolous ground—but really because he wanted to be unfettered in his tastes—from his territory, confiscating at the same time both the property she brought him and the dowry which he had given her. They had been living together for twelve or more years, and the lady had always exercised a beneficial influence on her husband. The Rajah of Sukhey is, of course, indignant at the affront offered to his honour, and has appealed to the Punjab Government for redress. The local Government has directed him to take his daughter back, before the case is inquired into, which the Rajah is obliged, by Rajput custom in the case of a married daughter, to decline to do. He, however, gives her a liberal allowance for an establishment out of his territory. —*Indian Public Opinion*.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).—Our correspondent, writing from Hyderabad, says that the recent decision of the Government of India, removing the restrictions imposed on native chiefs regarding the dismissal of their dewans, will have a bad effect at the capital of the Nizam's dominions. Already endless intrigues have disgraced the Court, having for their object the dismissal of Sir Salar Jung from the post of Minister, and the appointment of one of the members of the family of Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah. This family is related to the Nizam. Up to the present time all such intrigues have been frustrated by the support given the Minister by the Government of India. Grain is rising in price at Hyderabad; no scarcity was apprehended, though it is certain the *rubbee* crop will fail over a large portion of the Nizam's country, unless the north-east monsoon is violent and squally. —*Englishman*, Nov. 2.

THE FAMINE IN AJMERE.—We hear from the Ajmere district that the famine is pressing very severely upon the people there. Our own people are not so badly off, as they are pretty well supplied with work, but the poor Marwarrees suffer dreadfully. Numbers of them are returning from the south whither, as we related, they were wending their way in thousands, following *ignis fatuus* in the shape of imaginary plenty, to die of starvation and disappointment at

their journey's end, and bear out Mr. John Strachey's admirable theory—"On no account interfere with migration." Some of them, after parting with their cattle and all they have, do manage to get back again to their villages, as they say, to lay them down and die. We are sorry to hear that the Maharajah of Joudhpore is making little or no effort to afford any relief. Perhaps he, too, has studied Mr. John Stuart Mill, and deems interference injudicious. Who knows?—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 5.

LADAKH.—Dr. Cayley, reporting on his vaccine operations in Ladakh, says that nothing could exceed the eagerness with which the people came forward to be vaccinated. No pressure or persuasion was needed. He sent notice a few days beforehand, and the people voluntarily assembled from neighbouring places at an appointed locality. Whole families came two or three days' journey, leaving their work during the busy harvest. The people have the most intense fear of small-pox, which, about fifteen years ago, devastated the district. Since that, however, it does not seem to have been epidemic. Inoculation has not been practised for several years, or only to a very small extent, as the people have the greatest dread of its effects in spreading small-pox. Dr. Cayley hopes that among the people themselves vaccinators may arise who will continue in future years to keep up this prophylactic. In and immediately around Lé the total vaccinations during the month were 350. The people of Lé itself, who at first showed great opposition, now come forward freely of their own accord, and beg to be vaccinated.

CINCHONA AT DARJEELING.—Dr. Anderson's report on the cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling during the month of August, 1868, says that 50,380 plants of *C. Succirubra* were added to the number already planted out, thus raising the number of plants in the open ground to 813,002. About 70,000 plants were transferred to the nursery lines, and 88,200 cuttings made during the month. Vigorous growth has occurred among all the plants in the permanent plantations. The tallest plant of *C. Succirubra* was 16 feet 2 in. in height at the end of August, three years and ten months after planting. The head gardener reports that the heaviest rain that has been recorded at Darjeeling since the commencement of the cultivation of Cinchona there, fell on the night of Sunday, the 23rd, 6.5 inches of rain having fallen within a few hours. No very serious damage resulted from this sudden and heavy fall; a few hundred recently planted plants of *C. Succirubra* were buried under a land slip, and the bridge paths in the plantations were carried away in some places, rendering the roads impassable here and there. The rainfall during the month was 41.85 inches, making a total amount of 146.55 inches of rain since Jan. 1. The mean temperature on the plantations varied from 73.95 to 74.49.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2. Fortune, Taylor, Liverpool.—3. River Clyde, McVicar, Liverpool.—4. Str. Glengyle, Hooper, Hong Kong; Newcastle, French, Portsmouth; Queen of the Mersey, Robertson, Liverpool.—6. Coromandel, Dow, Liverpool.—8. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Bombay; Berkshire, Lash, Colombo.—7. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; str. Rangoon, Sturatt, Moulmein; Radama, Maumas, Liverpool.—8. City of Seringapatam, Robertson, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Glengyle.—Hon. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Jordan, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Hooper.
Per str. Moulmein.—Mr. H. Schumacher, Mr. C. B. C. Lloyd, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. B. S. George, Mr. J. C. Geddes, Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Brendish and three children, Mr. J. O. Daly, Mr. Books.
Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. S. Homandez and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. Boyd and child, Capt. and Mrs. Curfioe, Mrs. Barker and five children, Mr. J. Jackson.
Per str. Arabia.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe, Rev. J. Long, Mr. M. Marcus, Miss Stopford.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2. Tanjore.—3. Chieftain.—4. Str. Mahatta, str. Labourdonnais, Magnificent.—5. Str. Cashmere, Rooparell.—6. Str. Oriental, Alexandra, and B. K.—7. Achilles.—8. Hannibal, Alpine, Alabama.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mongolia.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Garvin and child, Mrs. Lafolie and child, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Balfour. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bandon and child. For SUEZ.—Lieut. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes, Mr. S. Lobb, Mrs. W. Harton. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Crossman and three children, Major and Mrs. Cox and three children, Mrs. Graham and two children, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Lieut. Atkins, Mr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Mr. Davey, Col. Remy, Miss Renny, Capt. Dorie, Mr. Buchanan. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Barter, Mrs. Butler, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Buchanan, Sergeant Phillips, Mr. S. Conway, Mrs. S. Talbot, Mrs. Kingscotes and three children, Mrs. Newnam and child, Lieut. Hill, Mrs. MacGregor, Lieut. Burnett, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Kelnor.

Commercial

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 10 to 94 12
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	95 0 to 95 12
5 per Cent., P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	105 6 to 105 10
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	113 10 to 113 14
5 per Cent., 56-57	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 12 to 108 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 7-16
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 13-16

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited)	100	102 to 105
Assam Tea Company	200	170 to 180
Bank of Bengal	1000	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	7½ to 8 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	590 to 600
Cachar Tea Company	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	570 to 580
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	195 to 200
E. B. Indigo Company	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	220 or	218 to 240
East India Tea Company	100	25 to 28
Ditto (Contributory)	90	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	220 or	218 to 232
Equitable Coal Company	250	170 to 172½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Grand Eastern Hotel Company	250	130 to 132½
Howrah Docking Company	500	345 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	430 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	138 to —
New Fort Gloster Company	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	11 to 11½
Peoples Bank of India	100	38 to 39
Port Canning Land Company	1300	275 to —
Punjab Bank	100	85 to 88
Screwery Company (Limited)	200	150 to —
Simla Bank	500	590 to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200	105 to 115
Union Steam Tug Company	250	5 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company	210	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£1 0 0 to 1 5 0	£0 15 0 to 1 0 0
Sugar	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	1 5 0 to 1 7 6
Seeds	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	Nominal.	Nominal.

Madras.

BANGALORE POLICE.—At the instance of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor-General in Council has approved and sanctioned the scheme prepared by the local authorities for re-organising the police of the Bangalore district in that province, at a cost of about Rs. 68,400 per annum.—*Indian Daily News.*

REVIEW AT BANGALORE.—There was a grand review of all the troops in garrison on Monday morning, the 2nd November. Lord Napier, with the Chief Commissioner, was present on the ground, and the general public mustered pretty strongly. The Governor of Madras was received with a salute of seventeen guns, the same compliment being paid him on leaving the ground. It was a matter of general remark that the review was one of the most brilliant Bangalore has seen for a long time. The morning was bright, cool, and cheery, and the troops presented a splendid appearance. The march past showed them off to perfection. The 2-19th, in firm and serried ranks, the Sappers, in deep scarlet, the Lancers, about the most showy and yet efficient corps of the whole, were all remarked on and admired. The evolutions of the latter especially were gone through in capital style. Altogether, from the number and appearance of the troops, Bangalore may well lay claim to be the first military station in India.—*Bangalore Herald.*

STATE OF THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—A correspondent in the Ganjam district, writing on the 31st Oct., says:—"Since my last the rainfall has been nil, the weather fine, mornings cool, days exceedingly hot and dry, and with a brisk north-east breeze evaporation and filtration have been exceeding great for this season of the year. The ground is as dry as it usually is in the month of January. Half the Sarawa, i.e., the general paddy crop of this district, is already lost for want of moisture. Notwithstanding enormous labour during the past month by the ryots in baling water from every tank, nullah, or pool where it could be found, I fear that the outturn of the harvest over all the district will not be one-sixth of an average crop. From the information now before me I am afraid that the failure of the food crops coming so soon after the late terrible visitation is likely to develop into scarcity of a serious nature, particularly so if the drought continues till the period of the summer rains of 1869. Then the sugar-cane and all cereals usually planted during this period are likely to suffer loss, and even a scarcity of pasturage for cattle, and want of water for drinking purposes in some localities may be apprehended. This is a very gloomy picture, but not one bit too dark or gloomy. The time for action has arrived, and if wise, prudent, and timely measures be adopted, the anticipated scarcity may be tided over without much suffering to the people or loss to the State."—An Ootacamund paper states:—"During the last week we have had heavy, and some say excessive rains, with thunder and lightning, in fact, regular monsoon weather. But it has been diversified by pleasant breaks at from twelve to twenty-four hours. Old inhabitants say that this is thoroughly seasonable weather, while others complain that their gardens and young plants

are injured. Whom does the weather ever satisfy? We hear from Wynaad that heavy rains are splitting the ripe coffee, and that it is almost impossible to dry the coffee already picked; but at the same time these rains are forcing out wood for next crop to a wonderful extent, though also fostering the growth of weeds, which are taking off hands from the important work of gathering." The average rain-fall during September last was as follows:—In Ganjam 5·80; Vizagapatam, 6·08; Godavery, 4·30; Kistna, 6·53; Nellore, 1·70; Cuddapah, 1·50; Bellary, 6·70; Kurnool, 6·73; Madras, 1·96; North Arcot, 3·20; South Arcot, 3·02; Tanjore, 4·06; Trichinopoly, 5·83; Madura, 3·14; Tinnevely, 2·10; Coimbatore, 2·70; Nilgherries, 9·87; Salem, 5·74; South Canara, 6·90; and Malabar, 3·80 inches.—*Madras Times.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2. Countess of Sefton, Watson, Liverpool; Havering, Marted, Cocanada; str. Mula, Sears, Calcutta.—6. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta.—8. Old England, Bulman, Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3. Str. Burmah, Gray, Rangoon.—7. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle; Francis, Higg, Gopaulpore; Taviot, Wheelan, put to sea.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—For Rangoon.—Gen. Faunce, Mrs. Capt. Grone, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Major J. T. Bland, Capt. and Mrs. Seaton, Asst. surg. Alexander, Mr. McPherson, Gunner Brown, Mrs. Benson. For MASULIPATAM.—Col. and Mrs. Moberley, Miss Moberley, Mr. Hanley, Mrs. Daws and eight children. For COCO-NADA.—Mr. A. Whastone, Capt. H. D. Robertson.

Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 8, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 0
" " at 3 months	2 0½
" " at sight	1 11½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	14 to 14½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	8½ pm.
4 per cent.	1833-33	—
Ditto	1835-36	—
Ditto	1842-43	13½
Ditto	1854-55	—

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-8-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

Bombay.

THE LATE SECUNDA BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

A short sketch of her Highness's family history will not be uninteresting. The history of the Bhopal State is like that of many others in India. Its founder, Dost Mahomed Khan, was an Afghan adventurer, who, by his prowess and address at the Court of Aurungzebe, won the favour of the Emperor, and obtained the government of a district in Malwa. He succeeded by his force of character in establishing his authority in the midst of a stiff-necked and unruly Rajpoot and Hindoo population.

On the breaking up of the Mahomedan Empire, after the death of Aurungzebe, he fortified the town of Bhopal, and assumed the title of Nawab Dost Mahomed Khan. He early cultivated friendly relations with the British, and history informs us that when Goddard's army marched through Central India in 1778, the Nawab of Bhopal was the only Indian prince who displayed a friendly spirit towards it. This provoked a strong feeling of hostility towards the Bhopal State on the part of its powerful Hindoo neighbours, Scindia, Holkar, and the Rajah of Nagpore, and in 1809, when General Rose appeared in that quarter, the Nawab found it necessary to appeal for British protection, but with little effect. In 1813 Bhopal was besieged by divisions of Scindia's and the Nagpore army. This siege is described by Sir John Malcolm as one of the most remarkable of late days, and the conduct of the chief, whose garrison at the commencement did not exceed eight or ten thousand men, is the theme of praise and the admiration of the Mahomedans in India. This siege was followed by a movement of Holkar's Mahratta battalions against Bhopal, but the attack was averted through the mediation of the British Government.

This friendly office led to the conclusion of a treaty in 1818 between the British Government and the Bhopal State, which provided for protection on the one part, and subordinate co-operation on the other. A handsome territorial assignment was made by this treaty to the reigning Prince, as a reward for his zeal and fidelity, but he was not spared to enjoy it, having shortly after the conclusion of the treaty received his death from a pistol accidentally discharged by a child. His nephew, an infant, was declared successor to the musnud, and was betrothed to the infant daughter of the deceased Prince. A Council of Regency was appointed to conduct the

administration during the minority of the young Prince, the widow of the late Nawab being at the head. The other members consisted of a Mahomedan, Hindoo, and a Christian. The last—Belthazar Bourbonna—was the descendant of a Frenchman, who came to India in the time of Akbar.

Belthazar, better known as Shahzad Musseah, was an able and a brave soldier, and a member of his family, a devout Romanist, accompanied the Begum to Bombay. On the young Prince attaining his majority in 1827, Qidsea Begum declined to surrender her authority, and refused to sanction his marriage with her daughter, on grounds which appear to have been regarded as valid by the British Government. The rejected heir soon after surrendered his claims in favour of a younger brother, the consort of the Secundra Begum, who found it necessary to assert his authority by force of arms, in opposition to the party attached to the Queen mother; but his reign was brief, and the succession passed in 1850 to his daughter, Shae Jehan Begum, then a child in her sixth year. The administration was again intrusted to a regency under the control of the Secundra Begum, the subject of this notice.

Various useful reforms were steadily introduced by her Highness, and on the outbreak of the Mutinies in 1857, her position was one of considerable influence. On the 1st July, 1857, the Bengal troops stationed at Mhow openly revolted, and a detachment of the Bhopal contingent employed at Indore mutinied in concert, and compelled Colonel Durand to abandon the residency at Holkar's Court. The resident found it expedient to retreat with the ladies and gentlemen of his party to Sehore. Thither also wended at a later date the English fugitives from Angur, knowing that the Begum would continue a staunch ally of the British Government. The King of Delhi had already conveyed to her Highness an "Istaper," calling upon her, as a true Moslem, to hoist the standard of rebellion; but she evinced no sympathy with the rebel cause, and gave timely warning to the officers of the Bhopal contingent to escape to Hoshungabad, a Madras cantonment on the opposite side of the Nerbudda. Every assistance was given by the Begum to European parties arriving in her districts to reach Hoshungabad in safety, and her active sympathy and kindness towards those who sought her protection at this critical time cannot be readily forgotten.—*Times of India.*

STATION TALK.

HYDRABAD (SIND), Nov. 1.—Mendicants and merchants have arrived during the last few days from Kattiaur, to procure grain, as famine is prevailing there to a considerable extent. The authorities here, I am glad to be able to say, are doing all in their power to render every possible assistance, and the visitors are leaving with good supplies, but fear they will have to come back for other stocks of provisions. Almost everything has become extremely dear in consequence. I believe the collector will not leave for the districts till the arrival of the commissioner, who is expected here on the 10th instant. The native gentry are on the *qui vive* for Sir William Merewether's arrival, for they have been told that he, like John Jacob, likes short ceremonies. I have just been told that Colonel Beville, the commander of the 1st Beloochees, will be out very shortly from the furlough he has obtained. The sepoys are very delighted over this rumour.—*Sind News' Correspondent.*

KURRACHEE, Nov. 4.—Orders have been issued to Colonel Rose, commanding at Hyderabad, to direct the 4-5 Royal Artillery to be held in readiness to proceed to Kurrachee by train, which leaves Kotree on the morning of the 17th inst., for the purpose of embarking in the mail steamer which leaves this port on the 18th. Sir George Malcolm, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Eusign Heath; Colonel Bacon, the Assistant Adjutant-General; and Colonel Woollcombe, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in Sind, have gone to Hyderabad to make the annual inspection and review of the Battery before it leaves this division; they will return to Kurrachee next Friday. The annual official "exodus" is at hand. The Commissioner, Sir W. Merewether, and his assistants, Messrs. Moore and Rozare, leave for Sewhan on the morning of the 9th inst. Sir William, it is believed, will not proceed further, but will return to Kurrachee about the end of the month to receive Lady Merewether, who is expected from England, and then start again for the districts after the termination of the Christmas holidays. Major Lambert, the Collector, and Mr. Beatty, superintendent of works, Western Indus, leave for the districts to-morrow. Mr. Walton, director Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, accompanied by Lieut. Morgan, of the Royal Engineers, proceeded to Guadar and the intermediate stations in the steamer *Lord Elphinstone* this morning. He has taken with him a large number of masons, carpenters, &c., to erect telegraphic offices on Cape Jask, as far as which, you are aware, the aerial line is to be extended. It is currently reported that a curious fever has broken out at Guadar very much like the "black vomits," and that ere long the telegraph people will have to abandon the place altogether. There is a talk about constructing a "citadel" in Kurrachee, and it is stated that the Bombay Government has requested the Commissioner to favour it with his opinion on the matter. Possibly the "authorities" expect a visit from the Russians before long! The court of inquiry ordered to investigate the circumstances in connection with the stranding of the ship *James Childs* at the Kye mouth of the Indus in June last, will assemble

to-morrow. It is to be composed of Mr. W. T. Cole, Harbour Magistrate and Collector of Customs, and Captain D. Mathias, of the ship *Walgrif*, which arrived here from London on the 23rd Sept. last.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW BEGUM OF BHOPAL.—The late Begum of Bhopal will be succeeded by her eldest daughter Shahjehan Begum, whose husband died lately on his way back from Mecca.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The crops throughout the greater part of the collectorate are withering for want of rain, and in parts there is reason to apprehend a scarcity of water. The mamlutdars of Nugur, Sawurgum and Rahooree report that there is already a scarcity for drinking purposes in some villages. The mamlutdar of the last named talooka also states that in fifty villages the rubbee crops were not sown for want of rain. Even if there was a heavy fall of snow, of which however there is no prospect at present, the season could not but be a very bad one. The general state of public health is reported to be good, except at Sungumaw, where cholera has made its appearance.—*Times of India.*

MILITARY ITEMS.—The headquarters, consisting of six companies of the 25th N.L.I., arrived at Poona on the 10th November for Sholapore, on their way to relieve the 9th N.I., under the command of Colonel Baugh, at Dhoolia. C battery F brigade R.H.A., under the command of Major MacLachlan, marched on Nov. 10 from Kirkee for Khandalla, en route to Bombay, for embarkation to Hyderabad, Sind. The 23rd N.L.I. arrived at Poona by train on November 10th from Cattiaur, to replace the 2nd Grenadiers N.I. The headquarters wing of the latter corps was to proceed to Sattara under command of Colonel MacLeod soon after the 14th November. A detachment of two strong companies of the 8th King's Regiment proceeded to Sattara this week from Poona.

THE BROACH EXHIBITION.—It is now finally settled that the Broach Exhibition is to be opened on the 22nd of next month, by his Excellency the Governor. In the evening of that day there will be a public ball at Cutcherry, and on the following day Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will hold a durbar for the reception of the native chiefs of Guzerat. The prices of admission to the exhibition have been fixed at very reasonable rates—season tickets, with seat at opening, Rs. 5, without seat Rs. 3. None but season ticket holders will be admitted on the three first days. On the following three the prices of admission will be one rupee each. After this other prices will be fixed. Special arrangements are to be made for native ladies visiting the Exhibition. The whole of the arrangements appear to be most complete, and there can now be no doubt that the Exhibition will be a success.—*Times of India, Nov. 14.*

ARRIVAL OF MISS CARPENTER.—Miss Carpenter, whose name is so well known in India in connection with the cause of education, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer last Saturday. It had been arranged by a number of native gentlemen that they should meet at Apollo Bunder and welcome back this lady to their shores, but she was unaware of their intention, and so proceeded with the steamer to Mazagon. A number of gentlemen, therefore, who had assembled to meet her at the bunder were not a little disappointed; but fortunately Mr. Venayck Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, and several others had gone to Mazagon to await the arrival of the steamer there. Miss Carpenter got a hearty welcome from these gentlemen, and from a nice little girl, daughter of Dr. Atmaram, who accompanied him and highly pleased the lady; and she is now the guest of S. McCulloch, Esq., Malabar-hill. As to the work in which Miss Carpenter is to engage in this country, so much is already known that we need at present say but little. After some months of investigation and inquiry, she has again come out to India to proceed in the scheme she has so much at heart. She has received the hearty support of friends at home, and the confidence of Government, too, has been manifested by its paying the expenses of her passage, and of those who are to co-operate with her. We understand that her plans are not yet decided upon, and will not be so till she has learned what help is required from her by friends of the cause in Bombay. At present, however, she means to proceed first to Ahmedabad, which, being a Mofussil town, did not receive a grant from Government, and there to do what she can to promote the establishment of a Normal training school. She is accompanied by a young lady, whom she has adopted, who already has had not a little experience in teaching, and doubtless will be very acceptable to native ladies. Then other two ladies of position, actuated by motives like those of Miss Carpenter, are proceeding from Liverpool, and will soon be here as volunteers—for Miss Carpenter's services are all given gratuitously—in the work at Ahmedabad. Since her arrival in Bombay the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy has waited on Miss Carpenter, and welcomed her back to the work; and we believe she will take an early opportunity of consulting H.E. the Governor and the members of Council. Though she will go to Ahmedabad when preparations for her reception there are ready, we may mention that it is expected Miss Carpenter will ere long return to Bombay to give her assistance here. She has, we may add, at the request of Sir Alexander Grant, obtained the services of a first-

class certificated mistress for the Normal School, and that lady, her appointment having been approved by Sir Stafford Northcote, will proceed to Bombay by the end of this month.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 14.

AFFAIRS AT MUSCAT.—The British India Company's steamship *Governor Higginson* arrived here on Friday, the 6th November, from Bunder Abbas and Muscat, and the courtesy of the captain of that vessel enables us to state the progress of matters at the Gulf since the departure of the *Vigilant*. Syud Selim, who has still hopes of regaining his throne, is still at Bunder Abbas, and the gunboats *Prince of Wales* and *Roumania* were lying there when the *Governor Higginson* sailed on the 27th ult. The Persian Government will, it is expected, soon send troops to take possession of Bunder Abbas, and retain hold there till matters are arranged in connection with the recognition of a Sultan. At Muscat the people are still as disaffected as ever, and do not seem to reconcile themselves to the rule of Azan-bin-Ghez. It seems that some of them have a strong idea that Syud Toorkee is in communication with some of the chiefs at Muscat, and has even been sending them pecuniary aid; at any rate, they confidently expect that he will soon reach their shores with power to enforce his sway. Rather an exciting episode took place on the arrival of the *Penang* about the 21st ult. The people on shore mistook a few soldiers on the steamer for part of a host under Syud Selim; they thought the prompt despatching of a boat was the herald of an invader's approach, feared that Syud Selim had troops approaching by an inland route, and at once the town and forts were deserted by almost everyone. This occurred in the evening, many people slept in boats all night, and the place remained vacated till morning; but then the delusive idea seems to have been overcome, and Muscat was again peopled. No further variety occurred until the *Governor Higginson* arrived on the 29th ult., bringing Hajee Ahmed, vizier of Syud Selim, on his way to Bombay, in order, we understand, to consult Colonel Pelly as to future arrangements. On arrival the Hajee took a boat and approached the town, in order to visit the English Agent, but he was seen by those on shore, and a great number of muskets were discharged from the forts and town. Besides the alarm, however, there was nothing of note, and so Hajee returned on board in the evening without having gone on shore at all. We (*Bombay Gazette*) understand that since his arrival in Bombay Hajee Ahmed has had an interview with Colonel Pelly in regard to matters at Muscat. The *Sindian* of 4th Nov. learns that a Sheikh or Chief of that people (Wahabee tribe, known also as the Ghaffri) in the Bereymee country, named Toyrkee-bin-Sideyree, was preparing to march upon Muscat to depose Azan-bin-Ghez, and that Syud Selim has always had that chief's support, for which, it should be remarked, he paid an annual subsidy of 12,000 dollars. The advance of the Wahabees was considered so imminent that, although everything was quiet in Muscat, but very little trade was going on. The same paper informs us that Toyrkee-bin-Sideyree would have gone to Syud Selim's assistance had not Azan-bin-Ghez been so active and resolute in his proceedings. The new Sultan has obtained another success. On the 11th October he sent his brother, Ebrahim-bin-Ghez, at the head of an attacking party, to take the town of Sohar, which lies about 102 miles north-west of Muscat. The town was easily taken, but the fort, which some forty Belooches defended, was not captured till after four assaults. Hearing of the first repulse, Azan-bin-Ghez was preparing to march against the place in person, when on the morning of the 16th news came in to Muscat of the downfall of the fort.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6. Str. *Governor Higginson*, Osborne, Bussorah.—7. Str. *Golconda*, Dundas, Suez; str. *Thales*, Roskell, Hong Kong; *Cader Bux*, Nacoda, Cochín; *Leaping Water*, McNeily, Calcutta.—9. *Windor Castle*, Douglas, London; *Asiana*, Salkerk, Calcutta; *Ashgrove*, Fullerton, Calcutta; str. *Malacca*, Macanama, Hong Kong.—10. *Tambay Cadasamy*, Bodiereu, Bordeaux.—11. *Phillip Nelson*, Nelson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Golconda*.—From Southampton.—Capt. and Mrs. Buist, Col. P. B. Roe, two Misses Troup, Mr. J. M. Boyd, Mr. E. Eggleston, Mr. G. Ingram, Miss Thomas, Mr. J. Kitson, wife and two children, Mr. J. G. Cooke, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Scovell and two infants, Miss C. Hartle, Mr. G. Schroeder, Mr. G. F. Pim, Mr. R. Richardson, Mrs. Kyoh and infant, Mr. W. Combie, Mr. G. Baumbach, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Mainwaring and two children, Mrs. Harrison, Miss R. Trevellyan, Capt. Almound, Mr. Anderson, Mr. F. E. Cole. From Marseilles.—Mr. J. Bullen, Major and Mrs. Hemmhard, Mr. H. Cleveland, Mr. G. H. Johns, Mr. F. L. Latham, Miss Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Plowden, Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. F. Chapman, Mr. G. Druitt, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Goodfellow, Miss Carpenter, Miss Powell, Mr. Buist, Capt. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. E. J. Brare, Mr. H. Buckland, Capt. Lucas, Major J. Shortt, Mr. A. C. Moore, Miss Ford, Capt. Mitchell, Mr. E. Rose, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Robinson, Mr. F. A. Goodenough, Lieut. Young, Mr. Bass, Mr. Seyner, Mr. J. Findley, Lieut. col. Goldsmid, c.b., Mr. H. B. Henley. From Suez.—Mr. W. Roberts and son, Capt. McIntyre.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7. Str. *Bengal*, Hactor, Aden and Suez; *Louisa*, Scowcraft, London.—9. Str. *Kurrachee*, Long, Madras; str. *Martaban*, Sharp, Kurrachee.—10. Str. *Sattara*, Bayts, Calcutta; *David Malcolmson*, Watson, Liverpool.—11. *Mayaram Dayaram*, Platts, Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Columbian*.—For Southampton.—Capt. P. S. Yorke, Mr. J. E. Sharpe, Mrs. Ross and four children, Mrs. Francis and two children, Capt. Watson, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Pemberton and two children, Mr. John Ward. For Marseilles.—Mr. C. A. Wild, Mr. T. S. Evans, Mr. Rosbotham. For Suez.—Capt. H. Shakespeare, Capt. P. Murray, Capt. E. T. Thackeray, Col. Bivar, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. John Newsom, Dr. and Mrs. Barray, Mr. J. Janssen, Dr. Carl Brandes, Capt. F. P. Luard, Mr. C. R. Pollock, Capt. Lanton.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

ADAMS, Rev. J. W., is app. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State to be junior chapl. on Bengal estab. Mr. Adams' appt. has effect fr. Oct. 21.
BANBURY, G., coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, resu. ch. of dist. from Martin, acting head asst. coll., on Oct. 19.
BELCHAMBERS, J. H., dep. registrar of the high court of judicature in Bengal, rec. ch. of office of registrar on Oct. 10.
BELLETT, G., M.A., to be insp. of schools, north-east div. Oct. 28.
BENSON, Capt., asst. superint., 2nd class, to offic. as 1st judge of court of small causes at Bangalore, v. Ricketts. Oct. 27.
BLATHWAY, Lieut., to offic. as dep. comr. of Seebaugor, in 4th grade, during leave of Clarke. Oct. 29.
BLOOD, B. W., asst. engr. P.W., N.W.P., civil engr. (temp.) of Dehra dist., returned to P.W. dept. on Oct. 5, and is posted to Chukrata road div., which he joined on Oct. 6.
BRADBURY, E. A., asst. to mag. and coll., Rajshahye, is transf. to Moorshedabad, and vested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class in the latter dist. Oct. 30.
BRANDRETH, Capt. A. M., R.E., is reapp. to P.W. dept. as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Panjab. Oct. 24.
BROOKE, Lieut., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Nagpore, Central Provs., with effect from Sept. 23.
BROWNE, Capt. H., to be municipal comr. for the town of Hooghly.
CAWLEY, G. J., asst. superint. of police, Garrow Hills, to offic. as dep. comr. of that dist. during leave of Williamson. Oct. 24.
CHRISTISON, A., M.D., offic. civil surg., and principal, Medical College at Agra, is placed in ch. of the central jail at that station, and is inv. with powers of a mag.
DENISON, Col., president of the municipal commission, Madras, resu. ch. of the office from Mr. B. Cardozo on Oct. 26.
DEWES, H., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Julpigoree div., who obtained leave to Europe on m.c., having left India on Sept. 20, will be borne on the list of the engr. estab. in Bengal, as a supernum. in his grade from that date. Oct. 29.
DONNIESON, Serg., unatt. list, an overseer of 1st grade in Rajpootana, is remanded to military duty. Oct. 27.
EVANS, H. F., asst. mag. of Furruckabad, is invested with powers of a mag. Dated Oct. 26.
GARBETT, Lieut., asst. comr. of Maunbhoon, is transfd. to Lohardugga, and vested with powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in latter dist. Oct. 31.
GARDENER, Corporal, probationary overseer, 1st grade, att. to Cuttack div., is permanently appd. to upper subord. estab. in that grade. Nov. 3.
GOLDINGHAM, J. D., acting civil and sess. judge of Madura, assumed charge of the court from Mr. J. R. Daniel on Oct. 12.
GRANT, F., extra asst. comr., Western Dooras, is transfd. to Darjeeling, and vested with powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in latter dist. Oct. 28.
HIME, Rev. M. W., is appd. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to be jun. chaplain on the Bengal estab. Oct. 30.
HOPKINS, J. A., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, and to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, from date on which he may be relieved by Mr. J. Tweedie. Oct. 29.
HUGHES, P. F., overseer, 1st grade, lately returned from leave, is posted to Ramghur div. Oct. 29.
LANE, W. J., sub asst., 3rd grade, transfd. from 3rd to 5th div., Lower Provinces. Oct. 19.
LAWRANCE, Col., c.b., resident in Nipal, is granted priv. leave of abs. for 2 mo. and 15 days from Dec. 20, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
LITTLE, M., dep. coll. of Monghyr, has been authorised to take charge of the treasury at that station, and draw bills on other treasuries, from this date. Oct. 23.
LONGLEY, C. T., acting coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, assumed charge of dist. from Pennington, the sub coll., on Oct. 21. [Nov. 3.
MACKENZIE, Dr. S. C., to offic. temp. as civil asst. surg. of Rajshahye.
MOORE, E. J., asst. engr., appd. in P.W. dept. to N.W. Provs., is posted to the 2nd circle.
NEILL, Lieut., R.A., Madras, is appd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to Bengal. Oct. 24.
PRET, Lieut. H. J., asst. comr., Seebaugor, to have charge of sub div. of Golaghat, dur. deputation of Lieut. Blathway.
RAMPINI, R. F., covntd. dep. coll., received charge of the Balasore treasury on Oct. 14, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Oct. 19.
RATTRAY, A., asst. comr. of Sungoo, in the hill tracts of Chittagong, is prom. to 4th grade of sub. exec. serv., v. Shahebzadah Ahmed Ali Khan, resigned. Oct. 29.
RATTRAY, B., asst. superin. of police, Chittagong hill tracts, is vested with powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class in that dist. Oct. 30.

RICKETTS, L., 1st judge of the court of small causes at Bangalore, and reg. gen. of assurances in Mysore and Coorg, to offic. as dep. superin. of the Mysore dist. dur. the abs. of McLutchin on m.c. to England.

ROBINSON, Capt. N. D., 1st grade asst. eng., is transf. from Oude to the N.W. Provs. Oct. 30. [office on Oct. 16.]

RYVES, Capt., R.E., superin. eng. of the 1st div., resumed charge of his RIVES.—In notific. dated Oct. 28, 1867, for "Lieut. T. G. Ryves, dist. superin. of police at Futtehpore, is transf. to Shahjehanpore," read "Lieut. Ryves, dist. superin. of police at Futtehpore, is apptd. to offic. as dis. superin. of police at Shahjehanpore."

STEEL.—That portion of the notific. dated Oct. 9, posting H. W. Steel, asst. comnr. to Cent. Provs. to Nursingpore dist., is cane. Oct. 30.

STEWART.—The mag. and col. of Bhaugulpore to have temp. charge of sub div. of Mudhepoorah, during absence of Mr. E. Stewart, who has been called upon to give evidence in a case before one of the magistrates in Calcutta. Oct. 28.

STURT, J. V., extra asst. comnr., Jhansi, to offic. as an asst. comnr. of the 3rd class, Jaloun, N.W.P. Dated Oct. 26.

TENNANT, Major J. F., R.E., on special duty, will, on the completion of his present employ., resume his duties in the P.W. deptmt., as a 1st grade exec. eng., and is posted to the Punjab. Oct. 27.

THOMPSON, Capt. W. B., to be a dep. comnr. 3rd class, Cent. Provs., with effect from date on which Col. Snow proc. on furlough. Oct. 24.

THORNHILL.—The G.G. in C. is pleased to reattach to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. E. B. Thornhill, C.S., who returned from fur. Oct. 10.

TOTTENHAM, Capt., att. to 38th N.I., to be boundary settlement officer in Bundelcund, with effect from the date on which his serv. may be required for this duty. Oct. 29.

WRIGHT, S., sub. judge of Dinagepore, to have temp. charge of current duties of the offices of civil and sessions judge of that dist. Nov. 3.

CIRCULAR ORDER TO MAGISTRATES BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

No. 5a, dated Calcutta, Sept. 7.—The court having had under consideration the result of trials and preliminary inquiries before the magistrates in 1867, promulgate the following general rule upon the subject:—

Every magistrate who is authorised to receive complaints, is enjoined to comply strictly with the provisions of secs. 66 and 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The examination of the complainant is not to be a mere form, but an intelligent inquiry into the subject-matter of the complaint, carried far enough to enable the magistrate to exercise his judgment as to whether there is or is not sufficient ground for proceeding.

Where it appears to the magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he is to issue his summons, or in certain cases his warrant, for the appearance of the accused before the magistrate himself or before some other magistrate having jurisdiction in the case. Where, in the judgment of the magistrate there is no sufficient ground for proceeding, he is to dismiss the complaint.

The examination of the complainant is to be upon oath or solemn affirmation, and is to be taken by the magistrate himself.

The order upon such examination for the issue of warrant or summons, or for dismissing the complaints, shall be in the handwriting of the magistrate himself.

The provisions of sec. 180 should be resorted to in cases of doubt, in respect of the offences to which this section applies. When a magistrate directs a previous inquiry to be made into the truth of a complaint, under the provisions of section 180, he should fix a day for the further appearance of the complainant, and for taking into consideration the report of the officer directed to make such inquiry, with a view to the issue of process, or otherwise, as the magistrate may find proper.

Complaints should be received at a fixed hour each day, and should be immediately numbered in the order of their receipt. They should then be entered in a book to be kept in the form annexed. This book should be kept under the special control of the magistrate himself.

It will be the duty of the magistrate of the district to take care that these rules are exactly observed by all magistrates within the district who receive complaints, and he should impress it upon his subordinates that the object in view is not to secure a certain proportion between acquittals and convictions. That is merely a result which may suggest a necessity for inquiry. The real object of the rules is to ensure that no person shall be compelled to appear before a magistrate to answer to a criminal charge, unless a magistrate has first satisfied himself that there is reason for proceeding against such person.

The very knowledge that the complaint will be at once brought face to face with the magistrate, and that his examination will be a reality, may be fairly expected to have the effect of keeping out of court many false and some exaggerated complaints, and the examination itself will show the slight foundation on which many charges rest.

In cases where the magistrate may have a suspicion that the charge is false or vexatious, but the suspicion is not sufficiently strong to justify him in withholding process, he may fairly warn the complainant of the risk which he runs of being prosecuted for a false complaint or of being ordered to pay something to the accused by way of amends. But he will, of course, be careful not to do so in such a manner as to deter honest complainants.

It will be the duty of the sessions judge, whenever he has reason to believe that proper care, as to the issuing of process, has not been exercised by his subordinates, to inquire how far the rules above laid down have been observed and carried out.—By order of the High Court,

(Signed) C. D. FIELD, Registrar.

MILITARY.

ACLAND, Ens. F. G., to be lieut. rifle brig., by purch., v. Rickman. Dated Sept. 16.

ARMET, Ens., from 32nd foot, to be ensign 21st foot, v. J. H. Ewart, transf. to 78th foot. Dated Sept. 16.

ATHERLEY, H. M., gent., to be ensign 24th foot, by purch., v. Carthew, transf. to the 62nd foot. Dated Sept. 16.

BAYNES, Lieut., 2nd batt. 24th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. 39th N.I., on prob. Dated Oct. 28.

BRADFORD, Lieut. col., 8th N.I., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com., during furl. of Taylor. Dated Oct. 26.

BROWNE, Capt., to be major 5th lancers, without purch., v. Massy, made supernum. on appt. as asst. adj. gen. in India. Dated Oct. 12.

BURNE, Lieut., 103rd foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Price, admitted a prob. for the staff corps in India. Dated June 26.

CABELL, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 21st N.I., v. Collett, who is studying in the Thomason College. Dated Oct. 26.

CAPON.—The following proms. to take place in succ. to Gen. Sir G. P. Wymer, k.c.b., col. of the 107th foot, who died Aug. 12:—Lieut. gen. Sir D. Capon, k.c.b., col. of the 106th foot, to be gen. Dated Aug. 13.

CHEERMSIDE, Ens., from 63rd foot, to be ensign 88th foot, v. Dalrymple. Dated July 9.

CRAWFURD, Capt., late 18th N.I., to offic. as wing officer 41st N.I., v. Ryan, offic. as 2nd in com., and in place of Chalmers, dec. Dated Oct. 26.

CROFTON, Major gen., to be col. 95th foot, v. Gen. Sir F. Cockburn dec. Dated Aug. 25.

CROOKSHANK, Lieut., 32nd N.I., from 2nd wing subalt. 26th N.I., to be adj., v. Stevens, who has been removed from that appt. Dated Oct. 22.

DALRYMPLE, Ens., to be lieut., without purch., 88th foot, v. D'Acosta, a prob. for the staff corps in India. Dated July 9.

DE MONTMORENCY, Lieut. Hon. A. (late Madras), to be 2nd capt. in R.A., v. MacMahon. Dated July 13. [Dated Oct. 12.]

DENNIS, Cornet, to be lieut. 5th lancers, without purch., v. Gwyther, prom.

EARLE, Major, late 24th N.I., is perm. to resign his appt. of comdt. of Fort Shubkuddur, and directed to do gen. duty at Dinapore, on the expiration of his present sick leave. Oct. 30.

ELLIS, Lieut., 36th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob., 19th N.I., v. Kelly, transf. to the 41st regt. N.I. Dated Oct. 21.

FARRANT, Qrmer. E., 12th foot, from 101st foot, to be qrmer. v. Luttrell, who exchanges. Dated July 3.

FERGUSON, Lieut., 79th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Stepney, who has ret. Dated May 30. [Dated Oct. 20.]

FOX, Capt., staff corps, to be garrison qrmer. of Fort William, v. Bradford.

GALLWEY, R. P., gent., to be ensign, by purch., in rifle brig., v. Acland. Dated Sept. 16.

GRAHAM, Capt., 1st squad. subalt., to be 3rd squad. officer 5th Bengal cav., v. Chalmers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Govt. Dated Oct. 26.

GRAEME.—The order published in G.O. dated Sept. 28, cancelling the leave granted to Major Graeme, 104th foot, is to be expunged, and the former order published in G.O. dated Sept. 4, is to hold good.

GORDON, Ens. J. L. J., to be lieut. 58th foot, without purch., v. Dickinson, dec. Dated July 4.

GWYNNE, Capt., from the 20th foot, to be capt. 77th ft., v. Laprimandaye, who exes. Dated Sept. 16. [Dated Oct. 12.]

GWYTHYER, Lt., 5th lancers, to be capt. without purch., v. Browne, prom.

HARRIS, Major gen., is trans. from command of Sirhind to that of Meerut div., with effect from Nov. 1, during absence of Maj. gen. Troup, c.b., on special duty. Oct. 30. [K.H., dec. Dated Aug. 29.]

HAY, Lieut. gen., from 58th regt., to be col. 93rd foot, v. Gen. Macintosh, half-pay. Dated Sept. 16. [Sept. 16.]

HOLDSWORTH, Second capt., to be capt., R.A., v. Nisbett, ret. on temp. Dated Sept. 16.

HUGHES, Ens., from 20th foot, to be ens., 26th foot, v. Townsend. Dated

JAMES.—The prom. of Ens. James, 41st foot, which was gazetted Aug. 21, with the date of May 7, to be v. Lieut. Marcus William Kelly, and not v. Harvey Hamilton Kelly.

KYSH, Paymaster, with the hon. rank of major, from the 91st foot, to be paymr., 109th foot, v. Paymr., with hon. rank of capt., FitzGerald, who exes. Dated Sept. 16.

LLOYD, Cornet, to be lieut., 21st hussars, v. Turnbull, a probationer for the staff corps. Dated Oct. 21. [exes. Dated July 3.]

LUTTRELL, Qrmer. from 12th foot, to be qrmer., 101st foot, v. Farrant, who

McCANN, gent., to be cornet, by purch., 2nd dragoon guards, v. Macpherson. Dated Sept. 16.

MACKAY, Ens., from 17th foot, to be ensign 25th foot, v. Hodson, dec. Dated Sept. 16. [Dated Sept. 16.]

MACKENZIE, Ens., from 78th foot, to be ensign 79th foot, v. McCallum,

McMAHON, 2nd Capt. (late Madras), to be capt. R.A., v. D. D. Anderson, dec. Dated July 13.

MACMULLEN, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt., to be offic. 3rd squad. officer, 11th Bengal cav., v. Bax, on furl. Dated Oct. 21.

MACPHERSON, Cornet J. D., to be lieut., by purch., 2nd drag. gds., v. Betty, who retires. Dated Sept. 16.

MARRIOTT.—Admitted to Bengal staff corps from date specified:—Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, of the gen. list, inf., 1st wing subalt., 41st (The Gwalior) regt. N.I. and sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class. March 13, 1867.

MARTIN, Capt., late 43rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, 18th N.I., v. DeBrett, who is studying in the Thomason College. Oct. 26.

NEAVE, Lieut., 21st hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt. 11th Bengal cav., on prob., v. Macmullen. Oct. 21.

O'CONNOR, 2nd Capt. G., of the R.A., services placed at the disposal of the P.W. dept. Oct. 29.

PRIDE, Ens., 36th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Ellis, admitted a probationer to the staff corps. Oct. 21. [retires. Sept. 16.]

RICKMAN, Lieut., to be capt., by purch., in rifle brigade, v. Williams, who

RYALL, Major, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 6th Bengal cav., during furl. of Baker. Oct. 22.

ST. MAUR, P., to be ensign, 7th foot, by purch., v. Richardson, who ret. Dated Sept. 16.

SMITH, Lieut. J., from 7th foot, to be capt. (half-pay), without purchase. Dated Sept. 16. [exch. Dated Sept. 16.]
 STEVENSON, Capt., from 54th foot, to be capt. 21st foot, v. Eames, who TENNANT.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. Tennant, 45th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to confirmation by H.M. Dated Oct. 24.
 TOWNSEND, Ens., 26th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Cubitt, who ret. Dated Sept. 16. [S.C. Dated Oct. 21.]
 TURNBULL, Cornet, 21st hussars, to be lieut., v. Nave, app. a probatr. for WHEELER, Capt., S.C., to offic. as wing officer 16th N.I., v. Rogers, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of Govt. Dated Oct. 26.
 WILLIAMS, Ens., 2nd batt., 24th foot, to be lieut. without purch., v. Baynes, app. a probatr. for S.C. Dated Oct. 27.
 WORSLEY.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to permit Capt. Worsley to retain the adjtcy. of 25th N.I. on his prom. Dated Oct. 24.

COURT-MARTIAL.

PAYMASTER W. LAWES, H.M.'s 90TH FOOT.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 29.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Subathoo, on the 6th day of August, 1868, Paymaster William Lawes, of the 90th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—With having, at various places, and at Subathoo, between the 20th June, 1865, and the 11th March, 1868, both dates inclusive, fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four, and annas four (Rs. 7,394-4), or thereabouts, public money belonging to her Majesty's army, received by him as paymaster of the 90th regt. of foot, the said sum of rupees seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four, and annas four (Rs. 7,394-4), being the balance shown in the specification attached to this charge.

Specification to accompany the first charge against Paymaster W. Lawes, 90th light infantry, showing the balance of public money at his debit on 11th March, 1868:—

Balance due to Government on pay list to Jan. 31, 1868.	Rs. 1,215	7	0
Due to A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and I companies, to Jan. 31, 1868	1,516	7	9½
Received from canteen receipts for Jan., 1868	4,936	7	0
Short paid on Lieut. Agnew's account for Feb., 1868	324	10	11
Pay of Capt. Caulfield for Feb., 1868	415	6	0
Cheque No. 20, first advance for Feb., 1868	8,000	0	0
Cheque No. 21, second advance for Feb., 1868	8,000	0	0
Cheque No. 22, third advance for Feb., 1868	8,000	0	0
Cheque No. 23, first advance for March, 1868	6,000	0	0
Balance of regimental 3 per cent. fund, regimental, to Jan. 31, 1868	214	8	3
Balance of regimental 3 per cent. fund, Government, to Jan. 31, 1868	43	3	2
Credit from 109th foot for Private Mitchell, C company.	7	9	8
Error in addition in Capt. Perryn's account for Feb., 1868	100	0	0
Received from medical subordinates, house rent, March to July, 1867	146	8	0
Recovered from the pay of Capt. Rennie for Feb., 1868, sea-pay for acting non-commissioned officers, to whom this sum should have been paid	133	12	0
Received from canteen receipts for Feb., 1868	4,149	1	11
	Rs. 38,202	12	8½

Deduct:—

Amount of disallowances passed on re-audit	269	2	10
Balance due from G company Jan. 31, 1868	1,045	3	7
Balance due from K company Jan. 31, 1868	25	13	3½
Pay of officers for Feb., 1868	9,507	0	4
Staff allowance for Feb., 1868	1,635	6	8
Pay of medical subordinate establishment for Feb., 1868	894	3	0
Pay of schoolmaster for Feb., 1868	80	11	5
Pay of schoolmistress for Feb., 1868	41	0	0
Pay of regimental moonshee for Feb., 1868	30	0	0
1st advance to companies for Feb., 1868	3,090	0	0
2nd advance to companies for Feb., 1868	4,670	0	0
3rd advance to companies for Feb., 1868	4,580	0	0
Paid on account of F company for Feb., 1868	144	0	0
1st advance for March, 1868, to companies	2,820	0	0
Remitted for Private Mitchell, 109th regt.	16	0	10
Draft issued and debitable to D company for Feb., 1868	22	0	0
Balance due to paymaster on prison fund to Jan. 31, 1868	13	1	3
Order on treasury sent to station staff officer, Dugshaie, for pay of prisoners for Feb., 1868	19	3	8
Draft to Quartermaster Gibbins	8	0	0
Cash to Capt. Perryn for error in Feb.	40	0	0
Total	Rs. 28,950	14	11½
Cash received over from Paymaster Lawes	1,857	9	0
	Rs. 30,808	7	11½

Balance at debit ... Rs. 7,394 4 9½

Second Charge.—With having, at Subathoo, on the 12th July, 1867, intentionally given in, to a regimental committee held on that date to verify the balance in his regimental pay chest, a false statement of money for the use of H.M.'s forces, the said statement dated the 11th July, 1867, showing a balance due to him of rupees two hundred and seventy-nine, and annas ten, and six pie (Rs. 279-10-6) to date, whereas in reality, as he well knew, there was at the last mentioned date a balance against him of rupees two thousand one hundred and eighty, and annas fourteen, and six pie (Rs. 2,180-14-6), or thereabouts.

Third Charge.—With having, at Subathoo, on the 10th October, 1867,

intentionally given in, to a regimental committee held on that date to verify the balance in his regimental pay chest, a false statement of public money for the use of H.M.'s forces, received and disbursed by him from the 1st to the 10th October, 1868, both dates inclusive, inasmuch as he had intentionally omitted to enter, or to cause to be entered in that statement the sum of rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000), which said amount he received on the public account for the use of H.M.'s forces before the 10th October, 1867, that is to say, on the 4th October, 1867.

Fourth Charge.—With having, at Subathoo, on the 21st January, 1868, intentionally given in to a regimental committee, held on that date to verify the balance in his regimental pay-chest, a false statement of public money, for the use of her Majesty's forces, received and disbursed by him from the 1st to the 21st January, 1868, both dates inclusive, inasmuch as he gave in to the said committee a statement dated the 20th January, 1868, in which statement he (Paymaster Lawes) had intentionally omitted to enter, or to cause to be entered, two sums of money to the aggregate amount of rupees three thousand five hundred and forty-eight, and annas thirteen, and six pie (Rs. 3,548-13-6), received by him on the public account, for the use of her Majesty's forces, between the 1st and 19th January, 1868, both dates inclusive, being portion of canteen money for the month of December, 1867.

FINDING.—The court finds the prisoner—

On the first charge guilty, to the extent of Rs. 7,231-1-1½ only, instead of Rs. 7,394-4-9½.

On the second charge, guilty.

On the third charge, guilty.

On the fourth charge, guilty.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner, Paymaster William Lawes, of her Majesty's 90th light infantry, to be cashiered, and to suffer imprisonment for the term of two years, and, in addition, to make good, at his own expense, the sum of Rs. 7,231-1-1½.

(Signed)

WALTER BIRCH, Colonel, 104th Fusiliers, President.

Subathoo, Oct. 5, 1868.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed)

W. R. MANSFIELD, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 28.—The name of Paymaster William Lawes is to be struck off the returns of the 90th regt. from the date on which this order may be read to him, and a report of the said date is to be made to the adjutant general and the military secretary to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief by the officer commanding at Subathoo.

By order of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief,

H. E. LONGDEN, Colonel, Adjutant General.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF H.E. THE VICEROY.

Simla, Nov. 4.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. will leave Simla for the Presidency on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

H.E. will leave Kussowlie on the 12th, Umballa (by train) on the 16th, and arrive at the Presidency on or about the 18th.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TRIBUTE TO H.M.'s 101ST REGT. BENGAL FUSILIERS.

Head Qrs., Simla, Nov. 2.—The C. in C. in India has great satisfaction in republishing the Right Hon. the Gov. gen.'s order No. 1,010, of Oct. 30, 1868, in favour of the 101st Royal Bengal fusiliers.

As shown by that order, the record of this regiment contains the history of the advance of the British arms from Calcutta to the Indus, and includes many campaigns beyond the limits of India.

It is with a feeling of no ordinary gratification that H.E. is able to assure the 101st foot, when bidding the corps farewell, that in point of order, discipline, and efficiency, the regiment, as now organised, is well worthy of its glorious history:—

No. 1,010, dated Oct. 30.—The 101st Royal Bengal fusiliers being about to proceed to England, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council cannot allow this regiment, the nucleus of which has existed in this presidency, in some shape or another, for more than 200 years, and which has been formed as a regiment—expanding at times into several battalions—for 112 years, to take its departure without expressing, in the strongest terms, the appreciation of the Government of India of its most valuable and distinguished services.

Successively as the Bengal European regt., the 1st European regt., the 1st European light infantry, and the 1st Bengal European fusiliers, the regiment served the Hon. the East India Company for more than 100 years; and, besides being actively engaged in nearly every part of its own presidency, was detached to the Northern Circars of the Madras presidency in 1758, and has subsequently served out of Bengal in the Carnatic, in Java, in the Island of Celebes, in Afghanistan—from Ghuznee in one direction, to Pushoot, on the borders of Koonur, in another—and in Burmah.

The distinguished conduct in the field of the regiment as the senior battalion of infantry of the Bengal army was proverbial, and its colours are covered with the names of operations in which it bore a prominent part. Some are not thus recorded; but the following list includes all the more important of the campaigns, battles, and sieges in which the regiment has been engaged:—

Defence of Fort William against Suraj-oo-dowlah in 1756, when the four companies, of which the corps was composed, were almost annihilated.

Capture of the Fort of Budge-Budge; recapture of Calcutta; battle of Chitpore; siege and capture of Chandernagore; capture of the Fort of Kutwa; and battle of Plassey, 1766-1757.

Campaign against the French in the Northern Circars in 1768, including the battle of Condore, and siege and capture of Masulipatam.

Defeat of a Dutch force at Bedarra, November 8, 1759.

Campaign against the Emperor of Delhi, 1760-61, including the battles of Secrpore, Beerpore, and Suan, in which latter the French mercenaries were defeated, and their leader, the celebrated M. Law, taken prisoner.

War against the Meer Kassim, ex-Nawab of Moorsshedabad, 1763 to 1765, and present at the battle of Manjee, near Patna, where four companies were overwhelmed and destroyed after a gallant resistance; battle of Kutwah; capture of Moorsshedabad; battle of Gheriah; storm of the lines of Oodwah Nullah; capture of Mongheer; siege and storm of Patna; action near Patna, May 3, 1764; battle of Buxar; assault of Chunar, and battle of Kulpee.

In 1774, in the first Rohilla campaign under Col. Champion, including the decisive action on St. George's-day of that year, when Hafiz Kehmut was killed.

Four companies employed against Hyder Allee in the Carnatic, from 1780 to 1783, and present at the relief of Wandiwash; battles of Porto Novo, Polilore, Solinghur, Veracundalore; relief of Vellore; battle of Arnee, and siege of Cuddalore.

Again employed in the second Rohilla war, under Major gen. Sir Robt. Abercrombie, and suffered severely at the battle of Bittorah on the 26th October, 1794.

In Lord Lake's campaigns against the Maharattas, 1804-1805; at the battle of Deig; siege and storm of Deig; and the first siege of Bhurtpore.

In Java from 1812 to 1815, and in the Island of Celebes in 1816. A detachment employed in the Terai during part of the Nepal war, and two companies employed against the Pindarees in 1817-1818.

The right wing of the regiment at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1826, and engaged in the assault.

Joined the army of the Indus in November, 1838, and served during the first campaign in Afghanistan, 1839-1844, and prominently engaged at the storm of Ghuznee. A detachment was employed at the attack on the Fort of Pushoot in January, 1840.

On the Sikhs crossing the Sutlej in December, 1845, the regiment moved from the hills by rapid forced marches, and was engaged at the battles of Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon, losing 20 officers and 392 men killed and wounded.

Engaged in the Burmese war, 1852-1853, and present at the recapture of Pegu, relief of the Pegu garrison, and subsequent operations in the vicinity of that place.

In May, 1857, on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, moved with great rapidity, notwithstanding the intense heat, to Umballa, and thence marched on Delhi. Was one of the four regiments of British infantry that served throughout the siege of that place, from the action of Budleeka-Serai, on the 8th June, 1857, to the final capture of the city on the 20th September; and was repeatedly distinguished, especially in the assault, where it formed part of the column led by Brigadier gen. John Nicholson. The regiment lost 14 officers and 305 men killed and wounded at Delhi.

Served subsequently, during the latter part of 1857 and in 1858, at the actions of Narnoul, Gungeree, Puttiallee, and Mynpooree; at the siege and capture of Lucknow; and in various minor affairs in Oude.

These services, which can hardly be surpassed by those of any regiment in existence, were rendered when the corps belonged to the army of the Hon. the East India Company.

In 1861 the regiment became H.M.'s 101st Royal Bengal fusiliers, and since then as one of H.M.'s regiments of the line, was employed in the operations at Umbeyla in October, November, and December, 1863, and well maintained its previous reputation in the various struggles with a brave foe throughout that arduous service.

The 101st regiment now proceeds to England for its first turn of home service, and it leaves India full of honour, and with a reputation for discipline and efficiency, as the Gov. gen. in Council is assured by H.E. the C. in C., quite worthy of its character for gallantry and endurance.

The Gov. gen. in Council is convinced that wherever the 101st regiment goes it will maintain its ancient renown; and H.E. in Council desires to assure the regiment that the Govt. of India is proud to send such a corps to take its place in England with the battalions of her Most Gracious Majesty there stationed.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

H. E. LONGDEN, Colonel, Adj. General.

THE RELATIVE RANK OF COLONEL.

Oct. 30.—No. 1,009.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 282, dated Aug. 20 last, is published for general information:—

Para. 4.—Having forwarded, for the consideration of the F.M. C. in C., the papers relating to the claim of deputy inspector general of hospitals * * * to count towards the relative rank of colonel the period during which he officiated on the full pay of a deputy inspector general, H.R.H. has informed me that in the British service a deputy inspector-general of substantive rank alone can claim the relative rank of colonel, and that only from the actual date of the *Gazette* in which his appointment is notified, and that under no circumstances does a merely officiating appointment so qualify. As recommended by H.R.H., the same rule should be observed in the Indian service.

CIVIL ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 28.—No. 281.—The following civil engineers under covenant with the Sec. of State for India in Council, having reported their arrival in Calcutta are posted as follows, and will be placed on the establishment of the public works department as assistant engineers, 3rd grade, with effect from the date on which they may join their respective appointments:—Messrs. E. J. Moore, N.W.P.; D. G. Ottley and A. R. Beecher, Punjab; F. E. Robertson and R. N. Unkles, Bengal; W. P. Lynam, H. Groves, and G. H. Bayly, Mysore; J. T. Brown and H. Richard, British Burmah.

CURRENCY OF INDIA.

Simla, Oct. 28.—No. 3,287.—In modification of the notification by the Government of India, No. 3,517, of November 23, 1864, the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the publication of this notification, sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined at any authorised royal mint in England or Australia of current weight shall be received in all the Treasuries of British India and its dependencies in payment of sums due to the Government, as the equivalent of ten rupees and four annas, and five rupees and two annas respectively; and that such sovereigns shall, whenever available at any Government Treasury, be paid at the same rates to any person willing to receive them in payment of claims against the Government. The gold pieces stated in section 13 of Act XVII. of 1835 will also henceforth be received as above, according to the values stated in that Act.

LEAVE TO CIVIL SERVANTS—CASE OF MR. W. H. BLISS.

From E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.—No. 3,354, dated Oct. 29, 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,283, of Aug. 28, 1868, requesting that the order of the Government of Fort St. George, No. 2,246, dated the 24th idem, granting privilege leave for fourteen days to Mr. W. H. Bliss, acting sub-collector of Madura, may be confirmed, and suggesting "that general orders may be issued by the Government of India to the effect that, when an officer cancels a portion of his privilege leave under the orders of Government, and not for his own convenience, the limitation in Rule 20" of the new rules regarding leave of absence to covenanted civil servants "shall not operate in his case."

The order on the case of Mr. Bliss, I am desired to state, is confirmed.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that when a covenanted civil servant, absent on privilege leave, is recalled to duty for the convenience of Government, he may be allowed the balance of his leave before the expiry of six months from the date of his return to duty.

SALARIES—HYDERABAD COMMISSION.

Oct. 29.—No. 1,902.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to authorise the following arrangements with reference to the revised scale of salaries sanctioned for the extra assistant commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the financial resolution, No. 9,842, of May 15, 1868:—

To be Extra Asst. Commissioner, 1st Class, on Rs. 600 per Mensem.—Mr. C. A. W. Davies.

To be Extra Asst. Commissioner, 2nd Class, on Rs. 500 per Mensem.—Mr. J. H. Burns.

ARRIVAL FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. col. W. S. Row, of the Bengal staff corps, date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 16.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS.—The designation of the inspector of jails in the Central Provinces will henceforth be "Inspector-general of Jails in the Central Provinces and Berar."

ARRIVAL OF CIVIL SERVANTS.—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal establishment, reported their arrival on the 16th October:—Messrs. J. F. Bradbury and E. A. Bradbury.

DEPARTURE OF CIVIL SERVANTS FOR EUROPE.—Mr. T. F. W. Smith, of the Bengal C.S., has reported his departure from India on Oct. 10. Mr. C. D. Field, of the Bengal C.S., has reported his departure from Bombay on furlough on Oct. 17.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise Messrs. J. H. Banduv and J. F. W. Niebuhr as Consuls for the North General Confederation at Bassein and Rangoon respectively.

POWERS OF THE RESIDENT OF BARODA.—Under a recent Act the Viceroy and Governor General in Council directs that cases committed by the cantonment magistrate at Baroda shall be tried by the Resident at Baroda, and that appeals from the sentences and orders of the cantonment magistrate shall be heard and determined by the same superior authority.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed:—Messrs. H. J. and E. Drewett, of Weybridge, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in water-closets; Mr. W. Burrow, of Great Malvern, in the County of Worcester, England, dealer in mineral waters, for improved rack for mineral or aerated waters, or other liquids in bottles.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer and soldiers of the artillery and infantry company of the European invalid battalion are admitted to pension as specified opposite to their names:—Artillery.—Bombardier J. B. Higgins, 1s. per diem, payable in Europe; Gunner T. Boulton, 1s. per diem, payable in Europe; Gunner J. Gleeson, 9d. per diem, payable in Europe; Gunner P. Clarke, 9d. per diem, payable in Europe. Infantry.—Corporal H. Preston, equivalent to 1s. per diem, payable in Europe; Private J. Power, 9d. per diem, payable in Europe; Private R. Goggan, 9d. per diem, payable in Europe.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have been reported by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed in the tests specified on the 5th inst., agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—High proficiency in Hindee: Ensign A. I. Shepherd, probationer staff corps, 93rd foot. Higher standard in Hindoostanee: Ensign T. F. Hobday, probationary staff corps, 2nd battalion 12th foot, and Lieut. A. N. Sandilands, 90th foot. Mr. H. B. Talbot, probationary assistant revenue surveyor, in charge of Second or Upper Assam Revenue and Topographical Survey, passed on Oct. 10 by the first or lower standard of vernacular examination.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained leave of absence in October and the early part of November:—Mr. H. Balfour, additional judge of Chittagong, special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from Oct. 28. Capt. Clarke, deputy commissioner of Sebsaugor, for one month, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave. Mr. W. S. Halsey, magistrate and collector of Cawnpore, one month from Dec. 20. Mr. J. W. Chisholm, settlement officer, Belaspore, availed himself of the three months' leave granted on Aug. 18 last on Oct. 14. Lieut. Williamson, assistant commissioner of the Garro Hills, for one month.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following furloughs to civil servants were granted in October, on m.c., and under the last new rules, except where otherwise stipulated:—Lieut. col. C. Reay, district superintendent of police, Darjeeling, thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, to Rev. W. H. Gale, a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, with effect from Aug. 16 last. Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Damoodah irrigation division, for fourteen days, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for sick leave. Leave for one month is granted to Lieut. W. M. Campbell, R.E., surveyor, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Leave for one month to Lieut. Hill, R.E., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from Oct. 15, preparatory to proceeding to England.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.—List of estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator General during the month of May, 1868:—Macintire, John, late deputy inspector general of hospitals, Peshawur division; Nelson, William John, late district telegraph officer, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Booranpore; Roach, James Holloway, late a member of the firm of Messrs. Roach Brothers, of Tezpor, in Assam, merchants; Smith, Mrs. Mary, late a widow, residing at Howrah; Thrall, Edward, late a British subject, residing in Calcutta; Yates, Thomas, late a supervisor in the department of public works at Wurdah. —N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-mentioned estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.—(Signed) C. J. WILKINSON, Officiating Administrator General.—5, Strand, Calcutta, June 13, 1868.—Notice is hereby given, that certain effects belonging to the late Mr. L. A. Tardevel, an indigo planter, who died at Dacca on Sept. 24, 1868, are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to the party legally entitled to receive the same.—A. ABERCROMBIE.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe in October on m.c., and under the last new military furlough rules (except where otherwise stipulated):—Lieut. Douglas, staff corps, adjutant, 4th regt. N.I., for one year. Lieut. Plowden, Bengal staff corps, having been recommended for leave to Europe for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years. Major Cox, Bengal staff corps, sub-assistant commissary general, for one year, private affairs. Capt. Boileau, Bengal staff corps, brigade major, Allahabad, for two years, private affairs. Asst. surg. French, of Rajshahy, for two years. The G.G.O., No. 267, March 15, 1866, granting Asst. apothecary Perdrian, subordinate medical department, furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, is cancelled at his own request. Asst. surg. Lackersteen, special chemical examiner, Lahore, for two years. Lieut. Clarke, Bengal staff corps, adjutant, 16th (the Lucknow) regt. N.I., having been recommended for leave to Europe on m.c., for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. Major Jenkins, second in command and squadron officer, 1st Bengal cavalry, and Lieut. Johnstone, general list infantry, for two years. Lieut. Macturk, late 64th regt. N.I., having been recommended for leave to Europe for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. Lieut. Bunbury, Bengal staff corps, sub-assistant commissary general, for two years. Capt. Salt, R.A., commandant, No. 3 horse light field battery, Punjab frontier force, for twenty months. Lieut. Constable, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Asst. surg. Lever, 7th hussars, to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, if required. Asst. surg. Howard, R.A. (E battery, 8th brigade), to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. Murray, R.E. (second in command and adjutant, sappers and miners), to Bombay, from Oct. 28 to Nov. 28, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Ensign Gyll, 1st foot, (2nd battalion), to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. Huyshe, 49th foot, to Europe, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Methuen, 79th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt., and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, if required. Surg. major Fowler, 82nd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. Lambert, 88th foot, to England, for seventeen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage, if required. Asst. surg. Jazdowski, 93rd foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation. Major Bunbury, staff corps (doing general duty at Berham-pore), to Nynee Tal, for six months, from Sept. 7. Major Gahagan, Madras staff corps, wing officer, 10th regt. Madras N.I., for two years.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BUSTEED, Surg., acting assay master, Madras Mint, assumed charge of the office from Graham. Oct. 31.

BLAIR, Lieut., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, on the Neilgherry Hills, dur. leave of Halsted. Nov. 3. [Brookman. Oct. 28.

HANDLEY, J. W., Govt. pleader, Madras, assu. charge of the office fr. Mr.

HANNYNGTON, J. C., acting civil and sess. judge of Calicut, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language. Nov. 3.

FIRTH, Major H. H., Madras staff corps, to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, v. Mr. Saunders.

OVERBURY, E. N., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem. Nov. 3.

ROBERTS, P. L., acting judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, assu. charge of the court from the head clerk in the forenoon of Oct. 28.

WELLESLEY.—The services of Mr. H. Wellesley, of the Madras C.S., asst. supt. of Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt. Dated Simla, Oct. 14.

WOODROFFE, F. H., acting judge of Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, assu. charge of the court fr. Mr. W. Hodgson in the afternoon of Oct. 31.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Capt., staff corps, att. to 27th N.I., to offic. 1st wing subal. 27th N.I., fr. date of Muir's embark. to Eur.—as a special case. Oct. 21.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. col., wing officer 3rd L.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 3rd L.I., v. Fulton, res. [officer 3rd L.I. Oct. 21.

FULTON, Lieut. col., inf., is perm. to res. the appt. of 2nd in com. and wg.

JAMES, Lieut., S.C., att. to 13th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. 13th N.I. Oct. 21.

MCGOUN, Lieut., staff corps, att. to 20th N.I., to 2nd wing subaltern 20th N.I., from date of joining. Oct. 21.

OAKES, Lieut., 2nd batt. R.A., to join the depot of his batt. Oct. 21.

STEWART, Capt., asst. adjt. gen. of the Nagpore force, to offic. as military asst. to the comr. of Mysore, during leave of Ramsay. Oct. 16.

MEDICAL.

BURT, Vet. surg. 14th brig. R.A., leave fr. Sept. 4, 1868, to Jan. 4, 1869.

LOWE, Staff asst. surg., doing duty with wing 3rd bat., 60th rifles, Bel-lary, is perm. to remain in med. ch. of Ramandroog till April 1, 1869.

POPHAM, Staff asst. surg., doing duty detach. 45th foot, Palaveram, to med. charge No. 5 baty. 5th brig. R.A., on its arrival at Madras to accom. the battery to Rangoon. Oct. 21.

RICKARD, Asst. surg., doing duty with the corps, to assume med. charge, v. Suffrein, appd. acting civil surg. of Rangoon, confd. Oct. 21.

ADMITTED TO MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as assistant surgeons on the Madras establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Home Government, with effect from Oct. 22, the date of their arrival at Madras:—

Messrs. P. R. Martin, M.D., J. P. McDermott, A. E. Dalgairns, and A. McArthur, M.B.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. John Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon.

OFFICERS RETURNED FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without pre-judice to their rank:—Surg. Lowe, med. dep.; arrived at Madras Oct. 22. Major Fenton, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces; arrived at Bombay Oct. 24. Capt. (Major) Dangerfield, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, Nagpore; arrived at Bombay Oct. 24.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. H. Ashton, inspector of police, Salem, for 2 months. Privilege leave to Mr. J. T. Fowler, inspector of schools, Presidency division, for six weeks from the date of availing himself of it. Colonel Boileau, R.E., superintending engineer of the 4th division, one month's privilege leave. Lieut. Prendergast, v.c., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, one month's privilege leave. Asst. surgeon Ross, residency surgeon, Travancore, six weeks' privilege leave from November 2.

RETURN OF CIVILIANS FROM FURLOUGH.—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, collector and magistrate of Nellore, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on Oct. 24, per steamer *Madras*. Mr. J. D. Robinson, collector and magistrate of North Arcot, reported his return to India, and arrival at Bombay on Oct. 24. Mr. P. P. Hutchins, registrar of the High Court, appellate side, Madras, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on Oct. 24, per steamer *Madras*.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—Notice is given that James Wilkinson Breeks, Esq., commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, Major William Thomas Freke Farewell, executive engineer, Coimbatore District, Norton Aylmer Roupell, Esq., assistant to the collector of Coimbatore, have been appointed "elective members" of the committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum; and that Capt. Lawrence William Halstead, assistant superintendent of police, Coimbatore District, has been appointed "provisional member" of the said committee.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c., under last new rules:—Col. Halliday, of the infantry, commandant 12th regt. N.I., on furlough, for two years, to embark from Bombay. Col. Boileau, of the royal (Madras) engineers, superintending engineer 4th division, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras. Major Elliott, of the staff corps, deputy superintendent 1st class, Shimoga district, Mysore commission, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Major Fairlie, 1st regt. Madras cavalry, from Nov. 1 to 30, on private affairs, preparatory to embarkation on furlough. Ens. Sugden, 24th foot, 2nd batt., to England, by the Cape route, on m.c., from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. Logan, 76th foot, from date of departure from Rangoon, for six months—Neilgherries, s.c. Vet. surg. Cheesman, 23rd brig. R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, m.c. Major Palmer, 90th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, m.c. Asst. surg. Mayor, 10th Madras N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, on m.c., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

AYERST, G., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad dur. the absence of Rao Bahad Gopalrow Hurry, on leave. Nov. 12.
BAGNELL, Rev. H. W., is app. to do duty at Ahmednuggur. Nov. 10.
BARTHOLOMEW, Capt., to act as dist. supt. of police of 2nd grade from Sept. 8, pending the return of Major Scott from leave. Nov. 11.
CRUKSHANK, Lieut. R.E., is app. exec. engr., Surat and Broach.
HUNTER, R. W., to act as judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, dur. the abs. of Mr. F. Lloyd on leave. Nov. 7.
JONES, F., received charge of the office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Kandeish, from Palles, on Sept. 2. [from Sept. 26 to Oct. 8.
LITTLE, E. H., acting 1st asst. coll. of Sattara, acted as coll. of that dist.
LYON, A., to act as judge and session judge of Konkun until Mr. A. Bosanquet rejoins, or until further orders. Mr. Lyon assumed charge of his office on Nov. 9.
MCMINN, S. H., to be 3rd asst. to collector of Tanna.
MARRYATT, Lieut., R.E., is app. to act as dep. consult. engr. for railways.
PALLES, A., rec. ch. of office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Khandeish, from Mr. W. C. L. Brown on Aug. 31.
PRITCHARD, C. B., 1st asst. coll., and mag. F.P. in the Khandeish dist., is inv. with powers to hear appeals in that dist. from decisions in criminal cases tried by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag.
TREVOR, Lieut. col., R.E., consulting engr. for railways and reclamations, to be under sec. to Govt. in railway branch of P.W. dept. Nov. 10.

MILITARY.

BURD, Major R., to offic. as wing officer, v. Pierce.
DANIELL, Lieut., cadre 2nd L.C., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., by brevet, from Nov. 4.
DAY, Col., staff corps, is appd. a divl. paymr., v. Graham. Nov. 13.
FELLOWS.—Ahmedabad station order confd., dated Oct. 26, directing Capt. Fellows, 8th N.I., to act as station staff officer, without prejudice to his regtl. duties, during the abs. of the divl. staff from Ahmedabad.
GRAHAM, Major, is confd. in the appt. of 1st examiner, pay dept., v. Chitty. Nov. 13.
HEATHCOTE, Maj., staff corps, is appd. to comd. the two companies of 2nd gren. regt. N.I., detailed for Bombay, and will join the detach. on its arr. at the Pres. Nov. 11.
HUMFREY, Ens., 45th foot, is appd. a probationer in the staff corps, and will join the 19th regt. N.I. as 2nd wing subalt. Nov. 4.
JAMES, Lieut. col., 2nd in comd. 10th regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt., v. Col. Field, c.B., to Bombay and Eur., with effect from Oct. 1.
LOCH, Capt. C. A., having completed 20 years' serv., to be major. Oct. 30.
LUCAS, Cornet, 2nd drag. gds., is admitted to staff corps on prob. Nov. 13.
MANSELL.—Bombay gar. ord. con., dated Oct. 28, directing Capt. Mansell, 23rd foot, to perform the duties of comdt., Colaba Sanitarium, as a temp. arrangement, v. Hand, to Deolallee on duty.
MURPHY.—Lieut. Murphy to join the 2nd cav. Nov. 9.
PIERCE, Major T. W. W., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. James.
POOLE.—25th regt. N.L.I., regtl. order con., dated Oct. 30, directing Lieut. Poole to offic. as adj., in addition to his own duties, in the room of Withers, proc. on leave.
REAY.—6th regt. N.I. regtl. order con., dated Oct. 23, dir. Lieut. Reay to perform the duties of qmr. in add. to his own, v. James, transf.
SHORTT.—The undermentd. officer ret. to duty, Nov. 7:—Major Shortt, staff corps.
TREVOR, Lieut. col., R.E., is raised to increased pay from May 13, v. DeLisle, retired.
VACHELL, Capt., R.A., is appd. to act as brig. maj. to insp. of R.A., during abs. of Capt. Holberton on furl. Nov. 13.
WALKER, Lieut., R.H.A., to act as brig. maj. to the insp. of art., fr. date of depar. of Capt. Holberton, until relieved by Capt. Vachell. Nov. 13.
WALTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 29, appg. Lieut. Walter, 25th regt. N.L.I., to offic. temp. as wing officer, with effect from Nov. 23, v. Major Nuttall, appd. 2nd in com., and Lieut. Poole to act as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, dur. temp. abs. on du. of Lt. Walter.
WILKINS, Col., R.E., is raised to increased pay fr. June 17, v. Cowper, dec.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 12.—The following substantive promotions are made in the commissariat department, but with only temporary effect, pending the permanent appointment of commissary general, v. Lieut. col. Dunsterville, who vacated the office under the operation of the furlough regulations from June 23.

Col. H. W. Holland to be comy. gen.
Col. A. W. Lucas to be dep. comy. gen.
Lieut. col. F. P. Mignon to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class, continuing to act as dep. comy. gen.
Capt. M. W. Willoughby to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as asst. comy. gen., 1st class.
Capt. R. T. Clarke to be conf. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.
Capt. J. B. Fenwick to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.
Capt. H. R. M. VanHeythuysen to be sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.
Capt. C. Swinhoe to be sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

The following temporary promotions and arrangements in the ordnance department are ordered:—

3rd class comy. Major Napier to offic. as 2nd class comy., v. Swanson, proc. on fur. to Europe.
2nd and 3rd class comys. Major Bayley and Lieut. Spring to offic. respectively as 1st and 2nd class from Oct. 31, v. 1st class comy. Lieut. col. Mellersh, proc. on fur. to Europe.

The following transfers are ordered:—

1st class comy. Major Clarke, from Belgaum to Bombay, to take charge of the Grand Arsenal.

Acting 3rd class comy. Lieut. Caldecott, from Bombay to the Belgaum Arsenal, to relieve Major Clarke.

Capt. T. P. Berthon, R.A., is appt. act. 3rd class comy. of ordnance.

Capt. C. A. Loch, Bombay staff corps, having completed 20 years' serv., to be major from Oct. 30.

MEDICAL.

BELL, Surg., M.D., is appd. to offic. as staff surg., Poona, v. Surg. Mennie, proceeded on m.c.

CHAPPELL.—So much of G.O.C. No. 988 of Oct. 30 as relates to Asst. surg. Chappell, 2nd dragoon guards, is can.

DICK, Surg., M.D., appd. to med. charge of 17th N.I.

GREENHILL, Asst. surg., G. baty. 14th brig. R.A., is appd. to do duty with invalids, &c., proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship leaving Bombay Nov. 27.

HAY, Asst. surg., M.D., placed on gen. duty at the Presidency.

MARTIN, Staff asst. surg., is appd. to the med. charge of G. baty. 14th brig. R.A., v. Greenhill to England.

ROCHE, Asst. surg., is placed on gen. duty at the Presidency.

STEELE, Staff asst. surg., is appd. to med. charge of C. baty. E. brig. R.H.A., during absence in England of Mackay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 6.—The provincial C. in C. will proceed to Bombay on the 10th inst., and will be accompanied by his personal staff.

The following officers of the head qrs. staff will also proceed to Bombay:—Qmr. gen. of the army, judge advocate gen. of the army, asst. adjt. gen. of the army.

The adjt. gen. will wait on the C. in C. as occasion may require.

All correspondence for the adjt. gen., save that of a very emergent nature, to be addressed to Poona as usual.—By order,

W. H. KIRBY, Colonel, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 10.—In continuation of G.O.C. No. 951 of 1868, the following additional changes in the reliefs of 1868-69 are ordered:—

British Infantry.

2nd batln. 1st foot, detachment, from Deolallee to Neemuch; 1st batln. 8th foot, detachment, from Poona to Sattara—under instructions from the qmr. gen.

Native Infantry.

2nd Grenadiers.—Head quarters wing, from Poona to Sattara; 2 companies, from Poona to Bombay; 2 companies, from Poona to Asseerghur. 23rd Regt. N.L.I.—From Kattiawar to Poona.

25th Regt. N.L.I.—Head quarters and 6 companies, from Sholapore to Dhoolia; 2 companies, from Sholapore to Kattiawar.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE MONEY.—The Secretary of State has ruled that officers entitled to homeward passage-money from the Military Fund, and who cannot claim the provisions of the Royal Passage Warrant, are not eligible for passage in H.M.'s Indian troop ships.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Oct. 31:—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. H. Daly, c.B., Staff Corps; and Lieut. G. Coussmaker, Staff Corps.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Mr. C. W. Richardson, sub-assistant superintendent, revenue survey and assessment, Southern Mahratta country, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. F. Lloyd, judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed preparatory leave of absence for one month. The Rev. T. Watson, chaplain of Belgaum camp, is allowed furlough to Tasmania for two years from Nov. 27. Mr. Watson is also allowed preparatory leave from the 5th idem, to enable him to proceed to the Presidency.

SOLEMNISATION OF MARRIAGES.—Under the provisions of Part I. of Act V. of 1865, licences to solemnise, in this presidency, marriages of persons professing the Christian religion are hereby (Nov. 12, 1868) granted to the several persons, missionaries of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, whose names are subjoined:—Rev. C. Weigle, residing at Hoollee, near Dharwar; Rev. W. Rotts, residing at Bettigherry, Dharwar Collectorate; Rev. A. Stoll, residing at Gooledagudda, near Kulladghee; Rev. M. T. Valz, residing at Honore, North Canara; and Rev. F. Deuber, residing at Honore, North Canara.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained furlough and leave of absence in October and November:—Capt. Luard, Bengal staff corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on m.c. Staff asst. surg. J. N. Davis, from Nov. 1 to date of departure of the next troop ship, about Nov. 16, to remain in Bombay, on m.c. Ens. P. J. Maitland, 95th foot, from Nov. 7 to Dec. 6, to proceed to Mandeo, on m.c. Lieut. C. M. Browne, general list, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, to proceed to Belgaum, for the purpose of studying the Hindustani language. Lieut. J. Withers, 25th regt. N.L.I., thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Asst. apothecary C. Rozario, subordinate medical department, two months from date of departure, to Deccan, on m.c.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Lieut. Dewar, E brigade R.H.A.; Lieut. Adamson, No. 5 battery 5th brigade R.A. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindus-

tani:—Higher Standard.—Capt. Vachell, D battery E brigade R.H.A.; Lieut. Lambe, 96th foot; Lieut. Simpson, 18th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Lechmere, 18th regt. N.I.; Ensign Grant, 2nd regt. N.I. Lower Standard:—Asst. surg. Leggett, 21st regt. N.I.; Asst. surg. Davidson, general duty; Lieut. Buller, F battery 18th brigade R.A.; Capt. Nason, 49th foot; Lieut. de W. Van, 49th foot; Lance Corporal Henley, 49th foot; Privates Ward and Noonan, 49th foot. Lieut. A. B. Seton, R.E., executive engineer, Deesa and Aboo, and Lieut. C. S. Beauchamp, assistant engineer, 1st grade, have passed an examination in the Guzerathi language as prescribed in the public works code.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 1.

21st Hussars.—Cornet J. W. M. Cotton to be lieut., v. A. W. Twyford, who retires; Aug. 24. The promotion of Cornet T. Deane on Oct. 14 has been cancelled. Cornet T. Deane to be lieut., v. Cotton, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Aug. 24. Cornet S. D. Turnbull to be lieut., v. Cotton, whose prom. on Oct. 14 has been cancelled; Cornet A. P. Loyd to be lieut., v. Turnbull, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 14. Lieut. B. A. Combe to be adjt., v. Lieut. Twyford, who resigns that appt.; Aug. 24.

Royal Artillery.—Staff Asst. Surg. W. E. Riordan to be asst. surg., v. H. Y. Howison, m.d., appd. to staff; Dec. 2.

1st Foot.—Ens. E. G. Gyll to be lieut., by purch., v. J. R. Wheeler, who retires; H. W. Goldsworthy, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Gyll; Dec. 2.

3rd Foot.—Ens. L. B. Irwin to be lieut., by purch., v. H. M. Oliver, who retires; H. F. Stevens, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Irwin; Dec. 2.

10th Foot.—Lieut. A. Glen to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Malcolm, who has resigned that appt.; June 5.

12th Foot.—Lieut. J. E. Harris to be capt., by purch., v. Brevet Major T. E. Miller, who retires; Ens. R. B. Ward to be lieut., by purch., v. Harris; C. F. Hulton-Riddell, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Ward; Dec. 2.

19th Foot.—Ens. H. Badeley to be lieut., by purch., v. Stokes, who retires; W. Gillon, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Badeley; Dec. 2.

24th Foot.—Major H. E. Warren, from half pay, late 60th foot, to be major, v. W. P. Gaskell, who retires upon tempy. half pay; Capt. H. J. Hitchcock to be major, by purch., v. H. E. Warren, who retires; Lieut. W. Hitchcock to be capt., by purch., v. H. J. Hitchcock; Ens. T. Melvill to be lieut., by purch., v. W. Hitchcock; R. G. Handcock, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Melvill. Dec. 2.

26th Foot.—Cornet L. T. Bishop, from the 2nd hussars, to be ens., v. Clarke, prom. Dec. 2.

38th Foot.—Ens. A. M. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. J. D. C. Serrell, who ret.; M. S. Crofton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. A. M. Smith. Dec. 2.

95th Foot.—Cornet W. Watt, from 3rd drag. gds., to be ens., v. Maycock, transf. to the 58th foot. Dec. 2.

102nd Foot.—The prom. of Ens. M'Cally on July 8 has been cancelled.

106th Foot.—Ens. W. H. C. Wyllie to be lieut., v. G. F. Churchill, a probat. for the S.C. in India; Oct. 3. Ens. A. W. Jamieson to be lieut., v. Wyllie, whose prom. on Nov. 18 has been cancelled. Nov. 18.

109th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. H. Ussher, m.d., to be asst. surg., v. D. C. Grosse, app. to the staff. Dec. 2.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. D. C. Grosse, from 109th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. H. Ussher, m.d., app. to 109th foot; Asst. surg. H. Y. Howison, m.d., from R.A., to be staff asst. surg., v. W. E. Riordan, app. to R.A. Dec. 2.

HALF-PAY.

Capt. and Brevet major F. D. Middleton, from 29th foot, to be major, without purch. Dec. 2.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. W. Moore, 108th foot, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col. under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Nov. 2.

Paymaster R. B. Mitchell, 108th foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.; Sept. 17.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death, Nov. 9, of Gen. W. H. Scott, col. of the 36th foot:—

Lieut. gen. W. L. FitzGerald, Lord de Ros, col. of the 4th hussars, to be gen.; Nov. 10.

Dec. 4.

5th Regt. of Lancers.—Major gen. E. Pole, to be col., v. Gen. Sir J. C. Chatterton, Bart., k.c.b., transf. to the colonelcy of the 4th dragoon guards; Nov. 22.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAM—At Waltair, Vizagapatam, Nov. 4, wife of Hunter Adam, Civil Surg., daughter.

AENS—At Mazagon, Nov. 7, Mrs. T. G. Aers, son.

ALDER—At Calcutta, Nov. 3, wife of W. J. B. Alder, daughter.

ALLAN—At Madras, Nov. 3, wife of T. H. Allan, son. [daughter.

BAILEY—At Rohtuck, Nov. 3, wife of J. W. Bailey, Extra Asst. Comr.

BAMFORTH—At Bangalore, Nov. 5, wife of the Rev. J. Bamforth, daughter.

BAYES—At Madras, Oct. 31, wife of Thos. W. Bayes, daughter.

BELL—At Oomrowtee, Nov. 8, wife of Capt. J. G. Bell, Dep. Comr., daughter.

BERTHON—At Matheran, Nov. 6, wife of Major Berthon, son.

BLYTH—At Vepery, Madras, Nov. 7, wife of Fred. Blyth, daughter.

BOALTH—At Salem, Oct. 23, wife of S. Boalth, daughter.

CLARKSON—At Barrackpore, Oct. 30, wife of R. O. Clarkson, son. [son.

GARDINER—At Allahabad, Nov. 6, wife of Dr. Gardiner, A-22nd brig. R.A.

GORDON—At Simla, Oct. 26, wife of Major T. E. Gordon, son. [son.

GREGSON—At Agra, Nov. 6, wife of Rev. J. Gregson, Baptist Missionary,

GRIMLEY—At Hooghly, Nov. 3, wife of W. H. Grimley, C.S., son.

HANDYSIDE—At Quilon, Nov. 3, wife of Maj. R. V. Handyside, son.

HOUGH—At Calcutta, Nov. 1, wife of A. Hough, H.M.'s B.P.S., daughter.

LIDDELL—At Egmore, Madras, Nov. 8, wife of W. B. Liddell, son.

LLOYD—At Nellore, Oct. 22, wife of Surg. R. E. Lloyd, mllah surgeon,

Nellore, daughter.

McLOUGHLIN—At Poona, Nov. 5, wife of Mr. James McLoughlin, inspect-

ing postmaster, twins, son and daughter.

MELITUS—At Calcutta, Nov. 2, wife of G. P. Melitus, daughter.

MOORE—At Madras, Oct. 30, wife of W. H. Moore, son. [son.

NUTT—At Hyderabad, Sind, wife of Capt. J. A. Nutt, H.M.'s 109th regt.,

OUSELEY—At Roy Bareilly, in Oude, Nov. 3, wife of R. Ouseley, Major,

Bengal Staff Corps, son. [daughter.

O'REILLY—At Trichinopoly, Oct. 28, wife of Capt. H. T. O'Reilly, S.C.,

OSBORN—At Dooteriah, Darjeeling, Oct. 28, wife of Captain Osborn,

11th Regt., son. [daughter.

PRINSEP—At Agra, Nov. 3, wife of Capt. Prinsep, Cantonment Magis-

SINCLAIR—At Nagercoil, Nov. 8, wife of D. G. Sinclair, son.

SLADE—At Mazagon, Nov. 12, wife of James Slade, daughter. [son.

SMITH—At Annarkullie, Oct. 31, wife of Surg. Major C. M. Smith, F.R.C.S.,

SNOOK—At Allahabad, Oct. 28, wife of P. H. Snook, son.

SPEECHLY—At Cottayam, Oct. 28, wife of Rev. J. M. Speechly, m.a.,

C.M.S., daughter. [Rangoon, son.

STARRATT—At Calcutta, Oct. 31, wife of Capt. W. Starratt, steamer

TEMPLETON—At Calcutta, Nov. 1, wife of A. E. D. Templeton, B.P.S., son.

THOMAS—At Calcutta, Nov. 2, wife of J. A. Thomas, B.P.S., son.

THRING—At Saugor, Nov. 1, wife of E. B. Thring, Deputy Inspector

General of Hospitals, son.

TOURNEUX—At Calcutta, Nov. 5, wife of Mons. Le Tourneux, son.

VIVIAN—At Dera Ismail Khan, Oct. 31, wife of Capt. A. Vivian, Offic.

Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—WHITE.—At Colaba, Bombay, Nov. 12, G. Adams, commissariat

dept., to Eliza White, daughter of James White.

BECKETT—McMULLEN.—At Bunnco, Oct. 28, Henry Beckett, asst. comr.,

to Florence G., daughter of the late R. McMullen.

CAMPBELL—JOHNSON.—At Gonda, Oct. 26, Henry T. Campbell, to Lina

M., daughter of the late Peter A. Johnson.

HUGHES—COLLINS.—At Sultanpore, Nov. 3, H. W. Hughes, C.E., asst.

enr., D.P.W., to Alice M., daughter of R. M. Collins, Sultanpore.

McKIBBIN—NAGGS.—At Umballa, Nov. 2, Andrew McKibbin, Nynce Tal,

to Hannah, daughter of S. Naggs, Umballa.

MAYNE—SHAKESPEAR.—At Madras, Nov. 5, Lieut. col. J. E. Mayne, dep.

judge advocate gen., Madras, to Harriett B., daughter of Col. G. B.

Shakespear, R.A.

NEWMAN—ALLAN.—At Calcutta, Nov. 7, Broughton Newman to Jessie,

daughter of James Allan.

POWER—RICHARDSON.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Nov. 3, Edmond

S. Power to Clara H., daughter of the late J. S. Richardson.

STEANS—KERR.—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, H. Steans to Miss Ada C. Kerr,

daughter of R. A. Kerr.

WELSH—DAVIS.—At Agra, Nov. 5, J. W. W. Welsh to Jane, daughter of

the late Charles Davis, collector of customs.

DEATHS.

BARTOLI—At 101, Cassemode, Nov. 4, son of C. Bartoli, Madras Railway.

BRADFORD—At Sheemogah, Oct. 27, Edward Bradford, coffee planter,

aged 28.

CHAPMAN—At Umritsur, Nov. 2, Marian, wife of R. Chapman.

COLES—At Calcutta, Oct. 31, John R. Coles, aged 77.

COLLINS—At Upper Colaba, Nov. 8, W. R. Collins, late chief steward

steamer Penang, aged 24. [comr. of Delhi, aged 63.

D'GRUYTH—At Mussoorie, William H. D'Gruyther, late extra asst.

DIXON—At the Mission-house, Surat, Nov. 8, Mary Brown, daughter of

the Rev. William Dixon, m.a.

GILL—At Morar, Gwalior, Oct. 24, Lieut. P. Gill, Barrackmaster, aged 59.

GORDON—At Calcutta, Nov. 2, Mabel Stratford, daughter of Ivie Gordon,

aged 7 months.

INGELS—At Calcutta, Oct. 26, Ann Crashley, aged 40.

KAVANAGH—At Fyzabad, Oct. 19, John C. Kavanagh, superint. of boundary

settlements and surveys in Oudh.

LLOYD—At Chicacole, Oct. 15, Mr. J. Lloyd, supt. of sea customs, Calinga-

patam, aged 33.

McLOUGHLIN—At Poona, Nov. 6, Civil Lines, Rachel T., wife of James

McLoughlin, Inspecting Postmaster, aged 25.

MORPHEW—At Cannanore, Oct. 31, Lucy, wife of Augustus Morpew,

Surgeon 1st Batt., "The Royal Regt."

NEWHAM—At Sahebgunge, Oct. 30, Frank Newham, late Station Master

Sahebgunge, E. I. Railway.

RYPER—At Calcutta, Nov. 5, Mrs. Sarah Ann Ryper, sen., aged 60.

SKIPP—Oct. 16, Thomas Skipp, D.P.W., aged 40.

SMITH—At Umballa, Oct. 31, Col. R. A. Smith, Bengal Army.

STALKART—At Gussery, Nov. 2, Charlotte Stalkart, relict of the late

Marmaduke Stalkart, aged 80. [Wright, 106th L.

WRIGHT—At Umballa, Nov. 1, Sarah McDorvatt, wife of Capt. John

YARDLEY—At Bancoorah, Nov. 5, Arthur Yardley, C.S.

Home.

THE LATE GALE.—The *Nyanza*, which left Southampton on Saturday, with the India mail, was obliged to anchor in Yarmouth-roads until Sunday morning, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

SCINDE RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Scinde Railway (Indus Steam Flotilla, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) Company is called for the 22nd inst.

MEDALS FOR THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.—Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that a medal be granted to the British and Indian forces who were engaged in the operations in Abyssinia. The necessary orders for the preparation of rolls have been given.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for £200,000 in bills on Calcutta and Madras took place on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Bank of England. The whole amount was allotted to Calcutta. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11d. on both presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 80 per cent. The result shows a rise of ½d., the demand for remittances having recently increased. In consequence of the improvement in the rate for bills on India the price of bar silver has advanced ¼d., to 5s. 0½d. per ounce.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Orders have been received at Chatham from the Horse Guards, directing one hundred non-commissioned officers and men of the 109th Bombay Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for India to join the service companies of that regiment in the Bengal Presidency. Lieutenant J. H. Campbell is ordered to embark in charge of the troops. The next embarkation of the troops relief for India from Portsmouth, via Alexandria and Suez, has been altered from the original Horse Guards programme, the 62nd Infantry taking precedence of the 6th Brigade of Royal Artillery. In accordance with this amended arrangement the 62nd will embark in the next Indian relief troopship leaving Portsmouth for Alexandria—the *Serapis*; and the 6th Brigade of Royal Artillery will embark in the succeeding ship from the same port—the *Crocodile*.

LORD NAPIER IN EGYPT.—Her Majesty's ship *Endymion* arrived off Alexandria on the evening of Monday, the 23rd ultimo, and Lord Napier landed early on the following morning, his lordship having previously been met on board the frigate by Colonel Stanton, C.B., Consul-general, accompanied by Vice-Consul Calvert and Secretary Cohen, together with several Egyptian officials. Lord Napier immediately proceeded by an express train for Cairo, where he was received by Mr. Reade, the consul, and by the Egyptian authorities. The Casr Moussa (the Palace of Delight) was placed at the disposal of his lordship by the Viceroy, this being the palace where the Prince of Wales resided during his last visit. On the Wednesday morning Lord Napier went in a State carriage to the Palace of the Abbasiah, in the Desert, where he was received by the Viceroy, who, surrounded by his Ministers, invested him with the Grand Cross of India. The ceremony being completed, Lord Napier witnessed from the Viceregal tent a review, in which there were about 6,000 troops of all arms on the ground. After the review lunch was provided at the Palace; and in the evening Col. Stanton gave a banquet, the day's festivities being concluded with a ball, which was kept up until a late hour. On the following day Lord Napier, who was visited by the Viceroy, intended going over the Suez Canal before leaving the country.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—The directors of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have issued their annual report. The capital account shows a surplus of assets over liabilities to the amount of £334,316. 14s. 8d.; while the revenue account for the financial year which terminated on the 30th September last shows a net profit, after allowing for interest on debentures, reserves for insurance, and depreciation, &c., of £172,148. 15s. 2d. Deducting the dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st March, and a further half-year's dividend of the same amount now to be recommended, there remains a balance to be carried to the general reserve fund of £13,148. 15s. 2d. On the underwriting account there appears, after deducting the value of the steamers *Nippon* and *Benares*, a credit-balance of £30,968. 17s. 11d., which is also carried to the general reserve fund. The present amount of this fund is £334,316. 14s. 8d. The report states that the working of the contract for eight months has left the directors in the position of having to claim from Government the full proportion of the sum of £100,000, to which the company is entitled when the fund accruing for dividend falls below the amount required for the payment of 6 per cent. on the capital employed. The result affords, it is stated, a striking proof of the accuracy of the estimates upon which the directors based their tender for the service. The operations of the present year are spoken of favourably compared with those of last, as, instead of a loss of £177,000, which was the case in 1867, an available profit of £172,000 has been made during 1868. A considerable portion of this is due to the Abyssinian transport service; but the number of passengers by the company's steamers was never larger than during the last twelve months. The want of specie freight to the East, however, is still lamented. The report concludes by recommending a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months ending 30th September last—making, with that declared in June, 6 per cent. per annum.

India Office.

Dec. 5, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, Med. Estab.; Major T. C. Merri-
Madras Estab.—Surg. C. Robertson, Med. Estab.; Lieut. E. W. Begbie,
 Inf.; Lieut. col. P. L. Holmes, 11th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. W. Oldham, Engrs.; Surg. W. Doyle, Med.
 Estab.; Lieut. W. S. Seton, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major H. C. Roberts, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Berthon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. C. H. G.
 Ross, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. K.
 Burne, Staff Corps; Capt. C. C. Taylor, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. S. Mel-
 ville, Unattached; Major gen. J. Travers, v.c., Inf.; Capt. W. B. Bar-
 well, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Prichard, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Hibbert, Inf.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged
 Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

IMPEY—The wife of Captain Eugene C. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, of a
 daughter, at 6, Stanley-terrace, Notting-hill, Dec. 4.
MACIVER—The wife of Stewart W. Maciver, Esq., H.M.'s 6th M.N.I., of
 a daughter, at Ross, Herefordshire, Nov. 28.
MELVILLE—The wife of the Hon. N. Leslie Melville, of a daughter, at 94,
 Lansdowne-place, Brighton, Nov. 26.
ROSE—The wife of Edward Rose, Esq., formerly of Madras, of a son, at
 26, Lee-park, Kent, Nov. 29.

MARRIAGES.

BISHOP—Hook.—Lieut. col. William D. Bishop, H.M.'s Bengal Infantry,
 to Emily C., daughter of the late Rev. R. Rawlins, of Limehouse, at
 St. James's, Garlickhithe, Dec. 3.
CAMPBELL—Sims.—John H. Campbell, Esq., Lieut. 109th Regt., to Sarah
 Anne, daughter of the late John Sims, Esq., Norwich, at St. John's
 Church, Notting-hill, Dec. 2.
DINNIS—RAMSAY.—The Rev. Francis H. Dinns, of St. John's College,
 Cambridge, to Anne M. E., daughter of Major D. C. Ramsay, late of
 the Hyderabad Contingent, at St. John's the Evangelist, Charlotte-
 street, Fitzroy-square.
HALL—TURNER.—William G. Hall, Esq., of Bombay, to Jessie, daughter
 of Henry J. Turner, Esq., of Hive-house, Bushey-heath, at the Parish
 Church, Great Stanmore, Dec. 2.
JOYCE—GOULD.—Theophilus L., son of Charles Joyce, Esq., to Florence
 M., daughter of Charles Gould, Esq., of Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-
 park, and Calcutta, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, Dec. 1.
PRENTIS—KNIGHT.—Charles Prentis, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, to
 Fanny F., daughter of J. Sladen Knight, Esq., of Rochester, and the
 Parsonage, Rainham, at Rainham Church, Kent, Dec. 1.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—Lieut. col. John W. Bennett, late 1st Bengal Fusiliers, at 54,
 Wellington-road, St. John's-wood, aged 61, Nov. 23.
BROOKE—John Brooke Johnson Brooke, formerly Captain of H.M.'s 88th
 Regt., Raja Munda of Sarawak, at Hounslow, aged 45, Dec. 1.
GIBBON—Hannah, widow of R. Gibbon, Esq., late Supt. Surgeon of the
 Madras Medical Board, at Corve-street, Ludlow, aged 84, Nov. 27.
GRAHAM—W. S. W. Graham, Esq., late H.M.'s Indian Navy, at Waterside,
 near Bray, Ireland, Nov. 29.
OGILVIE—Letitia K., wife of Adam Ogilvie, Esq., late Bengal Civil Ser-
 vice, at 116, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 68, Dec. 2.
SEYMOUR—Robert Seymour, Esq., Colonel H.E.I.C.S., aged 78, at 8,
 Brompton-crescent, Dec. 3.
TEMPLER—Emma Frances, the wife of Major-general Henry Templer,
 Retired List, late 7th Regt. Bengal N.I., at 1, Grove-villas, Landscore-
 road, Teignmouth, Devonshire, aged 68, Dec. 3.
WILLOUGHBY—Frances H., daughter of the late Capt. Edward Willoughby,
 Royal (Bengal) Artillery, at Ryde, aged 8 years 5 months, Nov. 25.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30. Queen of the South, Tuticorin; Saint Bede, Bombay.—Dec. 3. British
 Princess, Bombay; Eliza Laing, Colombo.—5. Arthur Pardew, Mauritius; Bal-
 moral, Akyab; William Frowse, Gopulpore; Eurydice, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30. Adler, Galle.—Dec. 2. Hartfell, Bombay; Sylvia, Bombay; Candahar, Calcutta; Grecian, Calcutta; Palmas, Bombay; Wave Queen, Galle; Queen of Ceylon, Mauritius.—3. Seaforth, Bombay.—4. Palmyra, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyanza, Dec. 5.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Lawson and two children, Mr. J. H. Waller, Ensigns Smith and Doyno, Capt. and Mrs. Sale, Mr. T. Donkin.

From Marseilles.—For Bombay.—Rev. W. Jones, Mr. Paliologus, Mr. L. Zander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bayley, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mr. J. Back, Major and Mrs. Hicks, Col. M. Green, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mr. H. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Milbey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lowe, Mr. W. Cowper.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Mary Mildred, arrived at Bankok, reports having been in company with a vessel, and that both vessels were caught in a squall. The Mary Mildred was thrown on her beam ends, and when she righted the other vessel had disappeared, and it is supposed must have foundered with all on board.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.—The crew of the Calumet, of and from Liverpool, for Calcutta, which was abandoned on Nov. 16, in lat. 42 N., long. 19 W., were landed here on Nov. 21.

BANKOW, Dec. 1.—The Castiglione, of and from Liverpool for Bombay, anchored near here yesterday, and owing to her dragging and striking the ground was compelled to cut away fore and main masts. The crew abandoned her this morning.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. L. Munro and infant, Col. and Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. H. Dundas, Asst. surgeon D. Cunningham, Miss Ross, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. A. Agabeg, Mr. C. Prentiss, Asst. surg. Lewis, Miss Brown, Mrs. C. Turner, Lieut. col. G. Anderson, Mr. G. Pervis, Mrs. Cabell and infant, Mr. Gordon, Miss Archer, Miss Johnson, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Langmore and infant, Ensign Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnaird and infant, Miss Grigg, and Miss Roberts.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. S. Cochran and two children, and Mrs. Lutz and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. C. Hill, and Mr. Bromhead.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Staines, and Capt. Riddell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Batchelor, and Mr. Simmonelli.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. T. R. Nimmo, Mr. and Mrs. Herschel and infant, Lieut. col. E. A. Green, Capt. and Mrs. Bythell and two children, and Mrs. Basil Hall.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Rev. G. Davey, and Mr. C. J. Groom.

SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON.—Mr. C. Guesse.

MARSEILLES TO RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Rovett.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Miss Duncan.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Faviell, and Mr. Wall.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Long.

MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Capt. Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Master C. Freeling.

DECEMBER 19.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fielder, Mr. J. G. White, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and Miss Spring.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. E. and Mrs. Davis and infant.

DECEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. E. Money, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn and child, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. A. A. Green, Mr. F. G. Maclean, Mr. E. C. Bird, Mr. F. G. Pope, Mr. W. Ayrtton, and Mr. B. Blood.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Berners, Mr. Henderson, Col. and Mrs. Burns, Surg.-major H. M. Cannon, Major E. W. Bacon, Mr. A. H. Eckford, Mr. Cargill, Mr. F. Cunliffe, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowell.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Kruger.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Rev. B. Harvey.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Col. F. C. Barber, Lieut.-col. A. Prichard, and Capt. G. Tyndall.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Kellie and infant, and Mrs. Balmain.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Wake, Mr. and Mrs. Sherer, Miss Watson, Misses Keene (two), Mr. C. S. Carlisle, Mr. J. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bernard, and Miss Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Rayne, and Mr. and Mrs. King and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Bourne.

MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. B. Hawthorne, Mr. Wilson, and Miss Hawthorne.

SUEZ TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. K. Sheppard.

MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. H. Watkins.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Clerke.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 9 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

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Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

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Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

DR. GRAHAME.—We regret to hear that Dr. Grahame, the Assay Master, is suffering from an abscess on the liver. He hopes to proceed to Europe in the next steamer. He had engaged a passage in the last, but was compelled by the critical state of his health to postpone his departure a short time.—*Madras Times*.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	94½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	94½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	94½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	91½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	91½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	91½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	91½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	91½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59	91½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	91½

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std....	...	...		5s. 0½d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...		4s. 11d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...		4s. 11½d.	

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...	...	216 to 218
	India 5 per cent. ...	...	113
	India 4 per cent. ...	...	102½ to 103½
	India 4 per cent., 1868 ...	...	103½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	...	105½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	105½
	" " " 1859 ...	...	100
	" " " 1863 ...	...	104
	" " " 1864 ...	...	105
	" " " 1864 or 1868 ...	...	104½
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	11s. pm.
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868 ...	...	10s. to 7s. pm.
	India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	104½
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...	...	104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...	...	11s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	10s. to 7s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	10s. to 7s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104½ to 105½
	Ditto F Shares ...	18	½ to 1 pm.
20	Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto L Extension ...	10	1½ to 2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	102 to 104
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	106 to 107
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½ to 104½
20	Ditto ...	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Funjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	103½ to 104½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	5½ to 6½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	20 to 21
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	30 to 31
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	78 to 82
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	42½ to 43½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4
5	New ...	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	3 to 2½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	105 to 106
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3 to 2 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	5	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8½ dis.
50	Oriental Financial ...	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	53 to 55
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	½ dis to ½ pm.

THE NEW OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON CROP.—The first of the new Oomrawuttee cotton crop appeared in the Oomrawuttee market on Friday last, the 6th instant. This is fully a month earlier than last year. In another week or so considerable quantities will be coming into market, and the season fairly commenced. The few bales which came in on Friday were of very fair quality, and quite up to the average of last season. They were secured by the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company.

Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, 1st December, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR TWENTY APPOINTMENTS as ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at CHELSEA HOSPITAL, on the 8th February, 1869.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARSON, Major general,
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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 21; Agra, November 17; Calcutta and Madras, November 16.

A whole batch of official papers regarding the Hazara campaign has come to hand. First of all in point of dignity comes the Viceroy's General Order thanking everybody concerned for the results of his successful labours. General Wilde of course is specially praised for the "excellent judgment" which brought his "great experience of hill warfare" to bear with such telling effect on the border tribes, who will doubtless learn that even in their remotest fastnesses they cannot henceforth escape punishment. Lieut.-colonel Rothney earns merited notice for his prompt move upon Oghie and his resolute conduct there. And the troops in general are commended as they ought to be for having shown "some of the best qualities of soldiers by their discipline, their cheerfulness, and their active and willing exertions under all circumstances." The Nawab of Umb gets thanked for "the prompt and gallant aid" rendered by himself and his retainers. A few words are reserved for the police and the levies, and "the troops of the Maharajah of Cashmere" bring up the rear of this verbal pageant.

SIR W. MANSFIELD's despatch comes next, telling us how the original plan of sending troops from Peshawar to the scene of disturbance was exchanged for the process of forwarding troops from the rear stations of the Punjab and the North-West, when it was found that matters looked doubtful for our interests in the country of the Akhoond. On another object which he had in view, the frightening of the tribes by an overwhelming show of strength, the Commander-in-Chief believed he had "the happiness to be in complete accord with" the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. Only in this way can

protracted hill-campaigns to his thinking be avoided, with all their consequent risks and losses, including the "loss of prestige along the border." It is impossible, he thinks, to exaggerate in terms the alacrity of officers and men in marching forward through "the deadly heats of August and September," or the efficiency of the Commissariat, aided by the civil officers, in the work of concentration. "The spectacle has been seen of British troops, European and native, operating over and among mountains 10,000 feet high, in bivouac for three weeks, the General in command himself being without a tent." We are further told that "the English regiments moved as easily and with as little incumbrance as the native," that the rations were always up to time, that the health of the troops was good, and that the great lesson of moving lightly in mountain warfare has thus been learnt. Sir William finally compliments General Wilde on the skill and completeness of his arrangements for taking the passes and holding the Machai Peak. Great forbearance was shown in the punishments afterwards inflicted, the Pararie Syuds alone suffering heavily for their obstinacy; and meanwhile the tribes of Hazara have learnt that our regular forces, with trains of ordnance, can pierce fastnesses "never approached by the native predecessors of the British Government." After specially naming all the more prominent coadjutors of General Wilde, the Commander-in-Chief remarks admiringly on the readiness of all arms for active service "after long years of peace," as if they "were just emerging from a general campaign." For which result the thanks of the Government are due, he thinks, to the commanding officers and heads of departments.

In a series of despatches General Wilde details the progress of his troops during the three weeks' campaign. The results are thus summed up in his despatch of October 26:—The force traversed eighty miles of country, through which it made its own roads and carried its own supplies. Whenever a shot was fired or an insult offered, punishment was at once inflicted. Three Pathan and three Swattie tribes were brought to terms. The Pararie Syuds were signally punished, and one of their chief leaders forced to sue for peace. The independent Swatties had to pay Rs. 12,000 to the British Government for their misdeeds, and one of their most honoured chiefs "paid his respects to the Commissioner" in token of his countrymen's helplessness against their conquerors. General Wilde further remarks that the British troops, saving the one blanket carried for each man, fared like the natives, and required no more carriage for their food. Not a murmur did he hear throughout the campaign. In another despatch General Wilde points out that to have made the expulsion of the Hindustani refugees a condition of peace with the Chuggurzais, would only have prolonged the war to no purpose, in the absence of means for cutting off their retreat. The Pathans however have refused them an asylum, and their end as a colony is probably near.

ACCORDING to the official returns the losses on our side during the late struggle were, two Europeans wounded, thirteen natives, including police and levies, killed, and forty-nine wounded between the 30th July and the 2nd October. After General Wilde's advance down to the end of the campaign—that is, from the 3rd to the 22nd October—one officer was wounded, seven natives were killed and thirty-five hurt, two of them mortally. The immunity of our own countrymen is curious. General Wilde dwells with evident heartiness on the signal ser-

vices of Lieutenant-colonel A. D. Dickens, head of the field commissariat, of Lieutenant-colonel Johnstone of the Survey Department, and of Lieutenant-colonel Rothney, commanding the 5th Ghorkas. Some other names, including that of Lieutenant-colonel Atlay, who had charge of the field ordnance, are duly brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. On the whole, the authorities seem more than pleased with the way in which every arrangement was planned and carried out.

A CALCUTTA telegram of November 20, transmitted by the last mail from Bombay, makes brief mention of the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal and the damage done by it on the Arracan coast. The storm must have travelled by Madras, for the surf there was reported as tremendous, and the *Nubia*, due at Calcutta on the 9th, only made her appearance on the 14th November. By the same telegram we learn that Sir John Lawrence reached Calcutta on the 18th, and that Rajpootana was already in the throes of famine.

THE reports from the famine-threatened provinces are as gloomy as any one could expect. Rajpootana is far beyond hope, and the Punjab has no cheering news to send. In many districts the *khareef* or autumn crops are quite lost, and for want of rain the time for the *rubbee* sowings was fast slipping by. Even Bengal was growing uneasy. In all but one district of the Bhagulpoore Division, the crops were suffering from want of rain. Similar complaints reach us from the Dacca and Patna Divisions, from Midnapore, Chittagong, and Cooch Behar. The Presidency Division, where the rainfall was heaviest, sends the most hopeful news, yet even there we find a black spot in the twenty-four Pergunnahs. From the Central Provinces we learn that the *khareef* crop is not much below the average, but the prospects of the *rubbee* are still uncertain. In the North-West Provinces the worst of the drought extends over the divisions of Meerut, Rohilkund, Agra, and Jhansie. Large numbers of natives are already at work on canals, tanks, and other works in Bundelkund and the North-West.

MISS CARPENTER has been heartily welcomed by all classes in Bombay. Her letter to the Government on the subject of Normal Schools was backed by an earnest memorial from thirty of the leading native gentlemen in Bombay. In reply, Sir S. Fitzgerald accepts her offers of aid, "with a warm appreciation of the spirit" in which she makes them, politely evades compliance with some of her requests on the plea of deficient means, and places at her disposal a suitable residence for herself and her training mistress, with class rooms added for the English ladies who mean to qualify themselves for teaching their native sisters. A like institution will be started at Ahmedabad, under one of Miss Carpenter's colleagues. To the Bombay school fifteen, to the one at Ahmedabad ten scholarships will be attached, most of which will be held by native candidates. At Bombay the pupils will learn English as well as the native tongues. One good feature of this new move for educating the women of India is the zeal with which it has been taken up by the natives themselves, in which term we are glad to include not Parsees only, but Hindoos and Mohammedans.

ACCORDING to Colonel Hyde's Report on the Indian Currency the issues for all India have risen from $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in 1862 to $9\frac{1}{4}$ millions in the present year. During that time, in spite of commercial mishaps, the paper currency of Bombay has risen from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, while the increase in Calcutta shows only the difference between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 millions. Poor Madras takes little more than half a million even now. Bombay has added a full million to her account since the crisis of 1865. Of the circles in the interior, where the increase has not of course been so great, the most successful have been those of Allahabad, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Nagpore. The circles in Southern India have as yet been "comparative failures."

ACCORDING to the *Friend of India* the Mysore accounts, about whose publication so many complaints have been made, were given to the world against the Viceroy's wish, through "the mistake of a subordinate official." With regard to Major Bell's own quarrel with the *Friend*, that journal repeats its former statement that Major Bell long passed even among his friends as a disinterested advocate of native princes, and declares that even two or three years ago such a belief was very general.

WE had some pretty hot weather in England last July and August, and "Indian heat" was the idea that phrased itself on many a tongue. But a report on the Punjab for 1866 now lies before us, a page or two of which would help English readers to realise the difference between Indian and English heat. Observations taken at a dozen different stations in the Punjab bear out some remarks we made last summer on this very topic. Mooltan, for instance, which is nearly as hot as Sukkur, shows in the sun on the 15th June a temperature of 177.5. On the same day the thermometer in the shade rose to 116 degrees. The lowest temperature in the sun was 120 degrees on two days of December. At Peshawar, which is a good deal cooler on the whole than Mooltan, the highest temperature in the sun was still 170 and the lowest 108 degrees, which was also the highest figure marked by the thermometer in the shade. At Rawal Pindi, a pleasant place for India, the thermometer marked 166 degrees in the sun in June, but fell to 94 degrees in December. In the shade the temperature varied from 20 degrees in December to 124 degrees in June! Sealkote is a fine healthy station for English troops, yet even there the thermometer in the sun ranged from 89 to 155 degrees, and once rose in the shade to 124 degrees. At Jalundhar again the temperature varied from 92 to 161.5 degrees in the sun, and from 33 to 119 degrees in the shade. The thermometer at Lahore marked 117 degrees in the shade for three days in May. The only place quoted that reminds one of English heat is Srinuggur, where 90 degrees was the highest temperature recorded in the shade. Even there the sun's full power would be many degrees greater than in England; but the full returns are not given. At Dera Ismael Khan, on the other hand, the thermometer in the shade ranged from 120 down to 29 degrees. It would be interesting to compare these statistics with those for Sindh, the North-West Provinces, and the really tropical latitudes of Madras and Bombay. The greatest heat would be found outside the tropics. The rainfall in the Punjab for that year varied from 28.86 inches at Sealkote to 0.94 inches at Dera Ismael Khan. At Mooltan no more than 3.90 inches fell, against 24.40 at Jalundhar.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned as a special case, in the absence of rolls from India, payment of donation batta for service in Abyssinia to such officers of the Indian army as are now in this country.

THE changes in the staff of the India Office have all been completed since our last issue. In Mr. Grant Duff, the new Minister for India should find an able Under-Secretary for the departmental work, and a very intelligent expounder of his Indian policy in the Lower House. The remaining appointments are as follows:—

Private Secretary to the Duke of Argyll ...	Mr. W. H. Benthall.
Assistant Private Secretary and Precis	
Writer	Mr. H. Hill.
Assistant Precis Writer	Mr. Edmund Neil.
Private Secretary to Mr. Grant Duff ...	Mr. W. Neville Sturt.

THE P. and O. Company's steamers *Delta* and *Poonah* are due, the former at Marseilles on the night of the 18th, the latter at Southampton about the 26th December.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Gen. George Swinney, Colonel Commandant 10th Bengal R.A., at Cheltenham, aged 51, Dec. 10. Col. A. G. Vesey, 46th Regt., at Suz, Oct. 18, aged 49. BENGAL.—Capt. J. Burnell, at Hazareebaugh, Nov. 7, aged 68. Rev. A. Stone, Chaplain, at Debra Doon, aged 68. Col. R. L. Anstruthers, late 6th Bengal Cavalry, at Southampton, aged 82, Dec. 5.

MADRAS.—Asst. surg. T. E. Gorges, R.M.L.I., at the R. N. Hospital, Haslar, aged 30, Dec. 1. Lieut. col. G. H. Harper, late of the Indian Army, at 12, Hyde-park-gate South, aged 64, Dec. 10.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. W. H. Pye, Bombay Staff Corps, and Adjutant 11th Regt. N.I., at Nussacerabad, Nov. 10.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Graham and two children, Major and Mrs. Cox and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Col. Reay, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bell, Mr. Davey, Lieut. Atkins, Miss Penny, Capt. Riddell, Capt. Dowie, Mr. Hollingsberry. From MADRAS.—Major Elliott, Major Fennant, Mr. Oldham, Col. Spurgin. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Fawcett, Capt. Wood, Major Tyler, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Love, Lieut. Hogg, Mr. Coore, Capt. Probyn, Capt. Hood, Major Mocatta, Col. Manson. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Scholfield. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Worcester.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bangalore, Dec. 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Major R. Baxter, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Butler and two children, Mrs. Newnham and infant, Lieut. Hill, Mrs. Kingcoze and three children, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss Steward. From MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Graham. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Machiart and two children, Miss S. Stewart, Lieut. col. Stubbs and infant, Mr. Coulson, Capt. and Mrs. Keir and two children.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1868.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

WE regret to state that, after mature consideration, the Secretary of State for India has decided that it is impossible to allow all daughters to revert to pension upon becoming widows without cancelling some of the concessions already granted, as these exhausted the available surplus assets. We understand however that the surplus should have been supplemented by some compensation for the losses sustained by the fund, consequent upon the amalgamation of the services, such as the cessation of new subscribers, the early retirement of many officers upon extra pension, and the removal of the new line regiments from India. It is possible legal advice will be obtained upon these points, as also whether the guarantee in the Act transferring the fund to the Crown, did not provide that the surplus should be distributed as nearly as possible *pro rata*, instead of to a class of subscribers, as is the case by the abolition of the minimum, and the re-admission when widows of daughters hereafter born. If so, the Indian Council will not have heard the last of the Madras Military Fund grievances.

TELEGRAPHS TO INDIA.

MR. SIEMENS' answer to Sir James Anderson, touching the relative merits of an overland telegraph and a submarine cable to India, may serve as a very good defence of lines already worked or in course of making. The objections made to his own particular line by Teheran and Russia, on the score of interruptions by lightning, icicles, cobwebs, and ill-disposed nomads, may be set down as of little worth. Proper instruments and disciplined overseers would reduce three out of the four drawbacks to a mere nothing; and as for human enemies, it is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Siemens that the chiefs in the wild country between Fao and Bagdad are "very moderate" in their demands, and "discharge their obligations as protectors most faithfully;" to such effect indeed that no "line in Asiatic Turkey has been less subject to interruption than that between" the two places aforesaid. We should like however to know a little more on this point. Freedom from interruption is a comparative merit. In a spot haunted by brigands one or two robberies a day may be matter for thanksgiving. We do not wish to believe that the line from Fao to Bagdad is frequently damaged by ignorant or ill-disposed neighbours; but the *tu quoque* retort by Mr. Siemens that sea lines are just as liable to interruption as land lines merely begs the whole question. He

is more to the point in stating as the results of his own experience touching the Persian climate, the fact that of fifty English telegraphers resident in Persia during the last five years one only has died, "and that from natural causes;" nor has any case of personal injury from violence been recorded.

With regard to the paying character of these overland lines, the Chairman of the Indo-Turkish Company may be left to fight his own battles with the director of the Anglo-Mediterranean line. Sir James Anderson's estimate may be "greatly exaggerated," and Mr. Champain will doubtless do his best to correct it; but anyhow the fact remains that some part or another of the Indo-Turkish line is continually breaking, that the delays and blunders in forwarding messages have made merchants shy of using it more than they can help, and that all this must have told injuriously on the financial outcome. The Indian Government ought to know something on this point; and Sir J. Lawrence, writing last February to Sir S. Northcote, saw "reason to believe that the proceeds of the existing line, and the total income derived from the communication, will not much more than suffice to pay for that line alone."

The question of profit however has little actual bearing on the case at issue between land and sea lines to India. It might of course be argued that, with one land-line working and another in process of construction, a third line whether by sea or land would never pay its own expenses. We think the argument starts from false assumptions and imperfect experience; but let that pass. The first and main point for practical consideration is political rather than financial. Ought not England to keep up one line at least of telegraph, whose maintenance would not largely depend on her relations with any foreign Power? At present any failure of the Turkish line, itself badly worked and dependent on the carelessness of a weak ally, would throw her back on the line that runs through Persian and Russian ground. What an agreeable prospect for our statesmen and merchants in the event of a Russian or Persian war! But a sub-marine cable between the two countries would avoid all risks of that kind. We need not have it all at once. A million sterling would more than suffice to lay a new cable from Suez to Bombay by Aden, Muscat, Gwadar, and Kurachee. From Alexandria to Suez, as the *Times* observes, "is only a few miles, and the territory of the Viceroy of Egypt is as completely neutralised as any portion of the globe." From Alexandria the existing cables to France and Italy would ensure us a pretty safe line through Europe, until it might become possible to lay down a separate cable from Falmouth to Alexandria by Gibraltar. For the present however a Red Sea line would supply the missing link between Suez and our possessions in the East; and modern science is surely equal to any demands which the coral reefs on the way might make upon its inventive powers. Will no public or private body set to work on such an enterprise?

MORE ABOUT THE KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

THERE seems to be no end to the controversies raised by the precious plunder which the capture of Banda and Kirwee threw into the hands of Sir George Whitlock's little force. It took many years to decide the knotty question between how many claimants the plunder should be divided. How the eagles gathered and fought over the carcase according to the wont of such birds, we all remember; and a very pretty share of the pickings fell to the legal cormorants who joined in the fun. The *auri sacra flammæ* could not help showing itself in the case of so rich a prize. After all deductions however a splendid balance remained over for division among the successful claimants, whose good fortune, if it came late to some of them, was still by no means to be despised.

The exact amount of the balance indeed has yet to be finally declared. Out of the seventy lakhs at which it was reckoned in 1864, it seems that the Indian Government would very much like to keep back at least fourteen lakhs, or £140,000, on their own account. That sum represents the whole or the greater part of the Government promissory notes once held by the re-

bellious chiefs of Kirwee. It is pleaded on the one hand that the property represented by these notes is naturally forfeit to the public debtor, while the Prize Committee on the other claim it as a natural part of the prize awarded by the Crown to its troops. No doubt the Indian Government would very much like to wipe out so large a portion of the public debt, and will be very loath to admit the counter claims of the Prize Committee. But we have a strong suspicion that the law is against them. It is very hard that their opponents will not be reasonable enough to spare them a fourth or so of the richest booty divisible for many years past. But where so much money is at stake, how can any one look for reason or self-denial? The troops concerned want the money, the whole money, and will take nothing short of their just due. They feel themselves manifestly entitled to the full pound of flesh; and a Briton standing upon his rights is a very Shylock. No plea of compassion will tempt him to swerve an inch from his demands. If all the world were against him, he would still

"crave the law,
The penalty and forfeit of his bond."

And the law apparently is on his side in this matter. An opinion, signed by five eminent lawyers, finds ample precedent for the claims of the Prize Committee in the similar instances of Chinsurah, Bordeaux, Poonah, and the Rajah of Coorg. In all these cases the debts of the conquered enemy formed part of the prize. The Peishwar's deposits at Bombay shared the same fate as the property captured in Poonah. But how about the true relations existing between the rebel chiefs of Kirwee and the Indian Government? That question was virtually settled by the proceedings of the Indian Government during the Mutiny. In more than one proclamation Lord Canning declared that all property taken from rebels, save only the recaptured effects of loyal persons, would be subject to the usual laws of prize. It is true that by an earlier decree "the property and effects of all persons amenable to the articles of war for the native army, guilty of mutiny," were declared "forfeit." But the chiefs of Kirwee were no mutineers, and the notification of January 7, 1858, merely announced the "stopping" of their notes in the Accountant-General's Office, and warned all persons against "taking or purchasing the same." Lord Halifax in the same spirit assured his hearers in Parliament that the booty captured in India would be distributed as lawful prize.

But all doubts on the legal relation between rebels and their rulers are dispelled, one would think, by reference to the practice of our own and other countries in similar cases. During the revolt of our American colonies in 1776 Parliament declared the movable property of the insurgents "forfeited as if the same were the goods and effects of open enemies." A subsequent attempt of the English Exchequer to obtain for civil purposes the plunder found in a captured American vessel, was defeated by the Court of Admiralty, which awarded the property to the Crown as prize of war. On the same principle General Grant's old troops are now drawing prize money on account of property taken in the Southern States of the Union during the late struggle.

We need not revert to older precedents of a less civilised age. It may be that the existing laws of war need some fresh revision in harmony with other practises of a more enlightened era. But certainly, while those laws remain in force, we must allow that, in respect of this Kirwee booty, the troops that claim it all have law and justice on their side. The whole question indeed was fully argued by the law officers of Lord Palmerston's Government, and that shrewd nobleman's reluctant concession of the whole claim ought, we think, to have stopped all further contention. From the Indian Government the matter has now passed, we believe, under the consideration of the India-office, whence we hope it may issue in a form satisfactory to all concerned.

CLAIMANTS FOR JUSTICE.

We are glad to see that the bulk of officers in the new line regiments still look forward with perfect satisfaction to the day

when their promised turn of service out of India shall have become a downright certainty. Whether a term of garrison duty at home will find them equally satisfied at the end of it, is of course another question. But there seems no doubt that if the long-promised arrangement had not begun to be fulfilled by the despatch to England of the 101st Fusiliers, the balance of discontent would have greatly preponderated on the side of those whose expectations of a pleasant change of scene would have been thereby turned to naught. There is however a small minority to whom the prospect of home service on English pay brings with it anything but delightful reflections. With their complaints the press of both countries has for some time past been resounding; and the case they make out for themselves is certainly one to which the home authorities should not too readily turn a deaf ear.

The substance of their complaint is shortly this. When the process of amalgamating the Queen's and Company's armies was in course of completion, these officers were led to volunteer for the new Royal service, under the impression, which then seemed well founded, that no other choice was left them. Debarred by the conditions of service in the new Staff Corps from entering therein, and hopeless of assured employment as locals, they fell back on "Hobson's choice," and took service in the line. One loophole of future advantage seemed open to them in the Royal warrant of January, 1861, which declared them eligible under certain conditions for the Staff Corps. But even that gleam of hope was to prove a mockery.

In 1866 however a new day seemed to dawn for all who had suffered by the previous misarrangements. In August of that year Lord Cranborne from his place in Parliament gave out that all officers of the Indian army before the amalgamation should be free to re-elect for service in the Staff Corps without test or condition. Lord Cranworth's Commission had already condemned the Warrant of 1861 as a breach of the privileges guaranteed in 1868. Unluckily the new concession was found in practice to exclude some of those who had best right to profit by it. Lord Cranborne's despatch of 8th August announced that "all officers of the Cavalry and Infantry, with the exception of those who entered upon the new conditions of service, and are borne upon a general list, will be allowed to enter the Staff Corps of their respective Presidencies . . . without being subjected to previous examination." It was thus decided that what was sauce for the goose should not be sauce for the gander; and a number of officers who had volunteered under misleading circumstances for general service were forbidden to retrace their steps by the path so tardily reopened to their luckier comrades. Some of them indeed might still hope to struggle through many hindrances into the new land of promise; but that last chance was quenched for ever by an order of last year, which shut the doors of the Staff on all officers of more than seven years' standing.

The result is that many officers—we know not the exact number—are left to choose between the discomforts of home service on English pay, and the resignation of their commissions at any cost. It is easy to say that they are welcome to choose, that having volunteered in haste they are free to repent at leisure, and that a surfeit of old officers already afflicts the Staff Corps. In Sir C. Wood's off-hand language it might be argued that these officers made "a free election" in 1861. But all that is mere sophistry and verbal dust-throwing, in view of the fact that other officers who made their free election in 1861 were invited to reconsider the question in 1866. Is it or is it not true that the orders issued in 1866 were meant to remedy the injustice caused by the arrangements of five years before? And is it or is it not certain that among the victims of that injustice were many officers of the Artillery and the Line, who had either been transferred without their consent, or had been led by false appearances to volunteer for the new regiments? If these points are beyond a doubt, why in the name of common sense and fairness were not these sufferers also allowed full freedom to reconsider their choice? They had ceased to be Indian officers, we are told. But that is a simple begging of

the whole question. Between 1861 and 1866 they certainly formed no part of the Indian Army. But the very essence of the changes made in 1866 was to ignore the work of the past five years, and to resuscitate for all who needed it the military conditions of 1861. They had no meaning at all, if they did not mean that all officers of the old Indian army were free to start afresh from the point at which they had diverged five years before.

It is not too late yet to repair the injustice already done in this matter. The complainants in question are not unreasonable. They ask only for the same freedom to choose again, which their brethren of the local service were allowed to exercise two years ago. Let them, if they like, be free to enter the Staff Corps on easy conditions, or at least to fall back on their old paper regiments, and the consequent certainty of pay sufficient to keep them and their families from starving. Such a concession will surely hurt nobody, while a certain number of deserving officers would have no further excuse for complaining of unredressed wrongs. A powerful government can well afford to be just.

Correspondence.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—We have been requested by General Sir H. G. A. Taylor, K.C.B., late Chairman of the Home Committee of the Madras Military Fund, to give publicity to the enclosed letter from the Under-Secretary of State for India, and we cannot do this better than by requesting you to publish it in your next number.—Yours faithfully,

GRINDLAY AND CO.

55, Parliament-street, S.W., London,
9th December, 1868.

India-office, S.W., 8th December, 1868.

SIR,—With reference to the memorial signed by subscribers and widows and daughters of subscribers to the Madras Military Fund, and forwarded by you, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that the subject of that memorial has received his attentive consideration. Sir Stafford Northcote regrets that without cancelling concessions already made, there exists no surplus from which provision can be made for allowing all daughters on becoming widows to revert to their former pensions.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HERMAN MERIVALE.

Major-general Sir H. Taylor, K.C.B., &c., &c.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

MONEY ORDERS IN INDIA.

The *Madras Times* has no hesitation in expressing its conviction that there can hardly be too many offices in this Presidency, whatever may be the state of things in others. Every village, with a few exceptions here and there, is supplied with a staff of responsible Government officials, who are thoroughly conversant with the ordinary modes of keeping accounts, and are trusted with the temporary custody of considerable sums of money. Almost every town of any local importance is the head quarters of a Tahsildar, or, at all events, of some officer of position and standing; and all officials whose duty it is to collect and receive money, communicate more or less directly with the collector of the district. Here, then, we have ready to hand a long-established and in many ways most efficient machinery for the distribution of money, and all that is needed is to frame rules in such a manner as to avoid confusion. As we said before, the very existence of the system is as yet but little known, and therefore it would be premature to judge from results hitherto obtained of the probable extent to which the natives will make use of money-order offices. But, no doubt, it will gradually become very considerable. The "hundred and fifty millions" must necessarily send innumerable small sums of money to and fro over the country, and when once they have realised the fact that they can send such sums whither they please with great expedition and absolute safety, common sense will lead them to use money-orders on all occasions. In order to ascertain whether or not this is likely to be the case, we would suggest the advisability of trying an experiment in one of the richest and most compact districts, say Tanjore. Let twenty or thirty money-order offices be opened in the principal towns and villages, and let the revenue authorities be instructed to advertise everywhere the fact that for a very small consideration

Government are willing to receive any sum of money, however small, and pay it within a day or two to any person named by the depositor. If, as we firmly believe it would be, the plan was found to succeed, in the course of two or three years it might be extended to all or most of the other districts. With regard to the question of reducing the rates demanded for the transmission of money, we think that the scale varying from 1½ to 1 1-16 now in use is certainly too high. As the Government of India observe, it is, no doubt, desirable that the banking operations of the country should not be interfered with, and therefore there is a *prima facie* objection to sending money for less than the Sowkars find it profitable to send it. But it must be borne in mind that the very object of establishing money-order offices is to supply a want which the Sowkars do not supply, and probably if small sums were conveyed by Government free of all charge, the native bankers would suffer inappreciably, or not at all. This consideration, therefore, need not deter Government from lowering their rates, and it only remains to be considered whether there are any financial objections to so doing. If, as we think probable, lowering the rates will induce many senders of money to have recourse to the offices, the extra business will soon reimburse Government for the immediate loss in receipts. But why should the expensive system of employing agents to transact money-order business be continued? An extra clerk in the Tahsildar's kutchery would do the work just as well on twelve rupees per mensem, and would be useful to the Tahsildar when not so employed; and in large villages the Kurnam would be available. Not only would this system be cheaper, but it would doubtless be more popular with the people. They place great confidence in Government treasuries, and many a man would lodge money with the Tahsildar or with the Kurnam who would fight shy of a money-order agent, however gorgeous that gentleman's gold turban and numerous pocket-handkerchiefs may be.

THE THEORY OF ANNEXATION.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that plain-spoken people are in the habit of saying that, moral or immoral, it is a practical fact that the greatest boon which can befall a native territory is that it be annexed to British dominion—or, in other words, passed under British administration. Law, they urge, thus gets itself better administered; taxation is lower; tyranny is discountenanced by every elaborate means a Government can hit upon; education is higher; trade less fettered; and the population becomes very much more enlightened; and, although perhaps nobody really wants them, they hold that the inhabitants of the Gackwarate, the Nazamate, Cashmere, and other similarly situated people, are very much to be pitied that an over-scrupulosity has preserved them from passing beneath our rule. Without going into this discussion further, we only desire to point out that the policy which has withdrawn from ill-ruling native princes the wholesome check which the dread of absorption once imposed upon them is clearly responsible for the at least decent administration of regions by their rulers, over which those rulers have been mostly placed, and are firmly secured in their control of, by our own aid. Take up the *Gazetteer*, and note the military force which the Gackwar and the British Government between them maintain, to do what? To defend the former against the latter? Or, rather, is it to prevent his subjects from failing to appreciate the blessings of native rule? The Gackwar, we contend, being a puppet of our own supporting, should be compelled to rule in a manner that will not discredit that support. Now, does he? Is he extravagant—foolishly, childishly extravagant? Does he foster by his example an attachment to gross and extremely costly superstitions? Is justice well administered? Are taxes five and even six times higher under his rule than under ours upon corresponding items of taxation—land for example? Is *dastoorie* the rule among his officials? Are his accounts ever investigated? And is an imbecile extravagance (thousands, for example, spent upon a pigeon mating and such like absurdities) sternly rebuked by the Resident? If not, why not? Finally, could he maintain himself without our influence? And if he could not, what is the implication?

THE GREAT MUSSULMAN CONSPIRACY.

The *Friend of India* has reason to believe that there has been laid before the Government of Bengal and of India very startling evidence of a Mussulman conspiracy having its ramifications spread all over Bengal north and east of the Ganges, if not farther. We use this language deliberately. As the Jews looked forward to the coming of the Deliverer who should drive out the Romans and not only restore to them independence in their own land but give them the mastery of the world, so the Mussulmans of India are filled with a longing and a faith, more or less vague according to the sect which they favour, that their Imam is to appear in the West to give them the government of Asia. At least from Patna to Dacca there is hardly a mosque in which the Jihad, the crescentade, is not preached; and every good Mussulman is urged either himself to become a Mojahideen or crescentador, or to contribute of his substance for the holy cause. All classes are appealed to, and with general success. The landholder, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, and the poor labourer are fed, not so much by the regular preachers in the mosques as by the itinerant Wahabees, with visions

Bengal.

THE INDIAN CROPS.

PUNJAB.—The official reports from the Punjab on the state of the crops grow worse and worse. The last published are to 25th October. From every division and district in the province, except Peshawur, the *khureef* crop was reported as lost, and the *rubbee* remained unsown for want of rain. Emigration from Marwar, Bikaneer, and the several States of Rajpootana had set in regularly towards Sirsa and the districts near Delhi. The price of grain does not seem to vary much in any of the districts—wheat ranging from ten and a-half to fifteen seers the rupee, the average price being about twelve seers' throughout the province.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 11.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Judging from the official reports published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, the *khureef* crop can hardly be said to be below the average. The reports from eight districts are good, from seven indifferent or bad, and from four no remarks are made with regard to the condition of the crops. The prospects of the *rubbee* appear to be still uncertain, although the reports from the majority of the districts are encouraging. Cholera had disappeared from every district except Saugor; but fever, the real scourge of the Central Provinces, was prevalent almost everywhere.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 13.

BENGAL.—The reports on the state of the crops in Bengal up to the end of October would have been on the whole satisfactory, were it not for the telegram from Bhaugulpore, which is added as a postscript, and which tends to dissipate the hopes raised by the previous favourable accounts. This telegram says that the crops everywhere in that division, except in Purneah, had suffered much from want of rain, but that "no serious distress was apprehended anywhere for two or three months." Now, we also find that in the Midnapore district, in Chittagong, in parts of Hazareebaugh and Cooch Behar, as well as in the Dacca and Patna divisions, the same want of rain is mentioned, and that in the latter division the Commissioner has already called upon the collectors to prepare schemes for affording relief. As we have not heard of any rain having fallen in these districts since the end of October, we may presume that the prospects have not improved, and may therefore prepare ourselves to hear of suffering in many parts of Bengal. In the Presidency division the prospects are generally good, with the exceptions of the submerged tract in the 24-Pergunnahs, where relief measures are already in operation.—*Englishman*, Nov. 12.

KHANDAIS.—The cereal crops in Khandeish are suffering from drought. It is usual at this time of year for heavy dews to fall at night; during the present season, however, this has not been the case, and in consequence it is feared that the crops will not yield more than eight annas in the rupee.

THE DECCAN.—We hear from Hyderabad that the Sowcars of the city have been advised from Berar of the failure of the cotton crop, in consequence of the want of rain. The out-turn, it is estimated, will be less than half the usual quantity. Grain is rising also week by week, both in the Berar and Nagpore markets. The famine in Rajpootana extends across the Nerbudda river, but south of that stream it is partial only in its effects. The contingent regiments have begun to march in relief. At Aurungabad, Mominabad, and Julna the rainfall up to the present has been but half the usual quantity for the year. At Hingoly, on the other hand, the fall was some inches above the average.

BOMBAY.—Various famine works have been ordered in the Ahmedabad collectorate.—*Englishman*.

STATION TALK.

NAGPORE, Nov. 4.—The weather is gradually getting colder, but not a drop of rain has fallen during the past week. There is hope of the cotton harvest down south being a fair one, but in most of the northern districts the crop is a failure to some extent. The rich harvest, as I have already said, will be even poorer than was anticipated in some districts, from which I have learnt that the people, despairing for rain, turned their cattle into the fields and let them graze on the standing crops, there being no grain in the ear. We must really have heavy winter rains to tide over distress, as the wells, tanks and streams are running dry; and in many hilly parts the worst fears are entertained for the supply of water sufficient to meet the wants of villagers until the next monsoons; for the winter showers in these parts do not contribute much towards the drinking supply. Importations of grain from the cheaper to the dearer districts is going on, and prices of the edible grains are naturally becoming equalised. The levy of octroi on such importations has been interdicted. There has been some distress to speak of in the Chanda district already, and emigration from Bhundara towards Berar is going on. The people are fully alive as to what is required of them at such a time, and only require that the Government should remove all difficulties from the course of their proceedings; and Mr. Morris is even doing more for them by facilitating the spontaneous action of the people to avert distress. The Sanitary Commissioner has been started off on a tour, to see that sanitation is being properly observed, and that everything is done to prevent epidemic disease accompanying general

of the immediate coming of the Deliverer who is to appear in glory on the mountain tops of the North-West, on that Mahabun where the Aryans first rested on their march, and lead all those who are so blessed as to be there waiting his coming, to victory over the infidel here and sensuous delights hereafter. With such dreams many classes of Mussulmans in Behar and Northern and Eastern Bengal are filled. For years they have been contributing their means for this purpose. A regular rate of taxation is laid down by the leaders and cheerfully accepted by the people. The poorest set aside one handful of rice for the holy war when they proceed to cook their daily meal, and every week the grain is taken to the mosque, where it is sold from time to time to recruit the Jehadees' treasury on the frontier. The more respectable classes contribute their two seers of wheat, at fixed times, or pay the equivalent in money at the market rate of the day. The rich landholder and trader pays his 2½ per cent. on the strict principle of an income-tax. The most dangerous feature in the whole organisation is one which, appearing for the first time, appeals to the simplest peasants, however little of fanatics they may be. It is the promise earnestly preached, and the belief now general, that the great Deliverer will, after breaking the infidel yoke, free every Mussulman from the land-tax and exact it only from the Hindoos. No language can too strongly express the danger involved in this. We have allowed the masses to remain in ignorance; their one lust is the lust of land, and if that belief spreads 'Fifty-seven will be child's play to the consequences. Our power will remain stable, but we rule at least thirty millions of Mussulmans, and we might be driven to appeal to Hindoos as equally threatened with ourselves.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—The troopship *Junna* left for Suez on Nov. 16. Her passengers included forty-four officers, six officers' wives, and thirteen children, six second class passengers, thirteen staff sergeants, eleven wives and eighteen children of ditto, 862 non-commissioned officers and men, sixty-two wives, and 126 children of ditto. The troops include the head-quarters, and 6th Battery 21st Brigade R.A., Aden, Kurrachee, Bengal, Poona, Bombay, and Madras details.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* arrived at Bombay on the 13th of November, bringing 61 officers, 11 ladies, and about 1,150 soldiers, women, and children. The following are the several detachments, with the names of their respective destinations:—For Deolalee.—1-14 Foot: 37 officers, 9 ladies, 11 children, 1 schoolmistress and child, 791 non-commissioned rank and file, 82 wives, 66 children, and 7 female servants—including drafts 39 men, 15 women, and 7 children. Royal Artillery: 4 officers, 1 lady and child, and 13 men. 21st Hussars: 1 staff sergeant, wife and child. 26th Cameronians: 1 officer, 62 men, 9 wives, and 11 children. 103rd Foot: 2 officers, 1 lady, 80 men, 6 wives, and 9 children. For Madras.—2-10th Foot: 1 officer and 15 men. For Kurrachee.—109th Foot: 1 staff sergeant and wife. For Bombay.—1-23rd Fusiliers: 1 man. Various Corps: 16 officers (and 1 lady) who will take their orders from the Brigade Major Bombay.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The following is the return of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th November. Compared with the return for the previous week, it yields the following results:—

ASSETS.				
Government Securities	...	Rs. 28,46,250	0 0	decrease
Loans on ditto	...	1,52,960	0 0	decrease
Accounts of credit on ditto	...	2,29,514	2 7	decrease
Mercantile bills discounted	...	7,33,153	2 4	decrease
Cash, &c., Head Office	...	2,91,559	13 8	decrease
Cash, &c., Branches	...	10,10,454	2 7	increase
LIABILITIES.				
General Treasury balance, Head Office	...	Nil.		
General Treasury balance, Branches	...	Rs. 2,22,543	9 9	decrease
Other deposits	...	20,08,285	1 4	decrease
Bank post bills	...	53,553	1 4	increase

BENGAL CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.—We are glad to see that the operations of the Paper Currency Department for the past year in Bengal show almost as striking an increase in the circulation as in the North-Western Provinces. There was an increase in the issues to the extent of Rs. 14,60,463, and in the receipts to the extent of Rs. 8,23,684 over the previous year. We notice, however, that the Government were led to impose a restriction, which had not before existed, on the issue of notes for cash at surplus treasuries, it being found that the public were availing themselves largely of this means of remittance to the presidency to the inconvenience of the Government. The issues of money-orders at the same time exhibit, as in the North-Western Provinces, a large increase both in number and amount. In 1867-68 as many as 44,228 orders were issued for Rs. 26,66,671, against 36,638, and Rs. 19,49,939 in 1866-67. The number and amount of orders paid were respectively 54,534 and Rs. 31,05,322. The commission realised was Rs. 1,24,186. The total number of money-order offices in the Lower Provinces at the close of the year was 180, of which 114 were opened in 1867. The enormous defalcations, however, which occurred in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling seem to show that there is something defective in existing arrangements connected with this department. Measures have, it is stated in the report, been taken to render such mal-practices impracticable in future.

distress, should such a calamity come about. *Apropos*, I may mention that some very practical rules have recently been issued for observance by the public works, postal and other departments, who have gangs of labourers employed. These coolie colonies are the very centres of disease when epidemics are abroad; and too much attention cannot be devoted to them. On a reference recently made by Mr. Morris, the Government of India have exempted from the Pindari-tax all servants and clerks who, under Act. IX. of 1868, are exempted as such from the certificate-tax. This affects a very small class of the public, drawing low salaries, and the loss to the exchequer will therefore hardly be felt. But it is none the less to be commended. There is a rumour that, if Major Playfair should vacate the deputy commissionership of Jubbulpore, by proceeding on sick leave to England, Captain Fenton, at present Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, will be transferred to Jubbulpore, and then Captain Brooke, who is now officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee, will get the Nagpore district. Two deputy commissionerships will shortly fall vacant—those of Hoshungabad and Seonic—as Colonels Crichton and Dennys are going home. Captain Plowden, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, has been here to see the Chief Commissioner, who has promised him the Hoshungabad vacancy. The Seonic one will be reserved for some experienced officer, as being on the high road from Calcutta to Bombay it constitutes a very important charge. Mr. Ross, the Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore for many years, has at last been transferred to Nimar; he was one of the very few “fixtured,” who form the matter of surprise at table talk in these provinces, where the rule of shifting about officers predominates.

Lucknow, Nov. 11.—There is always something exciting going on in this station. Just now all the talk is of the *Argus*, the affairs of a certain bank which has been undergoing the scrutiny of an officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner, the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, and the probability of Colonel Barrow succeeding Mr. Davies. I will deal with them in the order mentioned. The *Argus*, while I write, has seen the light three times, and all three issues contain articles dealing rather trenchantly with the agent of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, the municipal commissioners, with the members of the Chutter Munzil Club for selling stores, as well as the merchants here, at low prices; with the affairs of the bank alluded to above and the shortcomings of Colonel Barrow. With regard to the proceedings of the agent Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, the current of opinion seems rather in favour of the remarks of the *Argus*. In reference to the selling of stores by the club, people are divided; purchasers say they cannot afford to pay high prices, and that it makes no difference whether the goods are sold by a club or a company formed for the sale of cheap stores; of course the merchants differ in their views. As to the Municipal Commissioners, I believe it is generally thought they do as much as they can with the means at their command. The report of the Government Examiner into the affairs of the unfortunate bank has ended very unsatisfactorily for the shareholders; a deficit of Rs. 90,000 has been found, and there are other ugly rumours afloat. I will mention only one that I heard. It is said that some, if not all, the Government securities deposited in the bank have been pledged to another bank. I asked if this was not liable to a criminal prosecution, but was curtly and irreverently told there was no use in prosecuting a certain person in his own territory. Such is the high estimation the commission is held in. Finally, all are of opinion that Colonel Barrow is not the man for the Chief Commissionership. Sir George Couper is at present here waiting for the Governor-General to pass down.

HAZAREEBAGH, Nov. 7.—A sad gloom has been thrown over our social little station by the death of one of its oldest and most respected inhabitants, Captain John Burnell, the Executive Commissariat officer. This sad and quite unlooked for event took place yesterday morning at 8.45 A.M., from a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, which only began on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo. Up to Saturday last he enjoyed his usual good health; but at 12.30 on that day he was attacked by severe fever and violent inflammation of his left lung. Matters got gradually worse till the disease attacked the other lung, when all hope of saving the dear old man's life was gone, and he died without a struggle yesterday morning. What, if possible, rendered the event more sad was the absence of his wife in Calcutta, who was so ill as to be unable to travel. Captain John Burnell was sixty-eight years of age; he landed in India nearly fifty years ago with a draft for one of the H. E. I. Company's European Regiments (I do not know which). After some years of regimental service, he did duty in the Timber Agency for years, and after that in the Government elephant keddahs, where he distinguished himself as being the most successful capturer of the “giants of the forest” that perhaps ever lived, and to hear him relating some of the events and scenes he witnessed in those bygone days was a treat never to be forgotten. He next joined the Commissariat Department, in which he became the senior officer of his grade, and served in it up to his death. During the mutiny he served at Cawnpore and Lucknow, and was one of the first to enter the scene of the horrible massacre of the women and children at Cawnpore. He also served in one of the Rangoon wars. It would take an abler pen than mine to do duty to his memory; suffice it to say he was a most able departmental officer, respected by his superiors as well as by

those under him. Few men had such an intimate knowledge of the native language and character. In his private capacity it would be harder still to do him justice. Generous to a degree, he was never so happy as when he and his friends assembled round his hospitable table. Honourable in the extreme, and just in all his dealings, it was truly said of him “he was one of nature's gentlemen.” He was buried at 4.30 P.M. yesterday with military honours.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PYE.—We learn that Lieutenant Pye, Adjutant of the 11th Regiment N.I., died at Nusserabad on the 10th Nov.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. Minchin, of the Madras Civil Service, and the quondam *infelix puer* of the Council, will succeed the Hon. Noble Taylor in Council.—*Pioneer*.

A DESERVING CASE.—Mr. W. Tayler, who was Commissioner of Patna in the early part of the Mutiny, is petitioning the Council of India for some recognition of his services.—*Pioneer*.

OPIMUM.—The following is the result of the opium sale held on the 9th November, on behalf of her Majesty's Government:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,300 ...	1,360 ...	1,345 ...	Rs. 1,350-2-3 ...	Rs. 31,05,325
Benares..	1,700 ...	1,335 ...	1,330 ...	1,330-4-5½ ...	22,61,475

MR. CHARLES CURRIE.—We (*Pioneer*) hear from Lucknow that Mr. Charles Currie is about to return to Oudh, and will serve as Commissioner of Seetapore until he assumes the post of Judicial Commissioner, on the retirement of Mr. St. George Tucker in March next. The arrangement, we are told, will give general satisfaction.

OBJECTS OF ART IN INDIA.—In Bengal and Southern India, says the *Pioneer*, considerable progress has been made towards complying with the requisition of the Lords of the Committee of the Council of Education for detailed information regarding objects of architectural and artistic interest in India. In Mysore, Coorg, and some divisions of the Madras Presidency, and in most of those of the province of Bengal, photographic views have been taken of all the principal remains and curiosities.

AN EXCHANGE FOR CALCUTTA.—Another attempt is being made to form a Merchants' Exchange in Calcutta. Some years ago an exchange was established, but it is only frequented by brokers. A new building in Clive-row is to be leased, and reading, writing, and tiffin rooms are to be established in connection with a mercantile exchange, which will be open during certain hours of the day. It is estimated that subscriptions aggregating Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 a month will be sufficient to provide for all expenses. Several leading houses are said to have promised to support the scheme.

LATEST FROM CALCUTTA.—Through a Calcutta telegram of Nov. 20 the *Times of India* learns that a cyclone occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the 13th November, principally along the coast of Arracan. Akyah suffered severely, and the rice crop has been damaged. No casualties to shipping have yet been reported, except to the str. *Busheer* (B.I.S.N. Company's), which went ashore and was slightly damaged. It is said that famine already prevails in Rajpootana. Measures are being adopted to meet the distress, which is also commencing in the North-West Provinces. The Viceroy reached Calcutta on the 18th November. The Government of India are preparing an elaborate note regarding the present mail administration.

THE FAIR AT LEH.—The recent fair at Leh, the capital of Ladakh, as far as can be gathered from a Jummoos source of information, was a success. A Lahore paper states that merchants from Sreenaggar, Bhudwarah, Yarkund, Khoten, and several parts of Kashmir, gathered on the occasion, bringing articles for sale with them, consisting chiefly of silk and tea. Dr. Cayley and the Maharajah's Wazir at Ladakh (Syed Akbar Ally Shab) presided at the fair. The prizes, which consisted of silks, cloaks, shawls, &c., were distributed by Dr. Cayley's own hands, while to tradesmen and others of minor importance five rupees each were awarded. This last sum, because trifling, does not seem to have inspired any desire in these tradesmen to take the trouble of visiting Leh a second time, and this is a matter probably to be deplored. The business on the occasion ended by the delivery of a speech by Dr. Cayley, which was applauded.

THE DELHI BANK v. INNES AND OTHERS.—The case of the Delhi Bank v. General Innes, Sir Donald Macleod, and Major Innes, was heard by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Newton appeared for the bank; Mr. Jardine for Sir Donald Macleod and Major Innes. The suit was based on two bonds, to which these defendants were sureties for General Innes. The sureties pleaded that the bank had misappropriated Rs. 15,000, which should have been credited, to the account in suit to some other account, and Major Innes further pleaded the *laches* of the bank in allowing certain collateral securities to slip out of their hands. Upon the first point, the plaintiff's counsel put Mr. Lancaster, manager of the bank, into the witness box, Mr. Jardine cross-examined him on the way in which the bank carried on its business, until, in the midst of the cross examination, the plaintiff's counsel announced that he would withdraw that portion of his claim. As to the second issue the Court reserved its judgment, after hearing arguments.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Nov. 10.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. BIRCH.—In recording the death at Meerut, on Nov. 6, of Lieut. R. T. Birch, we abstained (says the *Pioneer* of the 11th Nov.) from publishing the more painful details furnished us, in the hope that our correspondent might have been misinformed. We fear there is no room for doubt that Mr. Birch destroyed himself, probably driven to the act by pecuniary embarrassments. The unfortunate officer borrowed a pistol from a friend. He then went into an outhouse in his own compound, shut the door, and blew his brains out. The *Mofussilite* of the 10th Nov., in mentioning the melancholy occurrence, says:—"His remains were buried with military honours on Saturday morning. Lieut. Birch was well known and highly respected throughout Upper India, where his kindly nature had endeared him to many. He was moreover for some years after the death of Mr. Lang connected with this journal."

MILITARY.—We learn from Rawul Pindee that the D, F, and H R.A., E-19 R.A. and the 19th Regiment have not been allowed to discharge their marching establishments, which are ordered to be kept up for the present. The reason for this is not stated. It is very hard on the officers who have to keep up their carriage and to pay for the same after having already had to do so, to little purpose, for nearly three months in Huzara. The following corps are halted, waiting orders, as follows:—1st battalion 6th Foot, Abbottabad; 2nd Goorkhas, Kala-ka-Serai; 1st and 4th Goorkhas, Hussun Abdal; 30th P.I., Rawul Pindee.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 19.—The 5th Lancers were to leave Lucknow on the morning of the 16th inst. for Campbellpore, marching the whole way.—We observe that the 11th Regiment Native Infantry left Dinapore on the 15th inst. by train for Dum-Dum in the regular course of relief.—The 21st Hussars, it is stated, was to leave Umballa for Lucknow in the regular course of relief on the 16th inst. The regiment was to proceed by the usual marches *via* Delhi, Allypore, and Cawnpore.—It is stated that the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India will leave Simla about the 20th inst., and that the head-quarters will be formed at Calcutta by the 8th proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. Syria, Faithful, Sunderland; Lalla Rookh, McGregor, Colombo.—10. Sirius, Lange, Liverpool; Onward, Watson, London; Erato, Fletcher, London; Elenheria, Butcher, Liverpool; Assomption, Berger, Bordeaux; Northern Queen, Kernan, Bombay; Rosina, Pierson, —; Victoria Bridge, Laury, Madras; Lochlamur, Grant, Point de Galle.—11. Saint Vincent de Paul, Lagoustine, Marseilles; Czarewitch, Falle, Port Blair; S. B. Ord, Husband, Sunderland.—12. Rona, Russell, Liverpool; Glenhaven, Smith, Liverpool; Ottawa, Robinson, Liverpool; Shannon, Watson, London.—13. Leopold and Marie, Eymery, Port Louis; Eastern Star, Curtis, Boston.—14. Lucerne, McNeil, —; British Flag, Miller, London; Calliope, Simons, Port Blair; J. P. Whitney, Bicknell, Bombay; Gainsborough, Chairton, Newcastle; str. Nubia, Woolcott, Suez.—15. G. H. Warren, Burwell, Boston; Iron King, Trapp, London; Sir Hugh Rose, Spurdens, Moulmein; Amedee, Nacoda, Bombay; Marlborough, King, —; Melbourne, Russel, Liverpool; Rising Sun, Wilson, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Czarewitch.—Mr. Thurlow, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Thomas, Sergeant Ormiston.
Per Shannon.—Mrs. Lushington, Miss Lushington, Mrs. Burbank, Miss Mertz, Mrs. Whiteley and child, Mrs. Seymour and two children, Mrs. Wyatt, Miss Sykes, Miss Roberts, Miss Gillon, Lieut. Cumming, Dr. Skardon, Miss Jeffry, Miss Snell, Mrs. Oates and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Rarlrow and two children, Major and Mrs. Jervis, Ensign Ricard, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Hunt and three children, Miss Rose, Misses Caw and two Masters Caw, Miss Davis, Miss Stauley, Misses Seymour, Mr. Tuson, Miss Hickey, Miss Castello, Miss Strobel, Miss Engleman, Miss Stefanhans, Mr. and Mrs. Rodway and three children, Mr. Fosberry, Mr. Pullen, Mrs. Seymour and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hartigan, Mr. and Mrs. Odyce and two children, Mrs. Humphries, Miss Egan, Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. Albion, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Armour.
Per G. H. Warren.—Rev. B. B. Smith, Mrs. D. Smith, Miss M. N. Smith.
Per Sir Hugh Rose.—Mrs. Spurdens and child, Mrs. Peche and two children.
Per Calliope.—Mr. and Mrs. Roach and two children, Mr. Patterson.
Per str. Nubia.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Davies and child, two Misses King, Lieut. and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. J. McNeil, Miss Swinhoe, Mr. Thompson, Mr. J. Thompson, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Tosh, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Burns, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Raban and child, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Peel, Miss Glassey, Mr. Doveton, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Fost, Mr. Brander, Mr. Deas, Mr. Fiddham, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dela Vege and son, Dr. Hughes, Mrs. Woolcott, Misses Lavenmore and Bromley, Captain Buxton, Mrs. Shaw and child, Miss Hammond, Mrs. Coleman and two children. From Marseilles.—Mrs. Woodford and child, two Misses Woodford, Messrs. C. Hatch, Tern, Bruid, Anderson, Ryrie, Taylor, Clarke, Stewart, Symonds, London, Boyd, and Badmal, Mrs. Rome, Mr. and Mrs. McConochie and child, Miss Baker, Mrs. Mangles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Mrs. McNichol, Capt. Dicey, Mrs. Shaw and child, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Misses Webb and Elsworth, Mr. Hexham. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Pidcock, Col. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Briggs. From Galle.—Mr. Place, Mr. Carbury, Mr. MacNichol. From Madras.—Rev. J. Barton, Mrs. Barton, Miss Elliott and two children, Mrs. Tottenham and two children, Mr. F. A. de Rochofort, Mr. Corner, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Allan, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Wavell, Mrs. and Miss Kellner, Dr. Wood, Mr. Thomson. From Marseilles.—For Rangoon.—Mr. Patterson.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9. Princess Royal, Dreadnought, Indomitable.—11. Str. Mongolia, Pamplemousses, Boninons, Panajau, Mabel.—12. Himalaya, Pehlwan.—13. Str. Coringa, str. Chebuba, Legion of Honour, Cornwallis, Castine.—14. Tythonus and Holsa.—15. Aphrodite, City of Canton.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 14, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 8 to 94 10
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 12 to 95 0
5 per Cent. P.W.	Co.'s Rs. 108	104 14 to 105 2
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 12 to 113 14
5 per Cent. 56-57	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 0 to 109 2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 9-16
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11 13-16

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	100	100 to —
Assam Tea Company	200	170 to 190
Bank of Bengal	1000	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	50	74 to 8 p.m.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	590 to 590
Cachar Tea Company	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory)	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	700	560 to 570
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	190 to 195 ex div.
E. B. Indigo Company	100	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company	100	25 to 26
Ditto (Contributory)	80	25 to 33 p.m.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company	250	170 to 172½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	132½ to 135
Howrah Docking Company	500	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	430 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited)	125	134½ to 135
New Fort Gloster Company	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	10	11½ to 11½
Peoples Bank of India	100	35 to 37
Port Canning Land Company	1300	270 to 275
Punjab Bank	100	80 to 82
Screwing Company (Limited)	200	150 to —
Simla Bank	500	590 to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	203 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	200	120 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£1 0 0 to 1 5 0	£2 15 0 to 1 0 0
Sugar	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Rice	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	1 5 0 to 1 7 6
Seeds	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	2 10 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	Nominal.	Nominal.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

CALINGAPATAM, Oct. 31.—The want of rain at the end of the year to ripen our crops has, as usual, set the prices of grain at very high rates. From three rupees per bag of 164 lbs., the price of rice has risen to six rupees, and is likely to rise still more if the rains do not come before the crops have ripened. The price of six rupees is already a famine rate, putting the article beyond the reach of an ordinary labourer here, whose hire only amounts to as. 1 and pice 3 per diem. Hundreds of the labouring class are already fearing a repetition of the famine, and have not sufficient work at home to enable them to earn their livelihood. Our godowns are pestered for labour. To avoid the horrors of famine the people talk of emigrating to Rangoon; but they tell you sad tales of the misfortunes of their brethren who took this step last year. These latter fell in most unluckily with high rates of living on the other side of the bay; some never returned home, and the greater part who did, it would appear, did not better their position; emigration having to be carried out by themselves, it would appear that the interest and other charges for loans absorbed all the profits, and left the emigrants as poor as they were before. The common cry already is that the merchants raise too much the rates of their produce; but this is merely looking at the surface of things, for it is to be taken into account that the merchants get their produce from the agriculturists, who part with their stock at the end of the year, with the view to save themselves from any fall in prices at the coming in of each successive new harvest. The merchants, it must be said, buy the produce at a great risk, and have therefore the right of exercising their judgment in the sale of the article. The ryot war system and the want of manufactures in the district are evidently the cause of all the mischief, causing thousands every year to get a very precarious existence, and preventing the owners of land rising to their natural position. As if to mend the whole, a cry is always raised against merchants, while it is the faults of the system under which we administer.

There is one remedy to this. Let a few villages here and there be given to those capitalists who are established on the coast, and who are willing to assume the care of small estates from Government on the same terms as the ryots have them. These capitalists are willing to spend money in buildings and in manufactures, saving thus so much public work to Government. There need also be no remissions, and we should not see year after year thousands of the labouring class leading a precarious existence in this and other parts of the country.—*Madras Times' Correspondent.*

BANGALORE.—A volunteer rifle corps of three companies was started at Bangalore on the 9th November.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY CHANGES.—It is stated to be the intention of his Excellency Lieutenant-General McCleverty to propose to Government the abolition of all rifle corps and rifle companies attached to the Madras Native Infantry Regiments.

DR. HAMILTON ROSS.—The *Western Star* says that Dr. Hamilton Ross, Physician to H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore, has found it expedient to resign his appointment, and that it is not at present known by whom the vacancy will be filled.

KEONGHUR.—Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of India, has expressed, it is said, his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Keonghur service has been carried out and brought to a termination by the commanding officer and troops detailed for the duty.

TRAVANCORE.—The Travancore Government has reduced its export duty on pepper from nine to five rupees per candy of 500 lbs. In notifying the reduction the Government hopes that "cultivators will feel stimulated to extend the cultivation of the spice, and that smuggling will cease."—*Indian Daily News*.

QUESTION OF EXTRA PAY TO ABYSSINIAN OFFICERS.—On a proposal made by Lord Napier of Magdala respecting working pay being granted to the commissioned officers who took part in the late Abyssinian campaign, the Secretary of State for War has expressed his regret that he can see no reason for granting to these officers the working pay allowed by the royal warrant, as it is not admissible under the Indian Regulations of which these officers have received the full advantage as regards pay and allowance.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FOORD.—We (*Madras Athenæum*) have done our utmost to ascertain the facts connected with the reported untimely end of this officer. As far as we can learn, he went out shooting near Salem. Meeting with a bear he wounded and enraged it. The animal seized him, when the shikarry accompanying Captain Foord, in endeavouring to shoot the bear, shot his master. The remains of the unfortunate gentleman were brought to Salem on Monday (Nov. 9th), and were interred on Wednesday morning. Captain Foord served during the Abyssinian campaign with the Madras Sappers, of which corps he was adjutant.

A SELF-MADE MAN.—Mr. John Maskell, B.L., Acting Registrar-General of Assurances in Madras, whose death occurred on the evening of the 11th inst., at the age of forty-eight years, was, as we learn from the *Madras Times*, a notable example of self-help. He was educated at the Madras Military Male Asylum, and commenced life in the Uncovenanted Civil Service without friends; but by characteristic energy and probity he rose slowly to the position of first Uncovenanted Assistant in the Board of Revenue, and from thence was promoted to the magistracy of Vepery District. He made two trips to England, and was on the last occasion called to the bar. On his return to India he was appointed Acting Registrar-General of Assurances.

DR. WYLIE'S CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Two Madras charitable institutions have just received timely and valuable aid from the estate of an old Madrasse, the late Dr. Wylie, member of the Medical Board, and by whom the wants and claims of the "poor of Madras" seem to have been held in paramount importance. On his death Dr. Wylie bequeathed £200 to the funds of the Friend-in-Need Society and the Monegar Choultry respectively; and by his will these societies were entitled, after her death, to a large portion of the sum in which his widow had a life interest. Mrs. Wylie's death has now placed £4,000 at the disposal of these societies, and they will each immediately receive, deducting legacy duty and law charges, some Rs. 18,000. This noble bequest has fallen most opportunely to both societies; it will extricate the Friend-in-Need Society, at all events for a season, from its state of chronic impecuniosity, and set it fairly on its legs again. The Monegar Choultry will be able to replace the large sum expended from its accumulated funds on additions and improvements made during the present year, and thus two of our most valuable public institutions will be enabled to persevere in the good work which they are so steadily pursuing in Madras.—*Madras Athenæum*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. Str. Cashmere, Dickenson, Calcutta; str. Mahratta, Scott, Calcutta.—10. Str. Punjab, Parker, Bombay; Chalmers, Helps, Cocanada.—14. P. and O. str. Mongolia, Stewart, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Punjab.—Mr. W. O. Allender, Mr. Chetored, Mr. and Mrs. Le Faucheur. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From Calcutta.—For Galle.—Dr. and Mrs. Kilroy. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Bandon and infant. For Suez.—Lieut. Banbury, Mr. S. Lobb, Mr. W. Hoiton, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes and infant. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Graham and two children, Major and Mrs. Cox and three children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Balfour, Col. Reay, Messrs. V. R. Buchanan, Bell, N. F. Davey, Lieut. Atkins, Miss Penny, Capt. W. Riddell, Capt. Donie, Mr. W. H. Hollingberry. For Southampton.—Major R. Barter, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Butler and two children, Mrs. MacGregor, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. J. W. Brown and three children, Mr. S. Bowley, Mr. G. Clarke, Serg. Phillips, Mrs. Newnham and infant, Lieut. J. Hill, Mr. T. Burnett, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Kingscote and three children, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss Stewart, Mr. Kellner. For Madras.—Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Lafolie and infant, Mr. J. Balfour, Capt. and Mrs. Surplice and two infants, Mr. Garrett, Mrs. Gower and infant, Mr. Somerville, Mrs. Crossman and three children.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10. Str. Mula, Cairns, Galle.—11. Str. Punjab, Parker, Northern Ports; str. Cashmere, Dickenson, Southern Ports; str. Mahratta, Scott, Galle.—12. Antipodes, London; Clyde, Liverpool.—15. P. and O. str. Mongolia, Stewart, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Punjab.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Asst. surg. C. A. Harvey. For COCANADA.—Mr. J. Stard. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. W. Martin. Per str. Cashmere.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. T. A. Jones. Per str. Mahratta.—For GALLE.—Mr. W. Sugden. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Graham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Oats and infant. For MARSEILLES.—Major C. Elliot, Capt. J. H. Tennant, Mr. Oldham, Col. Spurgin. For PENANG.—Capt. T. G. Rideout. For GALLE.—Mrs. M. Browne.

Bombay.

THE ANNUAL RELIEFS.

A large draft of men for the corps in the Mhow brigade, consisting of 4 officers, 277 men, 27 women, and 26 children, from the depot at Deolalie, marched into Mhow on the 12th inst., and after a halt of three days the drafts for Neemuch and Nusseerabad would proceed to join.

The 3rd Regiment N.I., under the command of Colonel Scott, marched into Mhow on the 9th inst., relieving the 15th N.I. under Colonel Borrowes, which left for Mehidpore and Angur on the 13th inst. The wing of the 15th N.I., which goes to Angur, will be commanded by Major Wahab. The 26th Bengal N.I. will march from Mehidpore for Umballa as soon as relieved.

By a letter received from Asseerghur, dated 13th inst., we learn that the detachment of the Grenadier N.I. will be relieved by two companies of the 2nd Grenadier N.I. from Poona, and that the former will take rail at Chandnee on the 21st, and join its headquarters from Doolia at Chalisgaum, proceeding with it to be quartered at Poona, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baugh.

A strong detachment from the 1st Battalion, 8th King's Regiment, stationed at Poona, marched thence for Sattara yesterday morning, under the command of Major Colman. The strength of the detachment was eleven officers, twelve sergeants, five drummers, and 245 rank and file. They have been sent to Sattara in consequence of the want of accommodation in the old Horse Artillery lines for the whole regiment, which is particularly strong, especially in officers.

The troop of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry stationed at Sholapoor, under the command of Captain Cherry, has received orders to march thence for Poona to join the head-quarters there; the whole corps will then proceed by road to Kamptee. From recent accounts we learn that three-fourths of the horses attacked with fever are now convalescent, and that the regiment expects to commence its long march on or about the 4th of December.

The 5th Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery left Kirkee on the morning of the 16th for Khandalla, to join at that station the C Troop E Brigade R.H.A., under the command of Captain MacLachlan. The former battery will embark at Bombay on the 23rd for Madras, and will be joined here by the 4th Battery 5th Brigade from Hyderabad, Sind. At Vingorla the two batteries will pick up the 6th Battery from Belgaum, and the whole will then proceed to Madras under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Barton, late of the 21st Brigade, who has lately been transferred to the 5th Brigade in the Madras Presidency. The C troop E Brigade will embark at Bombay on the 21st for Kurrachee, en route for Hyderabad, Sind.

We hear from Poona that the head-quarters wing of the 2nd N.I. (Grenadiers), under the command of Colonel MacLeod, marched from that station on the 14th inst. for Sattara, there to be quartered. It was originally intended that the 23rd N.I., from Kattiawar, should garrison Sattara, but as the families of the 2nd Grenadiers had been left there, the latter regiment went back, while the 23rd will remain at Poona. The head-quarters and six companies of the 23rd arrived at Poona on the 9th instant from Dwarka, having left (at the request of the political officer, we believe) two companies behind them, as the Wagheers were assembling in force when they heard that the whole of the Native Infantry would be withdrawn. These gentry are said to have contemplated occupying the post themselves. On hearing, some time ago, that the Provincial Commander-in-Chief intended withdrawing the regiment of Native Infantry from Kattiawar, we questioned the wisdom of the step, and the position now shows the soundness of the opinion we then expressed. Besides the two companies of the 23rd at Dwarka, there are two companies of the 25th at Burda Chowkey; beyond these four companies, there are, we believe, no other troops in Kattiawar.—*Times of India*, Nov. 21.

MISS CARPENTER.

Many of our readers will no doubt be glad to learn that Miss Carpenter has, since her arrival in Bombay, submitted a letter to the Governor in Council, offering her services in connection with the normal school for females to be established here, and that the Council have been pleased to accept the proposal. A letter was addressed to the Council by Miss Carpenter, and a memorial also signed by about thirty of the leading native gentlemen of Bombay for presentation to H.E. the Governor in Council.

The following are the terms of the resolution of Government regarding Miss Carpenter's letter:—

Resolution,—Miss Carpenter should be informed that the Government will be glad to receive her valuable assistance and co-operation in the Normal School to be established under the sanction of the Government of India, and her offer is hereby accepted with a warm appreciation of the spirit in which it is made.

But at the same time the Governor in Council cannot without further deliberation at once pledge themselves to aid the details of the programme, inasmuch as to do so would possibly involve an expenditure greater than the amount sanctioned by the Government of India. Miss Carpenter will, his Excellency in Council hopes, be satisfied with the assurance that the details will be left to her management so far as may be permissible with the financial limits assigned.

Miss Carpenter should be invited to place herself in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, to whom a copy of these papers should be sent, and who should be directed to give her assistance.

In the meantime the most urgent necessity appears to be the preparation of a suitable residence for Miss Carpenter and the Training Mistress, with sufficient room for classes for instruction, such as that contemplated, and accommodation for the European ladies who are being prepared for the school.

But the Governor in Council is not prepared at present to provide for the board of other assistants, or to provide accommodation except for those ladies who, under Miss Carpenter's superintendence, are about to devote themselves to her work of instruction.

The local Government have appointed a committee, consisting of the following native gentlemen, to assist Miss Carpenter in the work which she has undertaken of establishing Female Normal Schools:—The Honourable Munguldas Nathooobhoy, Drs. Bhau Dajee, and Dhirajram Dulpuram, Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, and Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College. As there seems yet to be some doubts entertained in some quarters as to Miss Carpenter's feelings with regard to native customs and religion, we may mention that she does not at all intend to interfere with these, but is quite ready to proceed on the Government principle.

Such of the Bombay native papers as we have seen unite in giving Miss Carpenter a hearty welcome.

The *Hindu Reformer* says:—"A crowded meeting of educated native gentlemen was held at the residence of the late lamented Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Balcrishnaji, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., at the invitation of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, for the purpose of offering her a cordial welcome to this field of her useful labours, when she took occasion to deliver, amidst a succession of hearty cheers from her audience, a very clear and lucid account as to how she had employed herself on behalf of her Indian sisters, since her last departure from these shores. Her speech occupied nearly two hours in delivery. After Miss Carpenter had resumed her seat, amidst the enthusiastic applause of her native audience, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who acted as spokesman to the meeting, expressed his warmest thanks to her on behalf of his native friends for the generous and practical sympathy she evinced for the women of India; and it was unanimously resolved by the meeting to prepare and submit a memorial praying Government to induce Miss Carpenter to remain in Bombay and to establish a Native Female Normal School under her fostering and experienced care and management. The meeting then broke up at about 11 P.M."

Miscellaneous.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—An intimation that the date of Lord Mayo's arrival has been postponed for twelve days—the 18th December is now named—has interfered with the arrangements for the opening of the Broach Exhibition.

MILITARY.—We observe that the 5-5 battery Royal Artillery left Kirkee on Monday morning by the 9 A.M. train for Khandalla, under the command of Lieutenant Hewett, and that it will be joined by Col. Barton, who commands the battery.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 21.

THE 25TH B.N.I.—We are sorry to hear that the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, in their march from Sholapore to Dhoolia across the jungle, suffered very severely from cholera, having lost ten men and one subadar. They halted within about a day's march from Dhoolia.

A MILITARY SCANDAL.—We (*Pioneer*) are told that Lieutenant Bailey, of H.M.'s 106th Regiment, has been placed under arrest for a violent assault upon Assistant-surgeon Doak, of the same regiment. The *fracas* is said to have arisen out of some "chaff" at the mess-table.

IRRIGATION.—We learn from the *Poona Observer* that—thanks to the efforts of H.E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald—the Supreme Government has finally sanctioned Lieut.-colonel Fife's irrigation scheme, in which is included the project of furnishing Poona with an abundant supply of pure water. The scheme is well known as the Moota aqueduct scheme.

A PARSEE BARRISTER.—On the 13th Nov., at the High Court, before Sir Joseph Arnould, the first Parsee barrister, Mr. Peeroshaw Mervanjee Mehta, took the usual oaths as an advocate of the High Court. Another new barrister, Mr. F. L. Latham, appeared at the High Court before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent on the previous day, and took the oaths.

GOOD NEWS FOR TRAVELLERS.—Government has sanctioned the construction of travellers' bungalows at Nandgaum and Pachora at a cost of Rs. 5,000 each. The bungalows are intended chiefly for the accommodation of visitors to the Ajunta and Ellora Caves.

SIR R. TEMPLE.—Sir R. Temple, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Onslow, proceeds at once on a tour to Bombay. Sir Richard would no doubt have "done" Madras also but for the unusually late period at which the Vice-regal migration from Simla to Calcutta has taken place.—*Pioneer*.

BAHREIN.—Much has appeared in our Bombay contemporaries about the destruction of the Wahabee Chief's stronghold at Bahrein, laying the credit of the exploit to Commander Brown, of the *Vigilant*. Without wishing to detract from what this gentleman is entitled to, we owe it, nevertheless, to the *Clyde* and *Hugh Rose* to state that they battered down the fort. All that the *Vigilant* did was to send her marines and sailors ashore to assist those of the gunboats to burn the piratical boats and cut up the water tanks.—*Sindian*, Nov. 4.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The University examinations commenced in the Town Hall, Bombay, last Monday morning. The hall and other rooms had quite a crowded busy appearance, there being no fewer than 637 candidates for the Matriculation, or about 100 in excess of last year. Of these 55 have taken Sanskrit as their second language, 26 have taken Latin, 258 Marathi, 259 Gujarathi, 7 Canarese, 3 Hindustani, 1 Persian, 9 Sindee, and 19 Portuguese. There are 43 applications for the Jagannath Sankarsett Sanskrit Scholarships. For the M.A. examination there are 12 candidates, of whom 3 go in History and Philosophy, 3 in Mathematics, and 7 in Languages. Of these last 4 have taken Sanskrit and 3 Latin as their second languages. For the examination of LL.B. there are 6 candidates.—*Times of India*, Nov. 21.

THE NEW IMAUM OF MUSCAT.—According to the *Sindian*, the present Imaum of Muscat is not a Wahabee—on the contrary, he is opposed by the Wahabee tribe, which is also known as the Ghaffri. We learn that a Shaik or Chief of that people in the Bereynee country, named Toorkee-bin-Sideyree, was preparing to march upon Muscat to depose Azan-bin-Ghés, and that Syed Salim has always had that Chief's support, for which, it should be remarked, he paid an annual subsidy of 12,000 dollars. The advance of the Wahabees was considered so imminent that, although everything was quiet in Muscat, such a feeling of insecurity prevailed that but very little trade was going on. We are informed also that Toorkee-bin-Sideyree would have come to Syed Salim's assistance had not Azan-bin-Ghés been so active and resolute in his proceedings. We learn, further, that the new Sultan has obtained another success. On the 11th October he sent his brother, Ebrahim-bin-Ghés, at the head of an attacking party, to take the town of Sohar, which lies about 102 miles north-west of Muscat. The town was easily taken, but the fort, which some forty Beloochees defended, was not captured till after four assaults. Hearing of the first repulse, Azan-bin-Ghés was preparing to march against the place in person, when, on the morning of the 16th, news came in to Muscat of the downfall of the fort.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the old Bank of Bombay was held at the bank premises on the 16th Nov. to receive the report of the liquidator as to the progress made in the liquidation, and to appoint and fix the remuneration of a liquidator in the room of Mr. Stuart, resigned. The Hon. Alexander Brown was voted to the chair. Mr. John Stuart (the liquidator to the old bank) having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman stated that a doubt had been raised by the legal adviser of the liquidator as to the construction of certain clauses in the charter of the old Bank of Bombay as applicable to the proceedings for which they had met that day. The nature of that doubt Mr. Rimington, the solicitor to the bank, proceeded to explain. According to Section XCV. of Act XIX. no meeting of the kind in question shall be deemed to be duly held unless "two months' previous notice" shall have been given. Now the section of the Bank Act which provides for the mode of convening a special meeting is section XL, and that provides that "Any three of the directors, or any ten proprietors of the said bank, may at any time convene a special general meeting of the proprietors upon giving fifteen days' previous notice." The question had therefore arisen, whether or not this meeting had been properly convened by the notice which had been given, and which had appeared for about eighteen days, and not for two months. One of the leading counsel in Bombay still held to his opinion, that the meeting had not been properly convened, while the other two were of opinion that the notice was sufficient. In accordance with Mr. Rimington's advice, it was then agreed that the meeting should be called again for that day two months.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 13. Talisman, Bartlett, London; str. Euphrates, Avern, Kurrachee.—14. Str. Carnatic, Coleman, Suez; Canperdown, Nathness, Calcutta.—16. June, Leach, Morrison, Glasgow.—17. Pride of the Port, Jordan, Liverpool; str. Scotia, Hibbert, Alden.—17. Thomas Seddon, Mcnard, Calcutta; Aaron Brown, Harley, Liverpool; Sea Queen, Woodcock, Moulmein.—18. Str. Mahratta, Scott, Calcutta; Duxford, Tegau, Liverpool; Tangier, McNabb, Moulmein.—19. Str. Mula, Cairn, Calcutta;

str. Travancore, Eastley, Southampton; Viscount Canning, Gardiner, Greenock; Glenlyon, McIntyre, Liverpool; Burmah, Pearce, Liverpool; Gange, Boudon, Newport.—19. Anna Fletcher, Breeze, Liverpool; Prince George, Hawkins, Liverpool.—20. Loochoo, Beal, London; Hakan Jarl, Mathieu, Gottenburgh.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Windsor Castle.—Major and Mrs. Bolton and family, Dr. and Mrs. McAllum and family, Capt. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Cullen and family, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Corniser, Miss White, Miss Rankins, Capt. Woodhouse, Lieut. Hutchinson, Lieut. Martin, Ensign Scott, Ensign Hill, Mr. White, Mr. Remington, Mr. Murray and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lullivan, Miss Appleby.

Per str. Scotia.—Major Weir, Capt. Lloyd, Capt. Bodmish, Lieut. Tupper, Lieut. Hughes, Lieut. Broderick, Ensign Montgomery, Ensign Armstrong, Asst. surg. Tomlinson, Apothecary Prim.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. Macgregor and child, Miss Macgregor, Miss Heath, Miss Miller, Miss Buller, Miss Goodwin, Miss Weld, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Warner and infant, Capt. and Mrs. R. Smith, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, two Misses Botham, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett and child, Capt. Tremlett, Messrs. W. A. Smith, V. L. Martin, B. G. Davies, T. Benson, C. Monckton, W. E. Roberts, P. C. Maxwell, Lambert, T. W. Smith, Hutchinson, T. B. Morris, D. Denny, R. Fogerty, F. Robertson, Cunningham, Thomas. From Marseilles.—Col. and Mrs. Price, Major and Mrs. Busovi, Miss Hilliard, Miss Herve, Mr. and Mrs. Mousciff and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Lieut. Bulkeley, Messrs. E. Jones, Rutherford, R. Taylor, D'Oyley, McGavin, Dickinson, Bramley, Hossack, Anderson. From Suez.—Mr. A. Allan.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24. Str. Columbian, Curling, Aden and Suez; St. John, Bursley, Rangoon; Moravia, Patten, Galle; Richard McManes, Foster, Galle.—18. Str. Euphrates, Avern, Persian Gulf.—18. Chanticleer, Dodds, Zanzibar; Cambay, Smith, Calcutta.—19. Alpine, Hobbs, Rangoon; Rock Light, Williams, Akyab; Prince of Wales, Nacoda, Zanzibar.—20. Str. Magdala, Thompson, Aden and Suez.—21. Mail str. Golsouda, Balke, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For Marseilles.—Major J. A. Tytler and child, Mr. J. D. Lowe, Mrs. Fawcett, Capt. and Mrs. Keir and two children, Capt. E. Awood, Lieut. Hogg, Mr. Keir, Mons. Huguenot, Mr. H. M. G. Crow, Capt. Probyn. For Southampton.—Mr. Cortanze, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Macier and two children, Lieut. col. Stubbs and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, Mr. E. Natali, Mr. Coulson. For Suez.—Mr. Hall, Col. Manson. For Aden.—Asst. surg. Haldiday, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stratton and child.

Per str. Magdala.—Mrs. Park and two children, Miss Reid, Mr. Gillam, Mr. Blunt, Major Fraser, Mr. Hagarth, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Bell, Mr. Graham, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Staveley Riddle, Mr. Wilson.

Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 20, 1868.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	1s. 11 9-16d. to 1s. 11 15d.
6 ditto ditto ditto ...	...	1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11 14d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ditto ...	...	1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11 15-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ...	...	98 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ...	...	7000 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040) ...	...	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	...	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) ...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) ...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	...	Rs. 100
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-1-1) ...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	...	1100
Frere Land Company ...	...	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	...	90 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company ...	...	55 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ...	...	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	Rs. 1170 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) ...	...	680 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) ...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	...	10 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (Rs. 400 paid up) ...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	...	...
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000) ...	...	...
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	...	Rs. 307 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	...	771 per share old

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ...	...	Rs. 99
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	...	" 96
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ...	...	" 94
" " " 1842-43 ...	...	" 94
" " " 1854-55 ...	...	" 104
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...	...	" 115
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	...	" 115

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ...	...	each Rs. 104
Spanish Dollars ...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars ...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ...	...	108½
Sycee Silver ...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch ...	...	per Tola, 16½
Gold Bars, English ...	...	16 13-16
Ditto Pekin ...	...	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2 to £2. 2s. 6d.; Seeds, £1. 5s. to £1. 7s. 6d. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.

THE PESHAWAR RAILWAY.—It is stated that the survey of the railway line from Lahore to Peshawar has been completed, and that sanction for commencing it as far as Rawul Pindiee has already been granted.



Official Gazette.

Bengal.

CIVIL.

AIKMAN, R. S., asst. mag., Agra, is, as a special case, invested with the powers of a mag. Oct. 30. [Kangra dist. Nov. 9.]
ALDRIDGE, C., asst. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from Ferozepore to ALLEN, Lieut. col. A., S.C., officg. suptg. engr., Central Provinces, is transf. to Bengal. Nov. 2. [Calcutta. Oct. 19.]
ANDERSON, W. M., to be emigration agent for the colony of Jamaica in ARMSTRONG, Lieut. R. S., asst. comr., Ferozepore, having returned to duty on Nov. 2, the unexpired portion of the leave granted May 12 and Sept. 1, 1868, respectively, is cano. [Seonee. Nov. 4.]
ATKINS, A., is app. to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, and posted to BAINBRIDGE, A. J. R., to offic. as civil and session judge of Dinapore. Nov. 4. [notified Oct. 21, is cano.]
BALFOUR.—The appt. of Mr. H. Balfour to offic. as add. judge of Jessore, BELLET, G., insp. of schools, N.E. div., is prom. to 3rd grade of Bengal educational service. Nov. 4.
BERKELEY, L., asst. comr., paper currency, Calcutta, has been allowed by the Secy. of State for India ext. of leave for 3 mo. on m.c., and perm. to return to duty on expiry of leave.
BIRCH, Major F. M., asst. comr., transf. from Amritsar to Simla dist., and is posted to Kussowlie. Nov. 4. [posted to Punjab. Nov. 4.]
BOYLE, E. V., is app. to P.W. dept. as an exec. engr. of 1st grade, and BAINE, Major F., R.E., exec. engr., Ferozepore div., is prom. to 2nd grade of exec. engr., with effect from Feb. 20.
BROMLEY, W. B., asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W., is transf. from the Dalhousie to the Ferozepore div. Nov. 2.
BROOKE, Lieut., asst. comr., Nagpore, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Upper Godavery dist., during Warner's abs. on leave; to join. Nov. 4.
BROWNE, B., superint. wood and grass preserves, having ret. to duty on Oct. 10, the unexp. portion of priv. leave dated July 24 is cano.
BROWN, Capt., exec. engr., 1st grade, Jullunder div., to offic. as asst. to chief engr. and asst. sec. to Govt., Punjab, P.W.D. Nov. 6.
BURLTON, Capt. H. M., Bengal S.C., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer of 1st regt. of Central India horse dur. abs. of Gibson, on special duty. Nov. CAMPBELL, C. J., offic. suptg. engr., Punjab, transf. to Central Provs. on return of Mr. Pardon from leave.
CLARKE, Lieut. H. W., R.E., 1st grade asst. engr., and asst. to chief engr., and asst. sec., P.W.D., to agent Gov. gen., Central India, having passed the departmtl. standard of exam. in native languages, is prom. to 4th grade exec. engr. from Oct. 18.
CRAWLEY.—The powers of a mag. confd., dated May 16, 1866, on Mr. T. L. Crawley, extra asst. comr., Central Provs., are cano., and he will exero. powers of a sub mag. of 1st class. Dated Nagpore, Nov. 4.
DAVIES, Lieut. col. F. J., N.I., exec. engr., Upper Assam div., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 30, and is transf. to local engr. estab., and posted to Burdwan (local road) div. Nov. 8.
DAVIES, Col. S. H. J., S.C., offic. suptg. engr., Assam Circle, will also offic. as sec. to the comr. of Assam in P.W. dept., with effect fr. Nov. 1.
DAVIS, H., is app. to P.W. dept. as an exec. engr. of 2nd grade, and posted to Central Provs. Nov. 6.
EARLE, Capt., exec. eng., 1st grade, and asst. to the chief eng. and asst. sec. to govt., Punjab, Dept. P.W., is apptd. to offic. as superin. eng., Eastern Circle, irrigation works, dur. leave of Merrick. Nov. 6.
ELLISON.—The serv. of Mr. T. E. Ellison, asst. comr., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept. Oct. 27. [Nov. 3.]
ELLISON, T. E., an asst. comr. in Cent. Provs., is posted to Nursingpore.
FARRINGTON, Lieut. col. O. J. McL., offic. comr., Amritsar div., is apptd. additional comr. in the Amritsar div., on being relieved by Mr. Egerton. Nov. 4.
FENTON, Major, dep. comr., having rejoined from leave to Europe, is posted to the Nagpore dist. Major Fenton received charge of his duties from Lieut. S. Brooke, offic. dep. comr., on Nov. 2.
GRIFFIN.—The serv. of Mr. L. Griffin, asst. comr., are replaced at the disposal of the sec. to Govt., on special duty, from the date of his being relieved from his present duties. Oct. 21.
HAMILTON, R., offic. dis. superin. of police, Belaspore, made over charge of his duties to Abdool Humeed, head qtrs. ins., on Oct. 15. [Nov. 8.]
HARRISON, H. L., to offic. as mag. and col. of Burdwan, in the 1st grade.
HENNESSY, Capt., to offic. as cantonment mag. of Ferozepore, with effect from the date on which he relieved Lieut. Riddell. Oct. 23.
HEYLAND, Capt., R.A., offic. aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, is confd. in that appt. with effect from Oct. 13, v. Pemberton, R.A., who has been perm. to resign his appt.
HOPKINS, J. A., asst. mag. and col., to have charge of sub. div. of Chocodangab, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. col. in dis. of Nuddea. Mr. Hopkins will continue to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. col. of 2nd grade. Nov. 10.

HEYMAN, J. S., exec. eng., 1st grade, Cent. Provs., to offic. as superin. eng., v. Lieut. col. Allen, until relieved by Campbell. Nov.

JACKSON, Capt., exec. engr., 3rd grade, returned on Oct. 27 from leave, and took charge of 1st Allahabad div., P.W., from Mr. Parry.

JOHNSON, W. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf'd. from Ferozepore to Dalhousie div. Nov.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut., special asst. to supt. of the Tributary Mehals, in Keonjhar, is vested with powers of a dist. supt. of police. Nov. 4.

KIRKWOOD, T. M., offic. joint mag. of Cuttack, is vested with powers to try breaches of the rules passed in cantonment of Cuttack, dur. abs. of Armstrong, on tour. Nov. 7.

KNOX, G., asst. comr., transf'd. from Ferozepore to Dera Ismael Khan dist., on being relieved by Major Maxwell. Nov.

LIMOND, Capt., R.E., offic. suptg. engr., Bengal, transf'd. to Punjab.

LETHBRIDGE, E., appd. by the Sec. of State for India to the Bengal educational service, reported his arrival in India per steamship *Mooltan*, which reached Calcutta on Oct. 27.

LITTLE, M., dep. coll. of Monghyr, has been authorised to take charge of treasury at that station, and draw bills on other treasuries, fr. Oct. 23.

MCCULLAGH.—The servs. of Lieut. McCullagh, R.E., doing duty with the Bengal sappers and miners, are placed at disp. of P.W. dept., Bengal.

MANGLES, R. L., to offic. as sec. to board of revenue, Lower Provs. Nov. 4.

MARTIN, T. A., coll. of customs, Wurdah div., Nagpore, rejoined from m.c., and resumed charge of his office from Bartie, offic. coll., on Oct. 22. Unexpired leave cancelled.

MAXWELL, Major, officg. comr., Jullundhur div., to revert to Ferozepore dist. as dep. comr. on being relieved by Mr. T. D. Forsyth, c.b. Nov.

MERES, W. F., to be secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Burrisaul. Nov. 9.

MILLET.—The priv. leave of abs. dated Aug. 10, to Mr. H. H. Millett, head master, Hoshiarpore Zila school, is canc. at his own request.

MONRO, J., to offic. as jun. secy. to the board of revenue, Lower Provinces. No. 4. [and posed to Pind Dadan Khan. Nov. 4.]

MOORE, F. E., asst. comr., is re-transf. from Jullundhur to Jhelum dist., NEWMARCH, Lieut. col., suptg. engr., 2nd circle N.W.P., left Allahabad on Oct. 31, to offic. as chief engr. in Oudh, making over ch. of suptg. engr.' office to Moss. Nov. 6.

O'CONNOR, Capt., is appd. to P.W. dept. temp. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the N.W.P. Nov. 3.

PARK, G. S., will continue to offic. as addl. judge of Jessore. Nov.

PLAYFAIR, E. M., while officg. as dep. comr. of Jubbulpore, in Central Provs., is invested with the powers of a mag.

PORCH, R., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Purneah. Nov. 8.

POWELL.—The prom. of B. H. Powell, judge, Small Cause Court, Punjab, dated March 27 last, to have effect from March 1, the date on which Mr. G. D. Westropp retired from the service. [sore. Nov. 4.]

RAMPIN, R. F., to be sec. to local committee of public instruction at Bala-RATTAY, M., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of Balasore Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries from Oct. 29.

SEAD, M., C.S., whose services have been placed at disposal of Govt., N.W.P., is posted as an asst. to the Meerut div., and is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class and asst. coll. Dated Oct. 29.

ROBERTSON, F. E., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to 1st Presy. div. Nov.

ROGERS, Capt., appd. to offic. as dep. conservator of forests in Central Provs., is posted to the Western div. Nov.

ROSS, O. B., asst. comr., Nagpore, rejoined from leave, and resu. ch. of his duties on Nov. 1.

SANDEMAN, H. D., rec. ch. of office of acct. gen., Bengal, on Oct. 31 from Cooke, who at the same time rec. ch. of office of dep. acct. gen., Bengal, from Mr. G. W. Macleod.

SANDILANDS, Lieut. col. E. N., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab, is transf. from Ferozepore to Jullunder div. Nov.

SCOTT, H., exec. engr., Meean Meer div., having ret. to duty on Oct. 26 from the priv. leave granted on June 12 last, the unexp. portion of leave is canc. Nov. 9.

SMART, J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Central Assam div. Nov.

SMITH, H., asst. superint., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Goruckpore, during leave of Berrill. Nov. 4.

STRETTILL, Lieut., 109th regt., servs. placed at disp. of C. in C. from Nov. 19, the date of completion of his duties with the 2nd and 4th of Abyssinian muleteers. Oct. 30.

THWATTES, R., principal of Mahomed Mohsin's College, Hooghly, having rejoined his appt. on Oct. 17, the unexp. portion of leave is canc.

TREMLET, J. D., M.A., asst. comr., transf. from Kussowlie in Simla dist. to Delhi. Nov.

UNKLES, R. N., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Darjeeling div. Nov.

VERNON, J., asst. engr., 1st grade, offic. exec. engr., 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road, is prom. to rank of exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from Sept. 20, and transf. as exec. engr. to Upper Assam div.

WOODWARD.—The prom. of the judge of small cause court in the Punjab, dated March 27, to have effect from March 1.

MILITARY.

ADAMS.—The services of Lieut. F. Adams, 2nd Queen's royal regt., are placed at disposal of the C. in C. from Oct. 31 last, the date on which the 2nd and 4th levies of Punjab muleteers were disbanded.

BADDELEY.—The appt. of Lieut. Baddeley, R.A., to be subalt. of No. 1 horse light field batty., Hyderabad contingent, is to be held to have effect from May 16.

BISHOP, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. 1st squad. subalt., 2nd cav. Punjab frontier force, v. Lieut. Clifford. Nov.

BROOME, Lieut., 3rd squad. officer, 2nd cav. Punjab frontier force, to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Crispin, at disposal of Govt. of Bombay, to offic. as adj. from Aug. 2 last, in add. to his other duties, is confd. Nov. 6.

CLIFFORD, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt., to be 3rd squad. officer, 2nd cav. Punjab frontier force, v. Lieut. Broome. Nov.

DAVIDSON.—The 3rd Punjab cav. order dated Oct. 14, appg. Lieut. Davidson, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., in add. to his other duties, is confd.

HOOD.—The services of Capt. Hood, of the Bengal S.C., who was appd. asst. to the supt. of Keddahs at Dacca (on prob.), are placed at disposal of the C. in C., that officer having failed to pass the prescribed exam. in the native languages. Nov. 3.

HUTCHINSON.—The underment. officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. Hutchinson, R.A., asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd div. Central Provs., Nimar. Aug. 13, 1867.

JONES, Lieut. col., 3rd Punjab cav., having rejoined from leave on Sept. 28 last, the remainder of that officer's leave is canc.

LOCKWOOD.—The 3rd Punjab cav. order, dated Oct. 14, appg. Lieut. Lockwood, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, is confd.

MCCLELL, Lieut., R.E., serv. placed at the disp. of P.W. dept. Nov. 3.

PROMOTIONS IN THE STAFF CORPS.

No. 1,025.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre of late 41st N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps), J. Ruggles to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. L. Keir to be capt., from Oct. 18, v. Major A. G. Priestley, S.C., dec.

Cadre of late 17th N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. L. B. Constable to be capt. from Oct. 21, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) C. Bailey, ret.

No. 1,026.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. F. Gellie and C. M. Macgregor; Oct. 20.

No. 1,027.—The undermentioned officers of the medical dept., having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of surgeon from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,060 of Dec. 23, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Asst. surg. J. C. Morice, Oct. 8.

Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, M.D.; Oct. 22.

4TH SIKH INFANTRY.

The 4th Sikh inf. regt. order, dated Oct. 10, making temporary appts. as under, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Boisragon, comdt., is confd.:

Capt. Fitz Hugh, wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

Lieut. Gowan, qrmr. and officg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. Scott, 1st wing subalt. and officg. qrmr., to offic. as adjt.

Lieut. Ramsden, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr.

MEDICAL.

CHARLES.—The undermen., having completed 12 yrs.' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. from date specified:—Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, M.D. Oct. 22. [appt. Dated Oct. 31.]

CORBYN, Dr. J. C., officg. civil surg. of Bareilly, is confirmed in that

COURTNEY, Dr. S. C., civil surg., Dera Ismael Khan, is placed in executive charge of the jail at that station, and invested with the powers of a mag., such powers to be exercised within the precincts of jail. Oct. 30.

CROWE, Staff asst. surg., to be asst. surg., 21st foot, Sept. 16.

HEATH.—The Abbottabad station order, dated Aug. 8 last, appg. Asst. surg. Heath, H.M.'s 88th regt., to med. charge of Huzara mountain baty., and of details of 2nd Punjab inf. and 5th Goorkha regt., in addition to his other duties, is confd. [Oct. 22.]

JARDINE, Staff surg., to be surg., 101st foot, v. Kellett, who exchanges.

KEEGAN, Asst. surg., M.D., of the Meywar Bheel corps, is transf. to the med. charge of the 2nd regt. of Central India horse. Nov. 4.

KELLETT, Surg., from 101st foot, to be surg. on the staff, v. Jardine, who exchanges. Oct. 22.

KING.—The services of Dr. King, in med. charge of polit. agency at Joudpore, are placed at disposal of the Govt. N.W.P. Oct. 30.

MCDONALD.—The services of Surg. McDonald, of the Madras med. estab., in med. charge of 37th regt. Madras N.I. (grenadiers), are placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal, as a tempy. arrangement.

MCLEOD.—With ref. to G.O., Asst. surg. McLeod is app. to med. charge of 6th N.I. Oct. 30. [Sept. 16.]

MINTY, Staff Asst. surg., to be asst. surg., v. Weir, app. to 75th foot.

MULLEN, Asst. surg., officg. surg. of the Oodeypore agency, to med. charge of Meywar Bheel corps, v. Keegan, transf. to C.I.H. Nov. 9.

SHIRCORE, Dr. S. M., civ. surg., 24-Pergunnahs, having returned to duty Oct. 22, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of Sept. 19 last, is cancelled.

TUSON.—GRANT.—The C. in C. is pleased to sanc. an exch. of appts. between Surgs. Tuson, 11th, and N. J. Grant, 12th Bengal cav. Oct. 30.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SUBSTANTIVE COLONELS.

Simla, Nov. 6.—No. 1,043.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 304 of March 28, 1866, it is hereby notified, under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, that substantive colonels of the royal artillery or engineers, or of the late Indian army, when holding brigade commands, will receive the old rate of regimental pay and allowances of the arm of the service to which they belong, in addition to the old scale of staff allowance, instead of the rate shown in the margin of the general order above referred to.

PAY TO WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

No. 1,044.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, it is hereby notified that warrant and non-commissioned officers withdrawn from permanent staff appointments for field service shall receive in the military department such addition to their pay, &c., whilst so employed, as will raise their aggregate receipts to the amount they were in receipt of when so withdrawn, special local allowances being excepted.

These officers will have no claim to compensation in virtue of an officiating appointment; and a warrant or non-commissioned officer holding a permanent appointment, but officiating in a higher one, will be entitled only to the aggregate receipts of his permanent appointment.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Simla, Oct. 24.—No. 3,078.—Read again: Despatch from the Sec. of State for India, No. 290, dated July 9 last, ruling, with special reference to the case of Major Raitt, superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay, who had been recommended to be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires that military pensions shall merge in civil salaries, that an officer who, having retired on a pension, obtained, not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, shall draw his pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed.

Read: Communications inquiring whether the rule quoted above is applicable to officers of the civil department, covenanted and uncovenanted, or only to military officers in civil employ.

Resolution: Apparently the orders, as they stand, refer only to military officers in civil employ, but the Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion that they might fairly be extended to all pensioned servants of Government, and he is accordingly pleased to declare that they shall be so extended.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF H.H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Nov. 5.—No. 1,296.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has received the intelligence of the death of H.H. the Secunder Begum of Bhopal, *c.s.i.*, with feelings of profound regret.

2. H.H. had conducted the administration of this principality since the year 1847, when she was first appointed Regent, with ability and success until the day of her decease. In the early years of her rule she improved the system by which the revenue of the State is collected, abolished monopolies, regulated the mint, reorganised the police, and gradually increased the public revenue, while she effectually diminished the public debt. In later times, by her support of the cause of male and female education, by her superintendence of works intended to supply her capital with pure and wholesome water, by the construction of Serais and roads, and by other improvements, she gave convincing indications of real and abiding interest in the progress of her people and in the prosperity of her country.

3. Her relations with the representative of the British Government at her capital had been for a long time established on a sound and satisfactory basis, and she was on terms of friendship with the rulers of neighbouring States.

4. But it was by her firm conduct during the great mutiny that she established a more direct title to the acknowledgments of the head of the administration.

5. Her unswerving fidelity, her skill in the management of affairs at an important crisis, the bold front which she presented to the enemies of the British power, and the vigilance with which she watched over the preservation of Englishmen, were acknowledged by Lord Canning, in open durbars, in terms of well-deserved praise and commendation; and the gratitude of the British Government was further evinced by a grant of territory, which its owner had justly forfeited for open rebellion, by a recognition of the right of succession according to the custom of the principality and the Mahomedan law, and by the bestowal of one of those titles which the Sovereign of Great Britain, as the fountain of honour, has instituted to reward good services performed in India either by the natives of the country, or by the British servants of the Crown.

6. H.E. in Council, while thus testifying to the chiefs, to the services, and to the people of India, the regret with which he has learnt the death of H.H., takes this opportunity of appealing to the example left by the late Begum as a proof that women, in oriental nations, are fully capable of conducting public affairs with discretion and with dignity, and of thereby not diminishing but increasing the respect and honour in which they are held by their subjects. The Viceroy further expresses his earnest hope that the administration of Bhopal may be carried on by her successor, the Begum Shah Jehan, on the same sound principles as hitherto, and that the chiefs and rulers of other native States will endeavour to imitate the example which the deceased has set before them, of hearty co-operation with the British authorities, of zeal and fidelity to the interests of the paramount power, and of that conscientious and earnest discharge of administrative functions which never fails ultimately to conduce both to the welfare of the community, and to the honour and stability of the Prince.

QUESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES.

Simla, Oct. 31.—No. 3,286.—Read the following papers:—From F. Lushington, Esq., accountant general, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, financial department.—No. 735, dated July 13, 1868.

I have the honour to inquire whether a civil servant who, having had special leave under the rules of 1855, was, in virtue of the Secretary of State's despatch, dated June 16, 1865, No. 140, financial, eligible after six years' service to another six months' leave on private affairs, with moiety of salary, under the rules of 1864, can be granted that leave on the same terms under the rules of 1868.

From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., under secretary to the Government of India, financial department, to the Accountant General, Madras.—No. 1,842, dated Aug. 19, 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 735, of the 13th ult., and in reply to state that section 25 of the new Leave Rules, which states that special leave on urgent private affairs may be repeated after intervals of six years without allowances, cancels all previous orders on the subject.

Extract of a letter from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Accountant General, Punjab.—No. 3,286, dated October, 1868.

Para. 1.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 99 of the 2nd inst., inquiring whether a covenanted civil servant, who has taken six months' leave on private affairs under the old rules, may, after rendering six years' service, take another special leave on private affairs with allowances under the new rules, and in reply to inform you that, in the case you describe, special leave on private affairs could not be granted under the rules except without allowances.

Nov. 2.—No. 3,420.—The following letter to the address of the accountant general, N.W. Provs., is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Dep. Acct. gen. J. Eede's letter, No. 15,576 of Oct. 19 last, and in reply to state that the resolution No. 2,703, passed in this department Sept. 29 last, allowing uncovenanted servants to draw full salary during absence on privilege leave, is applicable to all uncovenanted servants who are allowed leave of absence under the rules promulgated in the notification of this department, No. 1,915, dated April 13, 1864.

Nov. 5.—No. 3,477.—Read the following extracts from the rules regarding leave of absence to covenanted civil servants, published in the notification of this department, No. 533, dated June 16:—

Section I.—“Actual service includes the period during which an officer is on duty, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods during which an officer not on leave may be out of employ on subsistence allowance in India.”

Section III.—“One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer for every four years of actual service.”

Resolution.—To the definition in Section I., the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to add that “actual service” includes the period spent by a covenanted civil servant on leave within the limits of the late East India Company's Charter, which, under the rules in force before June 8, 1855, was allowed to be reckoned as service and residence.

2. With reference to Sections I. and III., H.E. in Council is also pleased to rule that periods of leave granted without any pay shall be regarded as *dies non*, i.e., it shall neither be credited in an officer's account as actual service, nor debited to him as furlough taken.

3. Leave on urgent private affairs taken under former rules, and which was allowed to be reckoned as service and residence, shall be considered as actual service under the new rules.

No. 3,478.—The following letter to the address of the Officiating acct. gen., Punjab, is published:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 114, without date, and in reply to forward a copy of a letter No. 3,420 of the 2nd inst., to the address of the Acct. gen., N.W.P., and to state that, as the resolution No. 2,703, passed in this department Sept. 29, 1868, declares that the acting allowances of the substitutes of uncovenanted officers absent on privilege leave are to be “paid out of the general revenues,” you are wrong in supposing that the rule that privilege leave can be granted to uncovenanted servants “only when it is unattended with additional expense to the State” is still in force.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Nov. 6.—No. 4,450.—The Gov. gen. having notified his intention of leaving Simla on the 10th inst., H.E. in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Gov. gen. shall, after that date, and until further notice, assemble at Calcutta in the territories under the Govt. of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

ARRIVAL FROM FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. Brandreth, of the Bengal C.S., reported his return to India on Oct. 16.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen, appointed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to the Fourth Grade of the Bengal Educational Service, are appointed to be professors in the colleges mentioned—viz., Mr. A. W. Garrett, Dacca College; Mr. E. Lethbridge, Kishnaghur College.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officers have passed an examination in the Pushto language, according to the standard prescribed in *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 2,054, dated Sept. 22:—Asst. surg. J. B. Johnson, Corps of Guides; Lieut. R. B. Lockwood, 3rd Punjab Cav.; Lieut. J. Charles, R.A., No. 1 Punjab Infantry; Lieut. W. Biscoe, 19th Bengal Cavalry. Major F. Brine, R.E., Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Public Works, has passed the examination in the native language according to the Departmental Standard.

CIVIL FURLOUNDS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civilians obtained furloughs and leave of absence under the last new rules, on m.c., in November:—Dr. Greene, Medical Officer of Tipperah, for two months, from the 16th January, 1869; Mr. Drake, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Gya, for two days, under paragraph 18 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, preparatory to rejoining his appointment on his return from sick leave to Europe; Mr. Connolly, Medical Officer of Bograh, for two months; Mr. Davey, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division, Lower Provinces, is allowed a furlough for two years; Mr. Elliot, Judge of Dinapore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to Europe on furlough; Rev. W. C. Bell, Chaplain of Dinapore, for two years; Rev. A. Stone, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, for six months, in extension; Mr. Sterndale, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, on private affairs, Europe, for six months; Major Mocatta, one month's leave, from 6th November, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough; Assistant Surgeon Lackersteen, leave in extension from 7th September to 27th October, 1868, to remain at Dalhousie, and to proceed to Calcutta; Lieut. Bartholomew, Assistant Commissioner, Bunnoo, has privilege leave

for two months, with effect from the 5th November, 1868; Sergeant Davies, Supervisor, Lower Sirhind Division, one month's leave, to proceed to Calcutta, from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to obtaining his discharge from the army; Rev. G. Lovely and the Rev. M. R. Burge, Senior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, have each obtained a furlough for two years, with effect from the dates on which they may respectively avail themselves of the same; Conductor Gibson, Sub-Engineer, Kangra Roads Division, one month's leave, to Calcutta, to appear before the medical board, with a view to applying for leave to Europe on m.c.—this cancels the leave granted Oct. 15; Rev. J. R. Baldwin, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to Europe, for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe:—Assistant Surgeon French, M.D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Rajshahye, for two years.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BOSWELL, J. A. C., to act as mag. and coll. of South Canara, dur. abs. of Mr. H. S. Thomas, on leave. Nov. 10. [accounts. Dec. 10.]
BROCK, S., acting controller of P.W. accounts, to be controller of P.W. COELHO.—The undermen. is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class.—I. M. Coelho, acting subord. mag. of town of Mangalore, South Canara. [Boswell on Nov. 3.]
DYKES, J. W. B., coll. and mag. of Nellore, resu. charge of dist. from MARJORIBANKS, J. A., dep. coll., on gen. duties in North Arcot, to act as dep. coll. in charge of treasury of that dist., dur. abs. of C. Mudali, on m.c. Nov. 14.
ROBINSON, W., to act as 3rd member of board of revenue, dur. abs. of Forbes, placed at disp. of Govt. of India. Nov. 10.
VANS-AGNEW, G., to act as coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, dur. abs. of Mr. Smith, on leave. Nov. 10.
WRIGHT, W. E., dep. coll., 2nd class, to be dep. coll. in charge of treasury at Trichinopoly. Nov. 10.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lt., to act as adjt. of his regt., dur. abs. of Thomas. Sept. 26.
CAVE, Capt., att. to 7th regt. N.I., appd. to 12th N.I., to do duty with 38th regt. until arrival of 12th regt. at Rangoon. Oct. 24.
CLARK, Lieut., cadre 8th regt. L.C., to be capt. from Nov. 4.
COOKSON, Lieut. col., cav., to do gen. duty at Secunderabad, but to do gen. duty at Madras till Feb. 15 next. [derson.]
COOPER, Lieut., gen. list (attached), to act as qrmr. of his regt., v. AN-FULTON, Lieut. col., inf., is perm. to do gen. duty under orders of officer comdg. centre div. Oct. 24.
GUNTHER, Lieut., qrmr. 11th N.I., to be offic. adjt. 11th N.I.
HAWKS, Major, wing officer 37th grenadiers, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 37th grenadiers, from date of dep. of Lieut. col. Luard.
HESKETH, Lieut., staff corps, to be acting station staff officer, v. Capt. Liardet. Oct. 24.
HOG, Capt., R.A., to act as comsy. of ordnance without prejudice to regtl. duties, v. Capt. Childers, progc. to Madras on leave, prep. to Europe. Oct. 22. [acting musketry instr. Oct. 24.]
ILES, Lieut., to be asst. instr. of musketry from Oct. 1, v. Ens. Hornsby.
LEGGATT, Major E. O., offic. wing officer 27th N.I., to be wing officer, and to offic. as 2nd in com. 3rd L.I. Oct. 31.
MACDOUGALL, Capt., acting adjt., to offic. as wing officer of his regt. from Oct. 10, without prejudice to his appt. v. Major Johnstone, on m.c.
MILLS, Lieut., to act as asst. inst. of musketry, v. Lieut. F. de L. Morrison, resigned, with effect from Nov. 1. [7th regt. N.I.]
RIDEOUT, Capt., att. to 34th regt. L.I., to be offic. extra wing subaltern RIVERS, Capt., att. to 7th regt. N.I., removed to 12th regt. N.I., and to continue to do duty with 7th regt. N.I. till arrival of Capt. Rideout.
ROSE, Lieut., to act as adjt. to the battalion on dep. of Lieut. and Adj. Ferguson, who resigns the appt. consequent on being granted 15 mo. leave to England.
SCOTT, Major, offic. wing officer 25th N.I., to be offic. wing officer 37th gren.; to join on arr. of 37th gren. at Moulmein. Oct. 22.
STOKOE, Lieut., att. to 7th regt. N.I., to be offic. extra wing subalt. of that regt. Oct. 24.
WALKER, Ens., 2nd batn. 19th foot, who arr. at Madras on Oct. 22, will proc. to join his regt. at Bangalore, on duty. Oct. 22.
WATERMAN, Lieut. col., 2nd in com. and wing officer 39th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 25th N.I.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made:—

Lieut. Hewetson, to be capt., from Nov. 4.
Lieut. Halsted, to be capt., from Nov. 6.

MEDICAL.

BROCKMAN, Asst. surg. E. F., to do duty dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Presy. div.
BROCKMAN.—The services of Asst. surg. Brockman are re-placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., for military duty. Nov. 10.
BUSTEED.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Surg. Busteed by the Bombay Govt. in G.O. June 29 is cancl., from the date on which he assumed charge of the assay office, Madras. Nov. 10.
COOPER, Surg., is att. to 5th N.I., v. Robertson, to England. Oct. 22.
DALGAIRNS, Asst. surg., from late arrival, to do duty dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Ceded Districts.
HARVEY, Asst. surg., from doing duty General Hospital, to do duty dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Northern dist.

HAZLETT, Asst. surg., doing duty under orders of sen. surg., Vizagapatam, to proc. forthwith to Doomagudem, and relieve Asst. surg. Miller (reported sick) from med. charge of engr. estab., Upper Godavery.
MCARTHUR, Asst. surg., to do duty dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad suby. force.
MCDERMOTT, Asst. surg., to do duty General Hospital, Madras.
MARTIN, Asst. surg., from late arr., to do duty General Hospital, Madras.
RATTON, Asst. surg., from doing duty General Hospital, to do duty under med. officer of 40th regt. N.I., and ultimately to proc. in med. charge of 2nd wing to Sangor.
SMITH, Asst. surg., doing duty under dep. insp. gen., Indian med. dept., Presy. div., to relieve Surg. E. D. Eveyard, 3rd regt. L.I., from med. charge of head qrs. and wing of 41st regt. N.I. at Madras.
SMITH, Asst. surg., to act as civil surg. and supt. of jail at Calicut. Nov. 10.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations (Nov. 10):—Mr. Thomas, Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, two months' cumulative privilege leave, under Civil Absentee Rules of 1868; Lieut. Hewetson, Joint Magistrate of Palaveram, privilege leave for one month, from the 14th inst.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry; date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd October, 1868. The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Government without prejudice to his rank:—Lieut. Tyrrell, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, arrived at Madras on the 27th January, 1867. Mr. Robinson, C.S.I., Madras Civil Service, reported his return to the presidency on the 9th inst., per steamer *Nubia*.

EXAMINATIONS.—Major Stuart, attached to 1st Light Cavalry, Bombay, passed on Oct. 12, 1868, the Hindi portion of the examination for Hindoostani. The undermentioned officers of the Police Department having passed the prescribed tests, are confirmed in their appointments (Nov.):—Lieut. Whitlock, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class; Lieut. Tillard, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class. The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Telooogo language, and passed the elementary test (Oct.):—Major Burge, Staff Corps; Captain Galloway, 1st Squadron Subaltern 5th L.C.; Lieut. Talbot, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Hamilton, General List.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe (m.c.):—Lieut. Atkins, adjutant, 1st regt. N.I., for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868; Asst. Surg. Reid, for 20 months, under the regulations of 1854. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name:—Lieut. Grimes, of the general list, infantry, per *Leicester*, Oct. 25, 1868. Brevet lieut. col. Forbes, commandant, Bhopal battalion, to Europe for 1 year, under the regulations of 1868. Capt. Murray, executive engineer, department P.W., 2nd in command and adjutant, sappers and miners, for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay. To Europe:—Major Elliot, C.B., superintendent Ashtagram division, Mysore commission on furlough (m.c.), for 2 years, under regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Vet. surg. Cheesman, 23rd brig. R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Major Palmer, 90th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Capt. Perryn, 90th foot, to England for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required. Lieut. col. Bivar, 7th N.I., 30 days, preparatory to furlough. Major Standen, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, southern division, from Nov. 15, 1868, or date of departure, for 4 months, under furlough regulations of 1868—Madras and Ootacamund, private affairs. Lieut. Slater, 2nd Sikh infantry, leave for 30 days, from Nov. 25, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

BAKER, M. B., to act as asst. judge and session judge at Dharwar. Nov. 18.
BABINGTON, Lieut. S., supt. Great Indian Peninsula Railway police, and Capt. W. P. La Touche, acting supt. Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway police, to be also depy. comrs. of police in the city of Bombay. Nov. 18. Lieut. Babington is invested with the powers of a mag. in the several dists. through which the Indian Peninsula Railway passes; to be supt. of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway police, and asst. to the dist. supts. of police in the several dists. through which the railway passes. Nov. 18.
BAGNELL, Rev. H. W., jun. chaplain, returned to duty on Oct. 24 last.
BIRDWOOD, Capt. G. F., to be 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police, and is app. to Ahmednuggur, but he is to act as 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist. Nov. 18.
COTGRAVE, T. M., to act as 3rd class asst. comnr. of customs, salt, and opium.
CRAWFORD, Lieut., to be supt. of police in the Shikarpoor dist., continuing to act as supt. of police in the Hyderabad dist., until further orders.
DE SILVA, R. J., to act as 4th class asst. comnr. of customs, salt, and opium.
ERSKINE, H. N. B., to act as coll. of Poona, pending Mr. Down's return; and is also app. to act as mag. of the Poona dist. during such period. Nov. 17.
FERGUSON, J. D., is app. on special duties under Mr. Jones in Guzerat.
GONNE, C., is app. to act as chief secy. to Govt. from the date of receiving charge from the Hon. M. J. S. Stewart, until arrival of Mr. F. S. Chapman.

GRANT, G. M., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmedabad. Nov. 17.
 HEARN, J. J., dist. dep. coll. of Dharwar, to be Hoozoor dep. coll. of Sattara. Nov. 17.
 KYTE, T., Hoozoor dep. coll. of Sattara, to be Hoozoor dep. coll. of Kulladghee. Nov. 17.
 LA TOUCHE, Capt., is invested with powers of a mag. in the several districts through which the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway passes; Nov. 18. To act as supt. of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway police until further orders, and to be an asst. to dist. supts. of police in the several districts through which the rail. passes.
 LITTLE.—The appt. of Mr. E. H. Little as 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, notified under date of 9th ult., is to have effect from April 9 last.
 MAYNE, C., to act as exec. engr. for irrigation, Belgaum. Nov. 18.
 SHARKEY, E. de la G., to be 3rd asst. coll. of Ahmedabad. Nov. 17.
 SPENS, A. L., acting judge and sess. judge of Canara, assn. charge of his office on Oct. 29.
 STEWART, T. H., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Dharwar; Nov. 17. Mr. Stewart is invested with powers of a mag. in Dharwar dist.; Nov. 18.
 WISE, Capt., to act as dist. supt. of police in Khandeish dist., dur. abs. of Major Probyn, on leave. Nov. 12.

MILITARY.

ABADIE.—Deolallee depot order confd., dated Nov. 2, appg. Lieut. Abadie, 11th hussars, to act as interpreter, from Nov. 1, v. Yaldwyn.
 BOLTON, Major H. F., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona.
 BROWN.—Regtl. order, 29th or 2nd Belooch N.I., confd., dated Nov. 4, appg. Lieut. Brown to offic. as 2nd in cmd., in addition to his other duties, v. Hogg, proc. to Kurrachee on m.c.
 BUTLER.—Sind div. order confd., dated Nov. 2, directing Lieut. Butler, 17th regt. Madras N.I., to act as staff officer at Kurrachee during the absence of the asst. adjt. gen. on duty.

STAFF CORPS.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, under the provisions of para. 5 of G.O.G.I., No. 531, dated June 27, 1864, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps, from April 26, 1867, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secy. of State for India:—Cornet G. R. Hodgson, 3rd drag. gds., to be wing subaltern 13th regt. N.I.

Cornet G. R. Hodgson to have the rank of lieut. from April 26, 1867, in accordance with para. 84 of the amalgamation orders, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Nov. 18.—No. 1,013.—As the Madras regts.—1st regt. L.C., 12th regt. N.I., 17th regt. N.I.—sent for duty with the Bombay army on account of the Abyssinian war, are about to return to their own Presy., the provincial C. in C. feels it his duty to thank the officers and soldiers of those corps for their general good behaviour during the time they have been under his command. With the exception of two cases of individual misconduct, which have been dealt with as they deserved, nothing has occurred to bring these corps to the unfavourable notice of the C. in C.; while the smart and soldierlike bearing of both officers and men, when on duty, has frequently elicited his marked approbation.

MEDICAL.—ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned asst. surgs. are brought on the Bombay medical establishment, Oct. 24, the date of their arrival in Bombay:—Asst. surgs. Hay and Roche, M.D.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.—The undermentioned officers are each invested with the powers of a magistrate in their respective districts:—Mr. Hearn, Hoozoor deputy collector of Sattara; Mr. Kyte, Hoozoor deputy collector of Kulladghee.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty Nov. 14:—Major Watson, C.B., V.C., staff corps. The undermentioned officers returned to duty Nov. 8:—Capt. Sanders and Woodhouse, staff corps. The undermentioned officer returned to duty Oct. 31:—Major Davis, staff corps. The undermentioned officer returned to duty Nov. 8: Major Bolton, staff corps.

THE KATTYWAR POLITICAL AGENCY.—The following temporary appointments are made under the Kattywar Political Agency, during the absence of Major W. C. Parr, on privilege leave:—Capt. LeGeyt, to officiate as first political assistant; Capt. Watson, as second political assistant; Capt. Russell, as third political assistant; Capt. Hancock, as fourth political assistant.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard:—Lieut. Luckhardt, 109th foot. The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Assistant Surgeon McAlister, general duty, S.D.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Surg. Rimington, residency surg., Baroda, availed himself of the privilege leave for 3 months granted to him under date of Aug. 4, on Oct. 2. Mr. Dracup, Hoozoor deputy collector of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for 2 months. Mr. MacFarlan, extra 1st asst. collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed privilege leave for 3 months, from or after Dec. 29.

HALF STAFF SALARY.—The Government of India has ruled that an officer officiating on the full salary of the lowest grade in a department when appointed to officiate in a higher grade in the same department is entitled to the half staff salary of the lowest grade, in addition to the half staff of the grade in which he acts. This ruling may be made applicable to officiating doing duty officers with native corps in the receipt of full salary when appointed to officiate in a higher grade in the same regiment.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Captain Gibb, 18th brigade Royal Artillery, from 9th Oct., 1868, to 9th Feb., 1869, in extension, on m.c. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Captain Bicknell, 38th foot, to proceed to England, by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board (this officer is available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-general, Horse Guards); Captain Walker, 18th brigade Royal Artillery, thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Lieut. Desborough, 12th Madras N.I., thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Lieut. and Adjutant Gatacre, 23rd Regiment N.I., thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Lieut. Stringer, 1st battalion 23rd foot, to England, on m.c. (this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant-general, Horse Guards). The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on m.c., under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—Captain Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Manson is allowed leave to Europe, on private affairs, for one year, without pay, under Furlough Rules of 1854; Captain Probyn, of the Invalid Establishment, Superintendent of Police in Khandeish, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1797. The undermentioned officers were allowed furlough to Europe, on m.c., for two years under Regulations of 1868 (Nov.):—Captain Watson, Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar; Lieut. Withers, Adjutant H.M.'s 25th Regiment N.I. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Oldfield, Cadre 3rd Regiment L.C., Assistant Political Agent, Kolapoor and S.M. Country; Captain Grant, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Subaltern H.M.'s 17th Regiment N.I.; Mr. Dawes, late I.N., Commanding H.M.'s steamer *Earl Canning*, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, on m.c. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, on m.c., under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—Major Tytler, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 4th Goorkha Regiment; Major Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 25th Regiment Punjab N.I.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

AMESBURY.—At Murree, Nov. 9, wife of Dr. S. C. Amesbury, F.R.C.S., Surg. 14th N.I., son.
 BARNETT.—At Egmore, Madras, Oct. 27, wife of E. W. Barnett, C.E., son.
 BARNETT.—At Howrah, Nov. 13, wife of J. Barnett, son.
 BICKERS.—At Agra, Nov. 10, wife of John Bickers, son.
 BRIDGNELL.—At Calcutta, Nov. 11, wife of James Bridgnell, daughter.
 BROOKES.—At Simla, Oct. 31, wife of Clifford J. Brookes, son.
 BUCHANAN.—At Bowenpilly, Secunderabad, Nov. 10, wife of Lieut. col. J. Buchanan, 4th L.C., son. [regt., daughter.
 COCHRANE.—At Poona, Nov. 4, wife of Capt. Cochrane, 8th (The King's) CORDNER.—At Dinapore, Nov. 12, wife of Major Cordner, R.A., of twins, son and daughter, the former stillborn. [76th regt., son.
 CLARKE.—At Toungoo, British Burmah, Oct. 16, wife of Maj. J. C. Clarke, CRISPIN.—At Dera Ghazee Khan, Nov. 6, wife of Capt. G. B. Crispin, Bombay S.C., son.
 D'AGUIAR.—At Calcutta, Oct. 30, wife of Thomas D'Aguiar, son.
 DALE.—At Allyghur, Nov. 8, wife of George Dale, Bengal S.C., daughter.
 EASTON.—At Calcutta, Oct. 25, wife of George Easton, son.
 ELLIS.—At Agra, Nov. 11, wife of G. F. Ellis (firm of Ellis and Co.), son.
 EMILE.—At Boolandshuhur, Oct. 29, wife of Harry Emile, P.F., N.W.P., son.
 FENDALL.—At Mozuffurgurh, Nov. 6, wife of Major Fendall, son.
 GIRLING.—At Diamond Harbour, Nov. 11, wife of W. Girling, D.P.W., son.
 GRAHAM.—Nov. 5, wife of Charles Graham, of Castleton, Darjeeling, son.
 GRANT.—At Hong Kong, Oct. 3, wife of Capt. Seafeld Grant, 29th M.N.I., daughter.
 KINLOCH.—At Hummaum St. Fort, Nov. 15, wife of W. Kinloch, daughter.
 LETHBRIDGE.—At Cawnpore, Nov. 8, wife of the Rev. W. L. Lethbridge, son.
 LOBB.—At Goojrat, N.W.P., wife of Theo. Lobb, asst. eng., son.
 MARSHALL.—At Mazagon, Nov. 14, wife of Edwin W. C. Marshall, eng. P. and O. Co.'s dockyard, daughter.
 MEYER.—At Kundwa, Oct. 16, wife of G. Meyer, son.
 MILLS.—At Cawnpore, Nov. 13, wife of Rev. M. E. Mills, chaplain, son.
 NEILL.—At Nagpore, Nov. 3, wife of J. W. Neill, B.C.S., son.
 NEWELL.—At Mazagon, Nov. 15, wife of T. Newell, daughter.
 OSMOND.—At Calcutta, Nov. 10, wife of Walter M. Osmond, son.
 PARSONS.—At Sholapoor, Bombay Presidency, Nov. 17, wife of H. J. Parsons, B.C.S., daughter. [daughter.
 SAMPSON.—At Mulligum, Nov. 17, wife of Rev. E. Sampson, C.M.S., SANDERS.—At Byculla Hotel, Bombay, Nov. 13, wife of Capt. S. W. Sanders, Bombay S.C., daughter.
 SHAMSON.—At Kurrachee, Oct. 29, wife of W. H. Shamson, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, daughter.
 SHRIEVES.—At Mysore, Nov. 7, wife of E. C. Shrieves, son.
 SINCLAIR.—At Nagerecoil, Nov. 8, wife of D. G. Sinclair, son.
 SWINTON.—At Bangalore, Oct. 21, wife of R. B. Swinton, C.S., son.
 WINTER.—At Hazareebaugh, Nov. 10, wife of Capt. Winter, son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

BATTYE.—MOFFAT.—At Lucknow, Nov. 9, Leigh R. Battye, Asst. Comr., to Margaret F. Jane, daughter of Lieut. col. A. K. Moffat.

BELL—WAINRIGHT.—At Mussoorie, Nov. 7, Theodore Bell, to Mary J. E. Wainright.
 BOYCE—STEEL.—At Calcutta, Nov. 10, Lieut. H. A. Boyce, R.A., to Louisa A. M., daughter of the late Rev. T. J. Steel, A.M.
 DE WET—LAW.—At Moulmein, British Barmah, John V. D. De Wet, Esq., to Pauline Harriette, daughter of William T. Law.
 KING—MILLER.—At Esplanade, Nov. 17, Robert L. King, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Miller, Beith, Ayrshire.
 LAW—SELBY.—At Secunderabad, Nov. 10, Capt. George V. Law, M.S.C., Exec. Engr., Coonoor, to Maria Angelica, daughter of Col. Selby, Comg. R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
 LLOYD—PATTENSON.—At Allahabad, Nov. 7, Richard A. Lloyd, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Agra, to Elizabeth Adeline, daughter of the late Col. C. Pattenson, Bengal S.C.
 MORAN—O'DONET.—At Rungpoor, Nov. 2, Thomas D. Moran, to Mary Charlotte, daughter of J. H. O'Donet.
 SPARKS—BUIST.—At Byculla, Nov. 9, John Barnes Sparks, Lieut., Bengal S.C., to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Peter Clark, of New Scoue, Perth, Scotland, and widow of the late F. H. K. Buist, Esq., R.N.
 WARD—TURNER.—At Allahabad, Nov. 14, Henry C. Evelyn Ward, Capt. H.M.'s Bengal S.C., to Mary K. W., daughter of the Rev. J. F. Turner, M.A., Vicar of Winkleigh, Devon.
 WARNER—HASTINGS.—At Meean Meer, Capt. A. H. Warner, to Leila E. S., daughter of T. Hastings, Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals, Lahore Circle.

DEATHS.

BAMPTON.—At Calcutta, Nov. 6, W. J. Bampton, aged 71.
 BURNELL.—At Hazareebagh, Nov. 7, Capt. John Burnell, aged 68.
 BRYDEN.—At Umballa, Nov. 9, M. Adela, child of Dr. Bryden, aged 3.
 GORDON.—At Calcutta, Nov. 2, Mabel Stratford, daughter of Ivie Gordon, aged 7 months.
 GRENON.—At Calcutta, Nov. 9, Matilda Charlotte, wife of H. N. Grenon.
 GREGORY.—At Palamcottah, Nov. 10, W. Gregory, Inspecting Postmaster of the Palamcottah Division.
 HADFIELD.—At Madras, Nov. 7, William Hadfield, aged 36.
 MASKELL.—At Madras, Nov. 11, John Maskell, aged 48.
 MELVILLE.—At Calcutta, Nov. 11, Arthur B., son of Capt. A. B. Melville, Survey Department.
 MOLONY.—At Madras, Nov. 13, F. Beresford Molony, M.C.S., aged 34.
 PRINGLE.—At Calcutta, Nov. 2, Joseph David, son of John Pringle, aged 7.
 PYE.—At Nusserebad, Nov. 10, Lieut. W. H. Pye, Bombay S.C., and Adj. 11th Regiment N.I.
 RYAN.—At Ootamund, Nov. 7, Kathleen Webb, daughter of Jer. Ryan, Bombay.
 STONE.—At Dehra Doon, Nov. 9, Rev. Arthur Stone, Chaplain, aged 42.
 VESEY.—At Suez, Oct. 18, Arthur Geo. Vesey, Col., 46th Regt., aged 49.
 WATSON.—Oct. 8, Anne Emily, daughter of late Lieut. Gen. Watson, R.A.

DESPATCHES OF THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(Gazette of India Extraordinary.)

Simla, Nov. 7.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letter from the Quartermaster-general, dated the 5th inst., forwarding, by direction of H.E. the C. in C., copies of Despatches from Major gen. A. T. Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the Hazara Field Force, detailing the recent operations of the force under his command.

The Governor-general in Council cordially concurs with the C. in C. in highly appreciating the services that have been performed, and desires to thank H.E. for his able and energetic direction of the military resources of the Government on this occasion.

H.E. in Council wishes also to acknowledge the great exertions of his Honour the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, who promptly caused reinforcements to be moved into Hazara on the serious nature of the outbreak becoming apparent, and who throughout has most actively aided the force by all the means at his command.

To Major-general Wilde the Government of India is much indebted for his great care in superintending the proper equipment of his force, owing to which it was enabled to operate successfully in most difficult and rugged mountains. His great experience of hill warfare and excellent judgment have caused the duty entrusted to him to be carried out without accident and in a manner which, beyond its present and immediate effect, will doubtless convince the border tribes that they cannot inflict annoyance on our frontier without rendering themselves liable to punishment, despite the almost inaccessible situation of their villages.

It is gratifying to the Governor-general in Council to be able to offer his hearty thanks to Major-general Wilde for his conduct in his recent command.

The valuable and untiring exertions of Major Pollock, the Commissioner, and the services of those under his orders, will be acknowledged in the proper department of the Government; but H.E. in Council desires here to express his satisfaction at the cordiality and goodwill with which Major-general Wilde and Major Pollock acted together prior to and throughout the operations.

Brigadier-general Bright and Brigadier-general Vaughan, C.B., have earned the approval of the Government by the manner in which they commanded their respective brigades, and all the commanding officers named in Major-general Wilde's reports deserve the thanks of Government.

Lieutenant-colonel Rothney, commanding the 5th Goorkha regt., has already received the commendation of the Governor-general in Council for his prompt movement to Oogio in July last, and for his resolute conduct in maintaining his position until reinforcements enabled him to drive the enemy from his immediate vicinity.

The staff of the force and officers of departments are reported to be deserving of approval for a correct and intelligent performance of their duty, and are therefore entitled to the thanks of the Governor-general in

Council; but the very important services from the first movement of troops of the principal Commissariat officer, Lieut.-colonel Dickens, upon whose exertions the success of the expedition so much depended, demand special recognition which the Governor-general in Council is happy to accord.

The troops employed, British and native, have exhibited some of the best qualities of soldiers by their discipline, their cheerfulness, and their active and willing exertions under all circumstances. The opportunity of serious encounter with the enemy was denied to them, but there can be no doubt from their whole conduct, and from their anxious desire for such opportunity that, had the enemy ventured to make a serious stand, the force would have distinguished itself, and inflicted signal punishment on its adversaries.

As it is, the troops have rendered admirable service in a most difficult country when deprived of tents and many of their usual comforts, and H.E. in Council offers the best thanks of the Government of India to each of the corps engaged.

Nor does the Governor-general in Council forget that various troops, European and native, moved with great rapidity from distant stations, some of whom were necessarily kept in reserve and not actively engaged. These troops underwent great fatigue at a most unfavourable season, but pressed forward with ardour in the hope that they might be of use. To all of these, and to the departmental and civil officers by whose exertions they were enabled to quit their stations with promptitude, the Governor-general in Council tenders the thanks of the Government.

H.E. in Council desires to express his appreciation of the prompt and gallant aid rendered by the Nawab of Umb and his retainers, and of the useful service of the Hazara levies and police, some of whom distinguished themselves; and H.E. would finally acknowledge the assistance rendered by troops of his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere, placed temporarily at the disposal of the British Government and usefully employed by Major-general Wilde.

From Lieut.-colonel P. S. Lumsden, Quartermaster-general of the Army, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Simla, No. 563, dated Nov. 5, 1868.

By desire of the C. in C. in India, I have the honour to forward despatches from Major-general Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., commanding Hazara Field Force.

2. It is unnecessary for H.E. to advert to the policy of Government which caused the assembly of the force. But in justice to the troops actually engaged in the field, to others placed in reserve, and to the administrative departments under Government, Sir William Mansfield deems it right to trouble the Right Hon. the Viceroy in Council with a brief narrative of events antecedent to the matter treated of by the Major-general.

3. It will not have escaped the recollection of Government that in the month of July, the most urgent telegraphic notices came from the Punjab, indicating serious disturbance in British Hazara, the same being due partly to domestic insurrection, and partly to complicity; indeed, it may be said, invasion by the independent tribes of the border.

4. The warning was so urgent, and the call for assistance so imperative (certain detachments of our troops being in fact beleaguered by the insurgents), that the Government of India lost no time in requesting the C. in C. to exercise his authority, and to tender such recommendations as might be fitting to meet a state of war.

5. At the same time H.E. was made aware that the position of affairs, as respects British interests, was doubtful in the country of the Akhoond, the inference being that it might not be possible to localise the petty war in independent Hazara.

6. Accordingly, a military policy was now pursued, with the full sanction of Government, as H.E. believes, for the first time.

7. Thus, instead of weakening the garrison of Peshawur, or drawing troops from the posts along the border, according to the first recommendation which came from Major-gen. Wilde, it was determined to supply the force for operation from the rear stations in the Punjab and from the North-Western Provinces; whilst the whole front of the border stations which is held by the regular troops in Peshawur, and by the Punjab force along the border, was preserved intact.

8. The consequence was that for the time being, the force in the neighbourhood of the frontier was almost doubled.

9. H.E. had another object in view, in which he believes he has the happiness to be in complete accord with H.E. the Viceroy and his Honour the Lieut.-gov. of the Punjab.

10. This object was to show such an overwhelming body of troops in the disturbed districts as not only to render opposition unavailing, but to convince the tribes by the first demonstration that to offer further opposition in arms would be an act of madness.

11. H.E. believes that this is the only manner in which the Government of India should condescend to execute offensive operations against the border tribes. And as a matter of fact, it is only in such a mode that protracted hill campaigns can be avoided, with their consequences of extreme risk to small bodies of troops; of useless bloodshed amongst ourselves and the uncivilised enemy; and finally of loss of prestige along the border, the preservation of which is a matter of the greatest importance and State economy.

12. Accordingly, reasoning in this sense, all the troops stationed in Rawul Pindee* were at once transferred to Hazara: Abbottabad, the head quarters of that district, being about 65 miles from Rawul Pindee. The 20th N.I. marched a distance of 232 miles from Lahore to Abbottabad in ten days in the month of August. The 38th Foot moved in like manner from Sealkote, and finally reached Derboud, in Hazara. The 1st and 4th Goorkhas, coming from the distant hill stations of Bukloh and

* D Battery F Brigade Royal Artillery, E Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, 2-24th Battery Royal Artillery, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, 1st Battalion 19th Foot, 2 Companies 77th Regiment, 16th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, 24th N.I.

Dhumsalla, emulated the exertions of the above corps, and joined General Wilde in a wonderfully short space of time, considering the distance traversed. The 31st N.I. having left Umballa was also able to take part in the campaign in its occupation of the Derbund with the 38th Foot, having marched a distance of 422 miles. Two companies of the Sappers and Miners actually covered nearly 600 miles by forced marches in 29 days in August and September, and were ready to take part in the advanced Guard of General Wilde's force.

13. Other regiments* left their several stations of Cawnpore, Allyghur, Umritsur, Lahore, and Campbellpore, and took post at Rawul Pindee as they arrived, and formed the immediate reserve to meet any eventuality as alluded to above, the 9th Cavalry having joined the brigade at Derbund.

14. In like manner troops were held in readiness at Peshawur and Nowshera to support the Guide Corps at Hote Murdan, which is opposite to the country of the Akhoond.

15. When it is recollected that all the necessary movements for these extensive strategic precautions were carried through in the deadly heats of August and September, there not having been a note of war until the end of July, it is impossible, his Excellency thinks, to exaggerate in terms the alacrity of the officers and soldiers in carrying out the orders for their concentration, or the efficiency of the Commissariat Department, aided by the civil officers, by which that concentration was rendered possible.

16. In correspondence with General Wilde, it was determined that the operating force, consisting of between 6,000 and 7,000 men immediately under his command, should be equipped in such a light manner as to ensure absolute mobility over the highest mountains in Hazara, and the absence, with the exception of the commissariat and ordnance trains, of all baggage. This measure was carried out, as reported by General Wilde, with great success.

17. The spectacle has been seen by British troops, European and native, operating over and among mountains 10,000 feet high, in bivouac for three weeks, the General in command himself being without a tent.

18. It is placed on record that the English regiments moved as easily and with as little incumbrance as the native; this fact even extending to the commissariat arrangement for rations. It is further shown that the health of neither English nor native troops suffered in any significant degree.

19. The political consequences of this experience are, H.E. ventures to observe, at least as important as the military ones.

20. H.E. thinks that a great lesson has been learnt in mountain warfare which should never be lost sight of in future hill campaigns in India; it being certain that in all operations the presence of heavy trains and comparatively useless baggage is more fatal to the initiative of the general in immediate command, than any positive resistance it may be in the power of the enemy to offer.

21. H.E. would now leave General Wilde to complete the narrative.

22. His movements for the taking of the passes and the occupation of the Muchia Peak were characterised by great skill and decision, the results of the submission of the tribes having quickly followed on the demonstration as had been originally anticipated.

23. After the taking of the Muchia Peak the troops remained, as shown in the Despatches, for a fortnight in the independent territory without molestation, except that of a very petty kind, for which the heads of tribes were made immediately responsible.

24. Although, in a spirit of humanity, as little devastation as possible was committed against those who had offended so deeply, heavy punishment was nevertheless inflicted on the particular leaders, viz., the Pyarree Syuds, who had shown marked inveteracy.

25. In the meantime the tribes of independent Hazara have learnt that British regular forces, with trains of ordnance, can, and on occasion will, penetrate the most difficult fastnesses, and carry fire and sword through glens which have hitherto been deemed inaccessible, and were never approached by the native predecessors of the British Government.

26. It will surely be understood, H.E. believes, along the entire border stretching from Peshawur to Scinde, that hostility on the part of border tribes will hereafter be met and curbed in like manner, and therefore it may be hoped that the Hazara Expedition may prove to have had a lasting effect.

27. H.E. would now invite the special notice of Government to the excellent services rendered by Major-gen. Wilde and the Political Commissioner, Major Pollock. The two authorities have acted throughout in consultation together, and in the most praiseworthy spirit of harmony. Major-gen. Wilde's care and self-sacrifice have been unremitting, and he has shown himself to be able to stand by his own judgment, when a weaker man might have grasped at personal opportunities of display, to the disregard of humanity and the wishes of his Government. It must be most satisfactory to him and to Major Pollock to have already learnt that they have earned the cordial approval of the Lieut.-gov.

28. H.E. also requests the favourable notice of Government of the manner in which Major-gen. Wilde records his opinion of the services performed by Brig.-gen. R. O. Bright, Brig.-gen. J. A. Vaughan, c.b., and the several commanding officers† of regiments.

29. Although not engaged in the active operations, Col. F. A. Willis, c.b., 38th Foot, commanding at Derbund, and the commanding officers‡ under his orders have done good service.

30. Sir William Mansfield would also beg to convey his own most favourable impression of the performance of their duty by Major C. C.

Johnson, asst. qmr.-gen., Major J. Morland, asst. adj.-gen., Lieut.-col. H. C. Johnstone, in charge of the survey, and of the several staff officers named by the brig.-gen. Sir William Mansfield would add to these the name of Capt. W. K. Elles, 38th Foot, dep. asst. adj.-gen. of the army, who, on account of his regiment being in the field, was sent to join the staff of the force under Gen. Wilde, from head quarters. Although this officer's name does not appear in the official report of recommendations, the omission has been corrected in a letter received by H.E. from Major-gen. Wilde.

31. H.E. most specially recommends to the notice of Govt. Lieut. col. O. E. Rothney, comdg. 5th Goorkha regt. of the Punjab force, who stood at bay for some time against the insurgents until he could be reinforced, he having moved out by a forced march of 40 miles on his own responsibility on the first intelligence of the insurrection in Agrore reaching him. Lieut. col. Rothney then fought an action of his own, the execution and result of which were greatly to his credit and of the troops engaged. When the force advanced under Major gen. Wilde, Lieut. col. Rothney was specially selected by him, on account of his experience and intelligence, to command the base at Oogie, which comprehended the direction of a portion of the Levies and Kashmir troops.

32. Col. E. Atlay, comdg. the royal art., is well known to Govt. as a very experienced and able officer. On this occasion his talent for organisation was expressed with great advantage to the State, and both in this matter and in the field operations he was admirably seconded by the several officers* comdg. batteries. Major T. Hughes, who lately vacated the comd. of the Peshawur Mountain battery, and had been wounded in Col. Rothney's affair, has also made himself conspicuous by his exertions.

33. H.E. would record, for the information of Govt., the admirable success of the commissariat arrangements, which are entirely due to Lieut. col. A. D. Dickens. H.E. had the satisfaction of serving with this officer many years ago in Lord Clyde's campaigns. The C. in C. was convinced that when he was able to recommend Lieut. col. Dickens for the charge of the commissariat, owing to his being at Rawul Pindee, the Govt. might rest assured that the troops would be well cared for in this most important particular. As reported by Gen. Wilde, H.E. conviction has been more than justified.

34. It is most pleasing to Sir William Mansfield to remark on the alacrity and good humour of the British soldiers and native sepoys in their long and forced marches to the scene of action, in the worst of weather, and in encountering the privation and exposure during their protracted bivouac. Their ardour to meet the enemy was of course to be expected; but it is most satisfactory to note that the bearing of the troops caused general admiration; and that their discipline stood the test, of all others the most difficult, of petty galling attacks, and of restraining their temper when ordered to do so by the gen. in districts lately hostile.

35. Government will observe Gen. Wilde's satisfactory report of the arrangements of the medical department under Dep.-ins.-gen. of Hospitals G. E. Morton. The activity displayed on all occasions by Lieut. W. B. Holmes, R.E., is also prominently brought to notice with the conduct of the officers commanding and attached to the sappers and miners. Here, also, I am to attract attention to the intelligent and devoted assistance rendered to Gen. Wilde by his aide-de-camp, Major W. H. Paget, 5th Punjab cavalry.

36. H.E. observes that, whether as regards the regiments of the line, the cavalry, sappers, artillery, or the military departments, the army seems to be as ready for active service, after long years of peace, as if it were just emerging from a general campaign. In short, the only characteristic of a peace establishment may be said to lie in the numerical weakness of individual corps. That numerical weakness is a matter of Government economy, but for the efficiency otherwise preserved, the C. in C. is sure that H.E. the Viceroy in Council will agree with him in thinking that the acknowledgments of Government are due to the commanding officers in their several degrees and the heads of administrative departments.

37. It is almost beyond H.E.'s province, but Sir William Mansfield cannot close this despatch without recording his high opinion of the services rendered by the regiments of the Maharajah of Cashmere, by the very chivalrous Khan of Umb, and the courageous perseverance displayed by the Hazara district levies before the reinforcement of troops arrived. In short, prior to this, a very active, though small, campaign fell to the lot of the Khan of Umb, the levies, and the troops under Col. Rothney.

No. 1.—From Major gen. A. Wilde, commanding Hazara field force, to the adjutant general, head quarters, Simla:—

Head Quarters, Hazara Field Force, Camp Oogie,
October 24, 1868.

Sir,—In the letters marginally noted,† I had the honour to report, for the information of his Honour the Lieut. governor of the Punjab, the disturbances that had occurred in the Valley of Agrore, district Hazara, and in the above communications the military precautions taken by me to preserve the peace of the border were fully explained.

2. Subsequently I received orders to report direct to army head quarters, as H.E. the C. in C. had assumed the direction of the military movements in this province. My reports to the quartermaster general, marginally quoted,‡ continue the history of events up to the time when the Hazara field force entered the hills on October 3, 1868.

* Lieut. Colonel G. A. Renny, v.c., D.F.R.A.; Major F. R. De Bude, Hazara Mountain Battery; Captain Minto Elliot, Peshawur Mountain Battery; Captain C. S. Jackson, 2-24th Royal Artillery.

† To the Military Secretary, Punjab Government:—No. 1, dated Aug. 6, 1868; No. 2, dated Aug. 6; No. 3, dated Aug. 6; No. 4, dated Aug. 7; No. 14, dated Aug. 8; No. 18, dated Aug. 9; No. 21, dated Aug. 10; No. 30, dated Aug. 10; No. 40, dated Aug. 11; No. 50, dated Aug. 15.

‡ To the Quartermaster General:—No. 51, dated Aug. 15, 1868; No. 64, dated Aug. 14; No. 5, dated Aug. 17; No. 7, dated Aug. 18; No. 9, dated Aug. 18; No. 16, dated Aug. 22; No. 31, dated Aug. 25; No. 45, dated Aug. 25; No. 76, dated Sept. 5; No. 106, dated Sept. 11; No. 171, dated Sept. 22.

* 30th N.I., 19th do., 23rd do., 9th Bengal cavalry, and 20th hussars.

† Lieut. col. C. H. Brownlow, 20th N.I.; Lieut. col. E. Chippindall, 1-19th Foot; Lieut. col. C. O. C. Osborne, 6th Foot; Lieut. col. H. T. Macpherson, v.c., 2nd Goorkhas; Lieut. col. G. N. Cave, 24th N.I.; Major D. Mocatta, 3rd Sikh Infantry; Major J. T. Rawlins, 1st Goorkhas; Major J. A. Tytler, v.c., 4th Goorkhas; Captain R. Topham, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Captain H. Tyndal, 2nd Punjab Infantry; Captain R. B. P. Campbell, Guides.

‡ Lieut. col. H. M. Wilson, Commanding 31st N.I.; Major H. L. Campbell, Commanding 9th Bengal Cavalry.

3. On July 30 a party of some 500 men of the hill tribes attacked the police station in the Agrore Valley. Through the fidelity and courage, however, of the police they were driven off with the loss of six men killed and several wounded. Lieut. col. O. E. Rothney, commanding at Abbotabad, immediately moved out the Peshawur mountain battery, 5th Goorkha regt., to the assistance of the police. From the date of the arrival of these troops in the Agrore Valley till Aug. 12, when a reinforcement of one infantry regt. and a squadron of cavalry enabled Lieut. col. O. E. Rothney to act on the offensive, the small garrison was beleaguered and annoyed by the assemblage of the tribes to the number of 4,000 or 5,000 men on the surrounding hills. At one time the position of the troops was the cause of much just anxiety, as in addition to the fact that the hill men were gradually working round and threatening the line of communication, the greater part of the inhabitants of the Agrore Valley itself had proved themselves to be inimical.

4. After repulse of the enemy on the 12th August, and until the final assembling of the Hazara field force at the end of September, nothing of any importance occurred, as the troops thrown into the district under the orders of H.E. the C. in C. effectually disarmed all resistance within British territory, and checked the hill men beyond.

5. I beg to record my admiration of the excellent service performed by the Nawab of Umb and by the Hazara levies. The loss inflicted in August upon the enemy was considerable, and the nature of the conflict carried on by our troops and levies is best illustrated by the casualty return marked A.—I have, &c.,

A. WILDE, Major-general,
Comdg. Hazara Field Force.

[To be continued.]

INDIAN ARTILLERY.—It has been decided that the future field artillery of India is to be armed with a muzzle-loading rifled gun. There are several points connected with this piece of ordnance which are, however, still undecided. It is not yet settled of what material the gun is to be, or of what method of manufacture. To decide this, as well as all details of carriage, ammunition, and fuses, a special artillery committee is to be assembled, under the presidency of Major-General Lefroy, R.A. The members of this committee will be Colonel Simpson, late of the Madras Artillery; Colonel Wray, C.B., late of the Bombay Artillery; Colonel Adye, C.B., R.A.; Colonel Middleton, C.B., R.A.; Colonel Maxwell, late of the Bengal Artillery, and Superintendent of the Gun Factory at Cossipore; and Colonel Reilly, C.B., R.A. This committee, the composition of which gives a good earnest of rapid and successful labour, is one of the first fruits of the reform of the Ordnance Select Committee which we announced some time ago as impending, and which, within the last few days, has been carried out. Notwithstanding the alarm expressed by some of our contemporaries, the reformed artillery committee will not interfere with the responsibilities and discharge of duties of the heads of the manufacturing departments in Woolwich Arsenal.—*Daily Telegraph*.

RAJCOLE, Nov. 15.—Two companies of H.M.'s 18th N.I. arrived in camp on the morning of the 2nd instant, to relieve H.M.'s 17th Regiment N.I. The latter regiment left for Porebunder on the 4th instant, and probably arrived there the day before yesterday. They were to embark yesterday, and proceed by sea to Nagotna, where they will land, and march to Kolapore via the Phonda Ghaut. The headquarters of the 18th N.I. are expected here about the 20th instant. Your Baroda correspondent is quite mistaken in supposing that the 17th Regiment applied for permission to go on with the building of the new lines commenced by the 18th Regiment N.I. It will be a long time before any regiment applies for permission to build lines, for it is anything but pleasant work. The real facts of the case are, I believe, that as the 17th Regiment had only a few years before built new lines at Nusseerabad, it was decided that they should not be troubled with the building of a second set of lines; and, accordingly, the 18th Regiment return to complete the work they commenced. The squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry is to be replaced by another squadron from the headquarters of the regiment at Deesa, and the 2nd Company Native Artillery will change places with the 1st Company now at Aden. The prospects of the race meeting are improving, and the secretary has heard of several horses coming from other stations. The meeting deserves support, for it really aims at improving the breed of Kattywar horses. I cannot say that I see any fine specimens of the Kattywar horse at present in training; but the best probably are in the stables of the native chiefs. The heat for the last month has been intense, and fever is very prevalent. I am sorry to hear, too, that the crops generally throughout Kattywar will be poor, owing to there not having been any late rains.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent*.

It is rumoured that the proposition for abolishing the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, or rather amalgamating it with the Bengal Secretariat, will be carried out early in January next. In the meantime the details will be arranged, that is, immediately after the arrival of the Hon. Ashley Eden, the Bengal Secretary, who is expected from England early next month. By the proposed arrangements there will be another Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department, as equally responsible as the Secretary in the General Department, and we suppose Mr. H. L. Dampier will be appointed to the post, and that another Covenanted Officer will be appointed to assist him.

Home.

H. M. S. "EUPHRATES."—SUEZ, Dec. 12.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Euphrates* arrived here to-day with the drafts of various regiments from India.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—At the annual meeting on the 8th inst. of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair, the report, a full extract of which we have already given, was adopted, and a dividend declared of 3 per cent., free of income-tax, for the six months ending 30th September last, making, with the distribution in June, 6 per cent. per annum.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A general meeting of the East India Company was held on the 9th inst. The accounts showed the security fund invested in Consols and Reduced Annuities to be £6,812,823. 11s. 8d., at a cost of £6,215,421. 18s. 3d. The investment account showed £13,616. 1s. 5d., at a cost of £12,283. 12s. 11d., and £5,000 in Exchequer Bills, at a cost of £5,006. 10s. 6d., making a total of £17,280. 3s. 5d. It was announced that the usual dividend on the stock would be paid on the 6th proximo.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT, the Conservative candidate for the City of Cork, has shown a spirit, notwithstanding the failure of his attempt to represent that city, above all praise. Through his agent, Mr. Lane, he has voluntarily contributed the sum of £700 to the various local charities and institutions of the place, amongst which we may mention £100 to the new Cathedral. He has acted throughout in a most independent and generous manner, silencing many of his determined opponents; and we hope that at the next election he may succeed.

RE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.—On Monday last a case came up before Vice-Chancellor Giffard which concerned the claim of Mr. Cannan, as liquidator, against the Agra and Masterman's Bank. Mr. Cannan, it was generally allowed, had wound up the affairs of the bank in a very masterly way, and for this service he claimed £25,000. His own estimate had varied: once it had been £30,000, and afterwards it was reduced to £28,000. He was offered £7,000, and this he refused. The Vice-Chancellor awarded him £9,000, and the costs of making out the claim, taking as the basis of his calculation the Lord Chancellor's order as to the remuneration of liquidators according to the number of hours employed by them and their clerks. The Court was bound to say that in the liquidation Mr. Cannan had acted with great care and judgment.

BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.—Sir Bartle Frere, the late Governor of Bombay, was examined before the Bombay Bank Commissioners at the New India Office, and objected to the production of certain papers which he had received from the Governor-General of India, and from the Secretary of State, which he considered were "privileged communications." The Chief Commissioner (Sir C. Jackson) said the commission had the same powers as the Courts at Westminster, and the only exception was that their production would be against the policy of the State. Sir Bartle Frere said it would be so. He was requested to attend on Thursday with the documents. The Commission met on Friday, the 11th, at the Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico, to take the examination of Mr. Hannay, the director, and afterwards the president of the Bank. He had been staying at the hotel, and was too ill to attend at the new India office. On the conclusion of his evidence the inquiry will be completed, and the Commissioners will prepare a report to the Government. The losses of the Bank are £1,890,000, and the question is whether any or what portion should be borne by the Government. The matter will probably come before Parliament.

India Office.

Dec. 12, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. J. Herschel, E. C. Bayley, W. LeF. Robinson, and D. C. M. Gordon (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. T. H. Stewart and E. de C. Williams (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. R. Gordon, Staff Corps; Lieut. D. R. Clarke, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. J. Bax, 11th Cav.; Major A. Taylor, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. J. Gough, 5th Cav.; Lieut. col. H. Forbes, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. W. Macturk, 6th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. G. French, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. Crystie, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. C. Mayer, Med. Estab.; Col. C. McCallum, Staff Corps; Major A. Gabagan, Staff Corps; Major T. M. McFutehin, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. N. Nichols, Med. Estab.; Capt. F. Swanson, Art.; Major gen. P. Skinner, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. S. Man (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. W. Anderson, 6 mo.; Mr. F. T. Willaume (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. F. Battrye, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Hooper, Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. C. J. Rose, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Major J. C. Farquharson, Cav., 6 mo.; Conductor D. Wallace, Ordnance Dept., 6 mo.; Capt. W. L. Hallett, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. A. M. Rogers, Med. Estab., 1 week; Lieut. col. H. Stanley, Inf., 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.
CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Thais.
Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. L. Lushington and M. Cross (Unconv.);
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. G. White.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. C. Drury, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. G. Anderson, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Col. L. S. Hough, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Ashe, Staff Corps; Capt. T. R. Nimmo, Staff Corps; Capt. J. S. D. Bolton, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

ANSTRUTHER—The wife of W. G. C. Anstruther, Esq., of a son, at Grove-cottage, near Newbury, Berks, Nov. 30.
EDWARDS—The wife of Colonel Edwards, of a daughter, prematurely, at the Hall, Ness Strange, Dec. 2.
WHISH—The wife of Commander R. W. Whish, H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a son, at 11, Westbourne-park-villas, Bayswater, Dec. 10.

MARRIAGES.

BRACKEN—GRIFFITHS.—Major Bracken, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late John Griffiths, Esq., of Brynties, at St. Catherine's Church, Crickieth, North Wales, Dec. 2.
COPELAND—WOOD.—Richard P. Copeland, Esq., of Kibblestone-hall, Stone, youngest son of the late Mr. Alderman Copeland, to Emily H., daughter of E. T. W. Wood, Esq., of Watlands, Staffordshire, at St. Margaret's Church, Wolstanton, Dec. 9.
MERRICK—JOHNSTONE.—Major T. Charleton Merrick, Bengal Staff Corps, to Emily, daughter of the late Spearman Johnstone, Esq., of Dringhouses, Yorkshire, at Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, Dec. 8.

DEATHS.

ANSTRUTHERS—Colonel Robert L. Anstruthers, late of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, at 5, Albion-terrace, Southampton, aged 82, Dec. 5.
BELL—The widow of Colonel C. H. Bell, of the Bengal Artillery, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, Dec. 8.
CHILDS—Mary, daughter of the late C. Childs, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at Liskeard, Cornwall, aged 57, Dec. 1.
EDWARDS—The infant daughter of Colonel Edwards, at the Hall, Ness Strange, Dec. 2.
FRASER—William H. Fraser, P. and O. Steam Co.'s Service, at 20, Queen's-road, Brownwood-park, Stoke Newington, aged 32, Dec. 5.
GORGES—T. E. Gorges, Asst. surg. R.M.L.I., at the R. N. Hospital, Haslar, aged 30, Dec. 1.
HARPER—Lieut. col. George H. Harper, late of the Indian Army, at 12, Hyde-park-gate South, aged 64, Dec. 10.
IMPEY—Elijah H. Impey, Postmaster-general, Bombay, at Southampton, aged 51, Nov. 19.
MACDONALD—Charles F. B. Macdonald, son of the late Major-general Pitt Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, at Liverpool, aged 37, Nov. 24.
NEWALL—Henry M. Newall, Esq., late H.M.'s 17th Regt., and son of Capt. D. B. Newall, H.E.I.C.M.S., at Hill-side, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Dec. 11.
PROLE—Margaret T., widow of Major George N. Prole, H.E.I.C.S., at 12, Portman-street, W., aged 61, Dec. 8.
ROBLEY—Augusta Jane, wife of Captain John H. Robley, late of the M.N.I., at Florence, Nov. 28.
SLEIGH—Eliza, relict of the late General Sir James Sleigh, K.C.B., late Colonel of H.M.'s 9th Lancers, and daughter of the late General C. S. Fagan, C.B., at 19, Stanley-crescent, Kensington-park-gardens, aged 57, Dec. 2.
STOKOE—Annie, the wife of W. Ross Fuller, Esq., Barrack Master, and only child of Lieut. colonel W. Radcliffe Stokoe, late Indian Army, at 26, Green-street, St. Heliers, Jersey, aged 26, Dec. 4.
SWINEY—General George Swiney, Colonel Commandant 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Cheltenham, aged 84, Dec. 10.
UNDERWOOD—Philip H. Underwood, of Shanghai, on board the P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, two days from Marseilles, aged 39, Nov. 26.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7. Springwood, Calcutta; Spray of the Ocean, Bombay; Glendurrer, Bombay; Sarah Watson, Tuticorin; Knight Bachelor, Calcutta; Meridian, Singapore; Dover Court, Mauritius; Europe, Colombo; Angela, Manila; Edith Moore, Calcutta; Patriot Queen, Manila; City of Shanghai, Calcutta; Shepherd, Tuticorin; Horatio, Moulmain; Robert Porter, Manila; Wayfarer, Calcutta.—12. Scott, Tuticorin; Scotia, Rangoon; Mist, Mauritius; Orion, Penang; Agincourt, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7. Abyssinia, Bombay; Queen of Ceylon, Mauritius.—9. Arundel Castle, Calcutta.—12. Charles Maureau, Calcutta; Marquita, Rangoon; Great Northern, Bombay; Bengollyn, Calcutta; Belle, Bombay; Her Majesty, Bombay; Metis, Singapore; Rohilla, Bombay; Sarah Sands, Bombay; John Scott, Kurrachee; Northern Bride, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ripon, Dec. 12.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. L. Munro, Col. and Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. H. Dundas, Asst. surg. D. Cunningham, Miss Ross, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. Prentis, Asst. surg. Lewis, Miss Brown, Mr. C. Turner, Lieut. col. G. G. Anderson, Mr. G. S. Provis, Mrs. Cabell and infant, Mr. Gordon, Miss Archer, Miss Johnson, Mr. J. J. Allen, Mrs. Langmore and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Kinraid York, Mrs. Forlong and infant, Mr. Melville, Asst. surg. Barroll, Lieut. col. Dundas. For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. C. Hill, Mr. G. Bromhead, Rev. Mr. O'Neill, Rev. Mr. Leyfair. For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. G. Kinloch, Mrs. Batchelor, Mr. W. Somerville, jun., Mr. W. Thaine, Mr. J. W. Buyers, Mr. P. B. Jones, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Tatlock. For CEYLON.—Miss Duncan, Mr. W. Campbell. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. T. A. Fox. From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Cochrane and two infants, Mrs. Lutz and child, Ensign Craig, Mr. J. H. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hyndman, Mr. C. J. Nammyth. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. Stanes, Capt. Riddell. For BOMBAY.—Capt. T. R. Nimmo, Lieut. col. E. A. Green, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Herschel and infant, Mr. B. Hall, Rev. G. D. D. Symonds, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Lushington. For CEYLON.—Mr. Stewart, Mr. Favill, Mr. Wall.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colston.
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fielder, Mr. J. G. White, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Balmain, and Miss Spring.
SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. E. and Mrs. Davis and infant.
MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibb.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Master Maberly, two Messrs. Crosswell, and Master F. Adam.

DECEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. E. Money, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn and child, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. A. A. Green, Mr. F. G. Maclean, Mr. E. C. Bird, Mr. F. G. Pope, Mr. W. Ayrton, Mr. B. Blood, Mrs. Birch and infant, Mr. C. Smyth, Mr. Agabeg, and Mr. G. Hare.
MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Berners, Mr. Henderson, Col. and Mrs. Burne, Surg.-major H. M. Cannon, Major E. W. Bacon, Mr. A. H. Eckford, Mr. Cargill, Mr. F. Cunliffe, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowell.
SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Kruger.
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Rev. R. Harvey, and Mrs. Stace.
MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Col. F. C. Barber, Lieut. col. A. Pritchard, and Capt. G. Tyndall.
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Kellie and infant.
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherer, Miss Watson, Misses Keene (two), Mr. C. S. Carlisle, Mr. J. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bernard, Miss Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Rayne, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, Lieut. Vallings, Mr. J. P. Green, and Mr. A. Peile.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Bourne.
MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Perri, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes, Mr. A. Oakes, and Mr. W. H. Teschmaker.
MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. B. Hawthorne, Mr. Wilson, Miss Hawthorne, and Mr. W. Mortis.
SUEZ TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. K. Sheppard.
MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. H. Watkins, and Mr. Jacob.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Clerke, and Commr. F. C. Robinson, R.N.
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Sir J. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE CONVENTION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, quoting the reasons which influenced the Conference of St. Petersburg in coming to their extraordinary decision to interdict the use of a particular agent of war, declines to discuss the whole question afresh. The mischief, if there be any, is done now; and there is little to be said except that Russia has, under the guise of humane intentions, stolen a march upon her neighbours, by inducing them to forego whatever military advantage may attach to the use of a class of war material likely to be developed and perfected, if at all, by the more ingenious mechanical nations, and therefore unlikely to be a Russian product. The reasons alleged above prove what we had always feared, that the question was discussed on the narrowest basis and exclusively from one point of view. Was there not one member of the Convention who could sufficiently disembarass himself of the narrow considerations of the immediate discussion, and point out that the great loss of life in war occurs, not on the battle field, but in the camp and on the march, and during the weary months of inactivity or of bloodless campaigning—that an instrument which will tend to shorten campaigns by striking more terrible blows when the battle is set, tends not to increase but to diminish the aggregate amount of human suffering? Was there no one to point out that battles are not, as the plenipotentiaries assumed, decided merely by the number of men placed *hors de combat*? The French representative might usefully have borne in mind an oft-quoted saying of Marshal Marmont:—"Battles are decided not by the number of men killed, but by the number frightened"—a saying which admits of a very much more general application, and in which we may substitute the word "wars" for "battles." Was there no one, in short, to present that aspect of the case and those arguments which have been urged more than once in these columns, and which the *Times* has now employed with a new force? We have only one observation to add. Let this be the last concession of the sort on the part of England. Of all countries, she is the last which needs to vindicate her humanity by such clumsy contrivances. And if it be the last—if no general principle be recognised, no principle of trying to make war pretty and slaughter pleasant—then not much harm will have been done by the abandonment of this particular instrument of war.

A SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

The *Times* points out that the matter which still occupies the attention of merchants and others who desire a speedy communication with India, China, and Australia is whether the present or future land lines through Asia are sufficient for the service of the British Empire. We do not quarrel with the Government for having favoured the existing system, since there are undoubtedly weighty reasons on that side. They can adduce the failure of one Red Sea line, and the undeniable directness of the land route, as justifying their judgment. But it must be remembered that with the advance of science the conditions which the Government have to regard are every day changing, and that within the last three years the success of the Atlantic Cable has entirely revolutionised the ideas of the world on ocean telegraphy. The scheme which might have been looked upon as extravagant and foolhardy some years since is now within the scope of legitimate enterprise and of national support. Is, then, the prospect of regular and rapid land communication such that the British Government should not seek to create an independent line? The argument of Sir Stafford Northcote, that it is impossible geographically to carry a line to India without passing over some foreign territory, is by no means conclusive. From Alexandria to Suez is only a few miles, and the territory of the Viceroy of Egypt is as completely neutralised as any portion of the globe. There is no prospect that any political difficulty will ever prevent that line being worked. Then it is not necessary that the theory of absolute British control should be insisted upon if the line from Falmouth to Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria should be found too expensive. There will be no difficulty in sending messages across the European continent, nor need we despair of finding Governments willing to give this country the utmost facilities and considerable independence in the working of the telegraph. Land lines across Europe are in a very different condition from those which traverse the territory of half-civilised Governments or the haunts of wholly barbarous tribes. Putting aside all scientific considerations as to the means of preserving telegraphic lines when carried across tracts of country where they are exposed to all the fury of the elements, we think it incontestable that they are better at the bottom of the sea than on the path and before the eyes of savage tribes, who may at any time destroy them under the influence of superstition or blind hostility, or incited merely by the desire to possess themselves of the material. It is true, we may call to our aid the military power of the Empires through which the wires pass or that we may pay *baksheesh* to the chiefs of the tribes themselves; but that is at best an unsatisfactory and most insecure system, besides being necessarily expensive. This part of the subject, indeed, hardly needs argument, for we presume no impartial person would assert that a line through Asiatic Turkey or through Persia is essentially superior to one under the sea. The argument is that the sea line is impossible, or at least so liable to continual damage that no prudent investor ought to undertake and no Government to patronise it. The favourers of the land system speak of the coral reefs of the Red Sea as an insuperable bar to the rival enterprise. But every one must recollect how often obstacles have been called insurmountable up to the very hour that they have been overcome. The steamship, the railway, the Atlantic Telegraph itself, have been the subject of these dismal prophecies, and we feel no despair when it is declared that a submarine line will never be laid from Suez to Aden. If this be done we shall certainly have a more satisfactory means of communication than any which now exists. Should the cost of the construction and maintenance of sea lines diminish with the progress of science, we might have the Falmouth and Gibraltar line as suggested, but in any case the line from some port of Southern Europe to Bombay would be entirely under British control, and the European line might be carried across countries not likely to be hostile to us. Thus we should not only have a system comparatively free from derangement by natural accidents, but one in which the disturbing causes arising from the action of man are reduced to a minimum; and when we consider that communication is to be established not only with India, but with China, the Indian Archipelago, and Australia, to say nothing of Eastern and Southern Africa, there seems every reason to believe that the enterprise would have its reward.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	94½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	94½	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	94½	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	95	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	91½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	91½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	91½ ½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		102½
8 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1858-57		105
5 per Cent. of 1858-57		110
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock		Shut.
	India 5 per cent.		113
	India 4 per cent.		102½
	India 4 per cent., 1838		103½
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent.		91½
	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872		105½
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		110½ ½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		106½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100
	India 5 per cent. for account		
	India 5 per cent., 1870		104
	India 4 per cent., 1838		105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864		
	India Bonds (£1,000)		11s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		10s. to 7s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104½ to 105½
20	Ditto F Shares	18	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	East Indian	100	108½
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
20	Ditto (new)	10	½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	106½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	5½ to 5½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	20 to 21
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 82
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4
5	New	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 2½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	20 to 22
Stock	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
50	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	105 to 106
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3 to 2 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 8½ dis.
50	Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	53½
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	½ dis to ½ pm.

Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, 1st December, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR TWENTY APPOINTMENTS AS ASSISTANT-SURGEONS in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held at CHELSEA HOSPITAL, on the 8th February, 1869.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India-office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,
Military Secretary.

INDIA OFFICE, 10th December, 1868.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That it is intended to SEND TO INDIA annually a certain NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN, Trained and Educated for ultimate EMPLOYMENT in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the FORESTS under the Government of India.

Eight Young Men will be selected in February next to go to India at the end of 1871.

The Salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,000 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects above seventeen and under twenty-five years of age.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a strict Medical Examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India-office, on or before the 8th of January, 1869, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios, and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid), and plane trigonometry.
5. Free hand and plan drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who obtain a certain proficiency in—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of any of the following natural sciences:—
Mechanical and natural philosophy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Geology.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in Forestry and cognate sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, if it should be found practicable, the young men will be required to place themselves under an approved Forester in Scotland for a few months before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Under Secretary of State for India, India-office, Westminster.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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The Transfer Books will be closed on and from Friday, the 18th day of December, to Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1868 (both days inclusive), for the purpose of making up the Interest Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1868.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 28; Agra, November 24; Calcutta and Madras, November 23.

We begin to hear at last something more about the defeat of Abdurrahman Khan, the mere announcement of which was telegraphed to this country some weeks ago. The scene of his last unsuccessful stroke for power was Bamian, where the flying Dost Mohammed was once taken prisoner by our troops. Shere Ali himself had got, it seems, as far as Jellalabad on his way to Peshawar, when his steps were turned back by the news of his nephew's advance on Kabul. The Ameer himself commanded his own troops in the hard-fought battle that ensued. His general, Fattah Mohammed Khan, has been sent off towards Balkh in pursuit of the beaten and clearly disorganised foe. This utter rout of a once victorious commander should go far to secure the victor on his hitherto unsteady throne. The want of money which had driven him to make unpopular demands on those who could supply it, will doubtless disappear under the wholesome influence of such a victory; and if the Ameer has anything of his father's spirit, he may yet keep what he has won.

ON his way down from Simlah to Calcutta Sir John Lawrence paid a visit to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, near Kussowlie, and opened the Umballa section of the Punjab Railway at Umballa. On the former occasion he inspected and addressed the “young soldiers of the Lawrence Asylum” in a speech full of tender allusions to the noble brother who founded that great institution, and laboured for its welfare to the day of his death. The lusty cheers which greeted his request for a week's holiday would have made the hearts of some disciplinarians ache again to think of the waste of so much precious time. At Umballa, on the 13th November, a more imposing solemnity awaited his appearance. After a ride on the newly-opened line to Seharunpore and back, a grand breakfast was discussed by the Viceroy and some three hundred guests;

General Abbot, agent of the railway company, presiding. After the breakfast came a number of appropriate toasts and speeches, the General himself leading off with some neat allusions to the Sutlej campaign and the Indian Mutiny, which brought in a compliment to the Viceroy for the share he had taken in promoting Indian railways. What indeed would Sir John and every other Englishman in India not have given for a railway from Lahore to Delhi in 1857! General Abbot then put in a word for the “missing link” from Kotree to Mooltan, for the completion of Kurrachee Harbour, and lastly for the short road to India by the Euphrates Valley, a line which “*must*”—he said—“eventually be, and your Excellency may add lustre to your name by hastening its construction.” The Viceroy in his answer described the progress already made on the Delhi line, and spoke as if in a very few years the Punjab would be linked “on one side with Kurrachee southward by the valley of the Indus, on the other side eastward with Calcutta by the valley of the Ganges.” Contrasting the old rates of travelling by boat and palkie with the speed of steam, Sir John reminded his hearers of the great cost of building railways in India—at present about £19,000 a mile—owned that 45,000 miles of railway, the amount already completed in America, would not be too much for India, but asked how, at the present average cost, we could “ever hope to attain this desideratum.” If the cost however could be cut down to £10,000 a mile, nearly twice as much progress would be made.

MR. HENFREY, one of the railway contractors, touched on the inherent laziness of native workmen who have sometimes to be forced to earn a good day's wages and never do more than a fraction of the day's work done by an Englishman. But he went on to bear handsome witness to the skill of native handicraftsmen in every kind of work required for a railway. And he laid due stress on the advantages of public undertakings which transferred nearly fifty out of the eighty millions already spent on railways into—he could not say the pockets but—the hands of the working classes.

It is now possible to get into a train at Umballa and find yourself at Calcutta forty-five hours afterwards. Such at least is the recorded experience of some gentlemen of the viceregal staff, who did the distance—about 1,150 miles—in the time stated, thus travelling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, stoppages included. What a difference from the time spent on the road even in the advanced days of the *ghari-dawk*! But the pleasure of the older and slower modes at certain seasons can never be equalled by the new.

THE famine begins to press sore upon the land. In Marwar especially the people who have not yet emigrated know not where to turn for food. In default of their accustomed *bajra*, numbers of them are living on roots and the bark of trees, ground up and mixed with what atta or *bajra* they can get for the making of their chupatties. In due time fever and dysentery will play havoc with these poor wretches, thus deprived of their natural food. To a country so isolated as Rajpootana relief of any kind comes but slowly. Colonel Keatinge no doubt is doing his best to lead native action among the ruling classes aright. The Rana of Oodipore has at length followed good example by removing all restrictions on the trade in grain throughout Meywar. The official accounts from the Punjab to the 1st November are full of gloom. Those from

the North-West are but little more cheering. Throughout India the price of grain is steadily rising, so widespread is the growing scarcity.

In speaking on Colonel Norman's Bill for consolidating and amending the Articles of War for the native Indian troops, Sir W. Mansfield forestalled an objection that might be raised against a clause which limits the jurisdiction of summary courts-martial. It would be a complete mistake, he said, to suppose that the limitation in question would restrict the military powers of the commanding officer. From his own experience in Bombay, and afterwards during his present command, Sir William could point to many cases in which the powers of summary courts had been misapplied; certain officers, "not well versed in law," having actually held such courts "to try offences against themselves and even against their own property." Article 93 therefore of the new Bill merely provides that offences by which a commanding officer is personally aggrieved, and crimes of a fraudulent character, shall not, as a rule, be brought before a summary court-martial, that is before the complainant himself, without reference beforehand to superior military authority. Against such a provision, which really abates in no way the commanding officer's rightful powers, it seems idle to complain if without it officers will overstep the bounds of law, reason, and fairplay. All checks are expedient that tend to debar prosecutors from being their own judges.

THE newborn trade with Central Asia through Ladakh seems likely to beget a brisk demand for other Indian products than tea, cotton and woollen goods, and spices. Dr. Cayley tells us that some bales of fine figured muslins of bright colours, which in Calcutta cost Rs. 6 the piece, were readily bought by the Yarkundie merchants at Rs. 16, which after all deductions for carriage would leave the sellers a profit of more than 100 per cent. The showiest of the muslins were in special request for the Yarkundie women, and in the Yarkund markets would fetch Rs. 25 the piece. In exchange for our wares the Yarkundies offer any amount of *pushm*, silk, bhang, felts, carpets, stone ornaments, and even gold. Unless the Russian advance towards Yarkund and Kashgar proves aught more real than the mare's nest we take it to be, this new development of our Indian trade ought to take root and flourish like a banian-tree in Bengal. The Yarkundies ask and offer high prices for everything, as if they were a thriving and comfortable race. Let us hope that our rivalry with Russia will always be confined to questions of peaceful trade. In this direction at least India has little enough to fear.

A POWERFUL ally has come to General Abbot's aid in the controversy touching the true site of Alexander's Aornos. In a late number of the *Friend of India* an officer who has been surveying the whole frontier from Sindh to Cashmere since 1855 pronounces undoubtingly in favour of the view which finds Aornos in the Mahabun. Of the two other theories to which we referred a few weeks back, this new authority holds that Mr. Loewenthal's is "not worth arguing about," while General Cunningham's is "utterly absurd." Mr. Loewenthal, it seems, stands bravely by his own conclusions in favour of a site on the hills opposite Attok, which are full of ruined fortifications; but his views are clearly at variance with the conditions implied in the classic narrative. At Ranigat again are the ruins of a very large city, on "a huge natural rock such as are common in the Trans-Indus hills." The writer in question shrinks from seeming "bumptious" in deciding summarily against General Cunningham, but "if you could only go over the ground you would see how utterly absurd" is the selection of Ranigat. After repeated surveys of the surrounding country from the most commanding centres, he can see no other solution than the identity of Aornos with Mahabun, which means not the peak so called in the maps, but another 7,471 feet above the sea, whence high spurs run north and south, while the main ridge wanders far away to the west. "Aornos is Mahabun with all its belongings, the main peak being the key." Mahabun abounds in water and forage, and could hold any number of people. It lies, as Aornos did, a little off the road taken by Alexander, along the left bank of the Cabul River, before he turned south to cross the Indus at the Neelab ferry, a few miles below Attok. And like Aornos it is an excellent place of shelter, a conspicuous vantage-ground for purposes of precaution and defence.

THE little Portuguese settlement of Goa is engaged in equipping a little force to aid the Portuguese settlers in Mozambique, who are trying to make head against a rebellion there. The Goa Government are raising a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 for the equipment of 600 men and some artillery.

A new version of both Civil and Military Furlough Rules has just been published in the *Gazette of India*. This is the third or fourth variation on the original draft—how many more are coming? In the present case the changes are apparently of a minor kind; but our readers will next week be able to compare the latest edition with the one we published in July.

WE are glad to find that the stories begotten of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Lord Salisbury have proved to be as groundless as to us they certainly seemed. It is but another instance of the readiness with which your average club-lounger jumps to a conclusion from the very slightest premiss, that such a visit, which might mean anything or nothing, should have at once suggested the notion of Lord Mayo's supersession by the Marquis of Salisbury. The thing, no doubt, was just possible, but a little regard for present circumstances would have shown its great improbability. Was it likely for instance that a premier not yet fairly installed in his post would take the invidious, ill-natured, if not wholly unwarrantable step of recalling a viceroy who has already set foot in India, without some show of a fair trial, merely because he had been sent out by a former Ministry? Mr. Gladstone's well-known scrupulousness alone forbids the notion. Still less was it likely that a nobleman of Lord Salisbury's influence and prospects would accept an appointment in a distant country, hampered by the conditions of service under a chief of another party and of a character as unbending as his own. Of his lordship's remarkable fitness to rival the renown of Lord Dalhousie, there is of course no question. But would he go out, even if Lord Mayo did not stand in the way? And would Sir John Lawrence care to keep the place warm for him?

A GREAT many members of the Bombay Civil Service have memorialised the Secretary of State for India about the working of the Annuity Fund. As the contributions to this fund go on during the whole period of service—an average of more than thirty years—it follows that many of the contributors spend their money in vain by dying either before or soon after their retirement. The complainants reckon that in the last ten years some five and a-half lakhs of rupees have lapsed to the State, either through early deaths or over-payments on the part of survivors. The memorialists ask for such changes in the fund as will best advantage the service that supports it, and admit of some increase in retiring allowances.

THE latest mail steamer from Bombay reached Suez on December 19, and is therefore due here on Monday, the 28th.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Captain Parsons, of the Bengal staff corps, executive engineer, department public works, date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 16; Surg. Palmer, M.D., of the medical department, 1st assistant Presidency General Hospital, date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 16; Major McMahon, of the Madras staff corps, deputy commissioner of Delhi, Oct. 24; Captain Parsons, of the Bengal staff corps, executive engineer, department public works, is allowed an extension of leave from Oct. 14 to Oct. 16, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. Christopher, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissary general, date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 27; Lieut. col. Christopher, assistant commissary general, 1st class, having reported his return from sick leave to Europe, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissary general from Oct. 28—the junior officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. R. T. Birch, at Meerut, Nov. 6. Lieut. gen. James Parsons, C.B., Bengal Army, at Almorah, Nov. 9. Rev. A. Stone, Bengal Establishment, at Dehra Doon, Nov. 9, aged 42.
MADRAS.—Capt. Bagenal, 16th Lancers, at Bangalore. Capt. M. E. Foord, Madras Sappers, at Salem, Nov. 8, aged 33. Col. C. G. G. Munro, late of the Bombay Army, at Bridge of Allan, N.B., Dec. 11. Lieut. R. X. L. O'Connell, 25th Regt., at Berhampore, Nov. 13.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Capt. J. Swiney, Mr. A. J. Elliott, Lieut. Western, Lieut. Marshall, Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. Knollys, Mr. Lockhart.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Poonah, Dec. 25.—From Bombay.—Mrs. A. Ruxton and three children, Mr. Creagh, Major Burd, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and infant, Mr. G. Ruxton, Capt. Wilsely, Mr. C. Wallis, Lieut. A. R. Cooper, Mr. B. G. Day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

We regret that from pressure of space the letters of "J. B." and "A Struggler for Redress," with other matter of interest, must stand over till next week.

Allen's Indian Mail is now published every WEDNESDAY. To insure punctuality in the delivery of the paper, subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1868.

THE WAHABEES IN BENGAL.

OUR countrymen in India seem to have a peculiar knack of sniffing danger from all sorts of unlikely or quiet-seeming quarters. Now that the Hazara Highlanders have settled down again after their mild dose of Snider bullets, and that General Kaufmann is found to be still many miles away from the Changchenmoo Valley, they would draw our attention to a yet more alarming movement of which our own provinces contain the abiding centre. According to the *Englishman* and the *Friend of India*, it is not the Wahabees on the frontier but their brethren and fellow-plotters in Bengal, whom we have most reason to fear. All Mohammedan India is said to be continually seething with hopes and purposes, to which these bands of Mussulman fanatics impart from time to time renewed strength. In the divisions of Bhagulpore, Rajshaye, and Dacca, where the Mussulman element most prevails, these Wahabee plotters are said to have widely infected the minds of the Mohammedan peasantry with vague dreams of a day at hand when all the lands of their Hindu or infidel neighbours shall become theirs, rent-free, and the green flag shall once more float triumphant over the breadth of Hindustan. Recently-discovered papers, implicating Mohammedans of mark and good repute for loyalty, point to Moorshedabad as a leading centre of disaffection. Patna itself, that proverbial hot-bed of Mussulman intrigue, has retired into the background since the successful raid carried out by the Indian Government in 1864; but two new depots of secret insurrection—one at Islampore, near the railway-station of Pakour in Chota Nagpore, the other at Soorujghur, between Patna and Monghyr—have been opened by some of those who escaped conviction in the State trials of 1864 and 1865.

One of these arch-plotters, Ibrahim Mundul by name, has at length been caught and lodged in the Rajmahal jail. His life for many years past has been devoted to plotting against the Government. He was described officially in 1865 as "a very active agent," who came to Patna eight years before with money and means for carrying on the Jihad whose ultimate starting-point lay across the frontier. The head of the Soorujghur depot, one Abdool Gunnie, a hide-seller, was formerly secretary to the Patna conspirators, who sent him to look after the recruiting-depot at Tanesar. Both these men have for years been driving

a lucrative trade in the patriotic process of forwarding recruits to the Wahabee colony across the Indus. Other men in a hundred towns and villages are always at work preaching up the duty that lies on all good Mussulmans of aiding the holy cause with their persons or their purses; and for years past there has been no lack either of recruits or money for an end as dear to Mohammedan zealots in India, as the establishment of an Irish Republic is to Fenian visionaries in the Green Isle.

There seems good reason to believe that India has long been honeycombed with secret societies fed by a common hatred of the existing rule. And far from surprising is it that popular disaffection should take in India the same form which it has continually taken in other countries where the people and the governing classes are opposed to each other by creed or race. Happily for us the great bulk of our Hindoo subjects bear no particular grudge against the conquerors who have given them peace and order, and general freedom of speech and worship, in exchange for any loss of national independence. But to the thirty million Mohammedans in British India our rule is simply odious in spite of all compensations. They are by nature much less patient of a foreign yoke than the Hindoos. They cannot forgive us for having wrested the ancient sceptre from their hands. They hate us for our religion, for our domineering ways, for the checks which our system of government places on their ambition, for the very justice with which we force them to abstain from outraging their neighbours' creeds and prejudices. All through the Mutiny the Mussulmans were our worst and most determined foes. It was they who lighted the fires and fanned most sedulously the flames of revolt. Untamed by the lessons of that time, they have lately been fired afresh by the strong Puritan enthusiasm of the Wahabee reformers, who are doing for Islam what the Saints of Cromwell's day did for English Protestantism. With this element of unrest and trouble we must continue to reckon for many a long day. But there is no occasion to worry about it overmuch, or to launch out into acts of unseemly panic on account of a danger easy enough to meet without any great stretch of lawful power. The timely seizure of the ringleaders in this new plot and a few well-concerted raids on the recruiting-depots will answer every purpose of temporary repression. Time alone can materially abate the feeling which begets these plots and gives volume to these movements. Repeated failures ought to teach our Mohammedan subjects the lesson of contentment with existing ills. Already we are told that a reaction against the Wahabee movement has begun. Some of those who have borne active part in the crescentade on the frontier have come home again disgusted and disenchanted, to teach their neighbours the folly of paying large subscriptions towards a hopeless or a worthless cause. It may be that such experiences will bear fruit in due season. Anyhow we can well afford to watch quietly and strike only at worthy game.

All this, if it be true, tends to throw a clearer light on the recent doings in Hazara. Is it after all a fact that the gathering of so many thousand troops on that part of the frontier, in seeming punishment of a petty border raid, pointed to the imminence of a widespread explosion connected with the Wahabee organisation in Bengal? Are we to suppose that all along the frontier a train was laid, which might a little later have burst forth in a general uprising of furious Pathans, aided on the one hand by men and arms from Kabul, on the other by money and prayers from Bengal and the Deccan? If the Indian Government believed in such a likelihood, they were right in acting as they did. But we strongly doubt the existence of good reasons for such a belief.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

It is much to be regretted that the Bonus Compensation Committees in the three Presidencies have failed so signally to set at rest the dissatisfaction which has kept fermenting among officers of the Indian Army ever since the Amalgamation of 1858. Limited as they were by their instructions, they might at any rate have carried them out in a far more liberal spirit

than they have done. As things are, the whole scheme of compensation for money spent in buying out seniors has resulted in a melancholy farce, and the sting of disappointment has been sharpened by the feeling that they who ought to have shown most sympathy with the sufferers have joined in mocking at their complaints. "Et tu Brute!" is the thought which a large number of officers are now audibly expressing with regard to the awards of these Committees. When claims of hundreds of pounds, put forth in the best faith and confirmed by antecedent likelihoods, are answered by awards of ten or twenty pounds, and not seldom by awards of nothing at all, on pleas which cannot bear a moment's calm peruspension, is it possible that the aggrieved will admit the justice of such an issue to all their long-deferred hopes? They were willing to accept the half-loaf seemingly offered by Lord Cranborne in 1866; but the Barmecide feast to which they have since been invited has proved too much for their proverbial patience. If their natural guardians will not befriend them, unto Cæsar they will go. If the half-loaf be thus steadily refused them, what wonder that their efforts are once more directed to beseeching Parliament for a formal concession of the whole?

"He gives twice over who gives quickly," is one of those trite principles which men in power are continually overlooking. Had Lord Canning preferred sound policy to legal technicalities, the "European Mutiny" would not have happened, and eight or nine thousand men would not have taken their discharge at a very heavy cost to the Indian Government. Had the Indian officers in the present case been offered years ago some small set-off for their forfeit bonuses, they would not now be bent on obtaining full value for the same. The payment of a few thousand a-year for half-a-dozen years or so from the Indian Treasury would have been so mere a "fleabite"—to use the late Premier's synonym for a far more serious burden—that the wisdom of keeping up an old sore in order to shirk so trifling a consideration does seem to us the reverse of credible.

That the officers in question have everything in their favour except a legal quibble, it certainly seems hard for any impartial observer to deny. According to Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, it is provided that "the military forces of the East India Company shall . . . be entitled to *the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.*" Again, on introducing the Amalgamation Bill of 1860 into the Upper House, Lord Derby declared that, so far as the Bill related to individuals and bodies, "they shall have reserved to them all the RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND EXPECTATIONS, which they were led to form at the time of their admission into the service." When the Bill came before the Commons, Sir Charles Wood, after a vain struggle against the juster tendencies of those around him, at length yielded to the sense of the House, declared that there would be "no change in the position of officers," and in pledge of such arrangement avowed his willingness to "accept the amendments of the Right Honourable member for Oxfordshire [Mr. Henley] *with respect to the rights and privileges of the officers and soldiers of the local army in India.*"

One of those rights, privileges, advantages, expectations, whichever term best suits the fact, was the practice among officers of retiring on a bonus subscribed by their juniors according to the scale prevailing in each regiment; each officer paying his regulated share. The senior lieutenant, for instance, received on retiring eight hundred or even a thousand pounds; the senior captain perhaps twice or thrice as much. This practice had taken such root that, in 1837, the Court of Directors, writing out to the Governor-general, could "see no necessity for interfering with the arrangements" made by junior officers for "adding to the comforts of a senior officer on his retirement from the Service;" and the Indian Government formally avowed its belief that the bonus system "must conduce to the contentment of the officers and the efficiency of the Ser-

vice." In furtherance of these views the Court of Directors set aside an old rule which seemed at variance with the new practice.

How thoroughly the bonus system came to be embodied in the framework of the Indian army, was shown by the protests of so many Anglo-Indian officials against the amalgamation of the two armies. Listen, for instance, to Sir James Outram, the Bayard of India, pleading that the amalgamation would inflict grievous injuries on six thousand gentlemen in the Local Army, among other things in respect of the retiring-funds to which "they had subscribed in hopes of afterwards receiving equal bonuses themselves." Another dissentient, now Sir Henry Durand, of the Supreme Council, dwelt on the vested rights of Indian officers in the matter of the bonus. "The hard-earned savings of many officers have been invested in purchasing out senior officers, with the reasonable expectation of profiting in their turn when they retired." These gentlemen indeed belonged to the army; but their own interest in upholding the right in question was no greater in fact than that of civilians like Mr. Willoughby, who held that amalgamation would "violate the Parliamentary guarantee," and "involve heavy compensation for bonuses, to which the officers would have as much right as those in the Queen's army." Several other of Mr. Willoughby's colleagues in the old India-house government wrote or spoke to similar effect, and their opinions ought to be conclusive touching the formal sanctions of the system for which they pleaded.

All cause for further doubt on this point was removed by the opinion of Lord Cranworth's Commission, as published in their Report of November, 1863. Therein the Commissioners show how it became "the interest of the junior officers to induce their seniors to retire from the service;" how "a practice prevailed of raising subscriptions among the officers, to be given by way of bonus to a senior officer to induce him to retire;" and how rarely it happened "that any officer would retire without the benefit of such a bonus." And they go on to say that "this practice, though lately decided to be illegal, *was certainly acquiesced in by the East India Company.*" The absolute legality of the practice is neither here nor there, although it would be easy to show that one decision on a narrow point of law supplies no solid ground for affirming the illegality of a custom which the Court of Directors had sanctioned for years past in the case of their own officers. Even in the Queen's Army the sums paid for the buying out of officers are only legal up to a certain amount; but the illegal surplus is openly and continually paid nevertheless; and Mr. Trevelyan, in proposing to abolish the purchase system, made a point of offering compensation, not for the legal only, but for the illegal value also of an officer's commission.

The question however is not one of law, but of common justice as it would strike any disinterested reader of the foregoing statements. Parliament has twice guaranteed the old rights, privileges, and so forth of the old Indian army. We have seen how decisively all those who were best acquainted with the facts of the bonus system have spoken to the question of its forming a part of the rights and privileges so guaranteed. It is absolutely certain that the system was formally and deliberately sanctioned by the East India Company, whose obligations on all points of public moment were formally taken over by the new masters of British India. And it is hardly less clear that the justice of this particular claim was virtually admitted in 1866 by Lord Cranborne, so far at least as concerned the repayment to Indian officers of money actually spent by them in the purchase of steps. It now remains to see whether Parliament will make good its own reaffirmed pledges, or allow them to be overridden by a piece of legal casuistry; whether a certain number of deserving officers shall at length reap the fruits of a patience sorely tried, or be doomed once more to illustrate the unpleasant truth that justice even in England too often goes by favour, that the weakest here as elsewhere is sent to the wall.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The *Englishman* admits that if the provisions of the Bill to facilitate the Improvement of Land in the North-Western Provinces applied only to the case of tenants having a right of occupancy, they would be beyond all objection, whether on grounds of equity or economy. But applying, as they do, to the case of tenants-at-will also, it appears to us that they cannot be defended, unless we first assume as a principle that private rights should only be suffered as far as they are consistent with economy. However reasonable such a principle might be *per se*, it is evident that to act up to it under existing circumstances would involve an entire reconstruction of society. Carried out to its legitimate conclusions, indeed, it would abolish landed aristocracies altogether, if it did not also abolish private ownership of land. We have no hesitation, therefore, in condemning the North-Western Provinces' Land Improvement Bill, as a whole, as in the highest degree inequitable, and probably impolitic. The Act not only confers on tenants possessing rights of occupancy, the liberty to dig wells, plant trees, and make any other improvement on their lands without the consent of their landlords, and the right to receive compensation for such improvements, in case of the landlord bringing a suit for ejection or enhancement of rent, but extends similar privileges and rights, with the exception of that of planting trees, to tenants-at-will. In other words, the Bill enables the tenant-at-will to create by his own acts a bar, though not an absolute one, to the termination of his tenancy. A landlord can sue a tenant of either description for ejectment for negligent culture, resulting in the deterioration of the land, a most just and important provision, and a tenant-at-will for planting timber trees without his consent; and the Bill proposes to give the Court a discretion to substitute compensation for ejectment in the case of both tenants having rights of occupancy and tenants-at-will. In the case of the former this discretion is properly protective of the tenant, and in the case of the latter of the landlord, since it would be very small compensation for the ruin of his land to permit him to anticipate by a few months the ejection of a tenant whom he would, without any such provision, be at liberty to oust at the end of the year.

THE HAZARA CAMPAIGN.

The *Friend of India* remarks that the despatch of Sir William Mansfield on the Hazara campaign is written in a high key which only the peace of the frontier for the next generation will justify. Many of his Excellency's remarks are well deserved, others are open to question. It will be observed that the Commander-in-Chief attaches quite as much and as serious importance to the cause of the war as the general public, from whom it was so long and carefully concealed. Not only was there "serious disturbance" in British Hazara and "invasion by the independent tribes of the border," but it seemed likely that the Akhoond would render it impossible for us to localise the war. Hence Government pursued a "military policy," for the first time, as Sir W. Mansfield believes. That is, "the force in the neighbourhood of the frontier was almost doubled, with the object of showing such an overwhelming body of troops in the disturbed districts, as not only to render opposition unavailing, but to convince the tribes by the first demonstration that to offer further opposition in arms would be an act of madness." Sir W. Mansfield considers this new and military policy, which to so many, both in the field force and out of it, seemed so little military, to have been so successful that protracted hill campaigns can only in this way be avoided for the future. Had the Wahabees been caught, or had the force gone farther, the public might have agreed with his Excellency. As it is, we must wait for the commentary which the future may supply on this new policy. We trust it will prove to have been all that Government believes. But there can be no doubt as to the very slight basis of truth, or rather the concealment of half the truth, which there is in this remark—"the army seems to be as ready for active service, after long years of peace, as if it were just emerging from a general campaign. In short, the only characteristic of a peace establishment may be said to lie in the numerical weakness of individual corps. That numerical weakness is a matter of Government economy." After Umbeyla and Abyssinia, and in reference to a war in which there was no fighting, can Sir William Mansfield say that our regiments are not weaker in officers than they are in men—that, in truth, the irregular system as applied to a whole army is not a hopeless failure?

LORD SALISBURY ON INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that if the constituencies ever import Indian questions into their political contests, depend upon it that the day will not be distant when those questions are made the counters of party. Lord Salisbury, with his views, cannot desire to see Indian politics contested at the hustings of Great Britain; and we accept the regret he expressed at their absence from election addresses as the preface to a compliment intended to please the

good people of Lancashire. Upon the main subjects lightly touched on by the speaker we are not disposed to differ from him. The opinion in favour of a gold currency is fast ripening, and will probably be realised in action sooner than some believe. But it may be doubted whether this is one of those changes which it is expedient to force upon a people, and whether a fit opportunity, the wise and adroit choice of an occasion, is not half the battle. Fortunately, it is not a matter of right or wrong, but one of simple expediency, and, when tried, will succeed or fail according to the insight which governs the adoption of means and the choice of the moment. In his remarks on cotton cultivation, and especially the remark that it is a question of quality rather than quantity, a genuine *aperçu*, we entirely concur; for good sound clean cotton will always command a market, whereas inferior products will be certainly subjected to a keen competition, and obtain only low prices if they are not driven out of the market. No doubt also the question of cotton and commerce is a question of conveyance—indeed, other things being equal, the nation with the best communications will have the largest local and general trade. But if railways are to be constructed and canals dug that are not to "pay," in the ordinary sense, then clearly they must be made by the Government upon some plan least trying to the revenue and least onerous on the future. A reckless policy of borrowing, suggested in some quarters, is the continuation of the gambling spirit which poisoned legitimate and solid enterprise in Bombay during a recent and painful period. What is wanted is a sound policy, which, though less showy than South Sea Bubbles and Mississippi schemes, will yield enduring fruits. Let us have railway extension, road-making, irrigation by all means, but do not let us be seduced by headlong and sanguine projectors from the path of common-sense utility. The immediate end must be governed by the clearly available means, or we shall be like the man who began to build without counting the cost, and instead of lasting works we shall strew the land with ruins wasting under sun and rain. But whatever policy may be adopted in regard to the promotion of reproductive public works, it is indubitable that "the great means to unite England and India, is to push to the uttermost the commercial relations between them." We are ashamed to bring even near the discussion of so large a question the painful attempts made in our own community to frustrate the life-giving policy forcibly expressed by Lord Salisbury. But, considering the ardour and unscrupulousness with which the attempt is made, and the difficulty with which measures, hostile to Indian and Imperial interests are resisted, we feel bound to draw attention to the Manchester demonstration in the hope that some who aspire to be statesmen will abandon their retrograde opinions. The true policy, as we have always urged, is to push trade, to invite it, to facilitate it, and not to fetter it, treat it as an invader, as an alien, making it pay tolls and fines for the privilege of transit; and such measures are absolutely impertinent and inadmissible when they are proposed solely for the purpose of filling a local exchequer. We have no doubt that Lord Salisbury's views on self-government, expressed with so much emphasis, will provoke heated opposition. But we do not hesitate to say they are very weighty opinions, and that it is most questionable whether what is called self-government, though it may gratify vanity and make things temporarily pleasant, is not an insidious and fatal gift. The declarations which give us the most intense satisfaction are the many sentences repudiating the notion that our rule in India is to be but temporary, and that we are only preparing the nation for self-government.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The volunteer movement in India is about to be extended in a new direction. The East Indian Railway Company have, we hear, by circular recommended their employes at Jumalpoore, Dinapore, and Allahabad to enrol themselves into separate corps.—*Pioneer*.

DESTRUCTIVE ACTION OF THE GANGES.—Dr. Wilton Oldham has drawn up an interesting account of the destructive action of the Ganges in the Benares province. This destructive action is of two kinds—the slow acting upon the permanent banks of Kunkur, and the rapid upon the non-permanent banks. The destructive action of the river is invariably on the concave bank. The current sets dead against a concave bank, and causes the washing away and hollowing out of the portion of the bank near the river, and consequently the fall and destruction of the bank. The civil station of Mirzapore is built on the permanent bank of the river on the concave curve. There is a constant destructive action going on; but, owing to the permanent character of the bank, the destruction is very slow, a few feet in a few years. Since 1840 a tract of country containing about 3,500 acres of rich land has been destroyed, and the river course has, at the point of maximum deflection, changed two miles—i.e., the present river edge is two miles from the line where it was in 1840. These facts are proved by comparing the Pergunnah map prepared in or about 1840 by the officers of the Revenue Survey with the village boundaries and the river bank as they now exist. The destructive action is not merely in the rainy season, but continues throughout the year. The rapid changes now going on are likely to continue until the river runs in a straight course from Chochukpore to Ghazeepore along the permanent northern bank.

Bengal.

THE PARSEES IN INDIA.

Under native rule the Parsee seems to have eschewed politics and to have passively accepted every change of Government. He was of a nation of traders, and had entirely lost all that public spirit which must have animated the people who founded such a magnificent structure as the Medo-Persian empire. Indian history affords us no examples of the Parsees exercising any political influence; but they seem to have been allowed to possess their wealth in safety on the same terms as the other trading communities. English education and the influx of Western ideas have aroused the latent energies of the race, or more likely created new ones, and the Parsee now aspires to influence public opinion and legislate not only for himself but for the other subjects of our Indian Empire. English and vernacular newspapers, in Bombay, and in Guzerat and the Deccan, represent the particular views of the class, and strive to advance their newly-discovered interests. Even one of the two daily papers of Bombay has always been more or less under Parsee influence. The Bombay Association, an institution professing to advance the interests of the natives of that Presidency, is presided over by a Parsee merchant, while the lists of the cognate East India Association show many names belonging to the same class. Of all Oriental races the Parsee community has produced the only man who, by his public spirit and large hearted philanthropy, has been thought worthy to bear an English title, the late Sir Samsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Lately, loud complaints were preferred by the representatives of the 49,201 Parsees of the Bombay Presidency, that their interests should have been overlooked in the appointment of members of the Legislative Council. Another prominent feature in the Parsee revival is the abandonment of commerce for other professions. The native press has attracted many of the best educated Parsees in the Bombay Presidency, and dating from 1851 the Parsees are now able to boast of a small galaxy of national authors. The attractions which the bar offers have not been ignored. In spite of theological and other barriers a Parsee has even made his way into the class and graduation lists of exclusive Oxford, and an annually increasing number of Parsees pass through the curriculum of the London and Bombay Universities. Female education is being extended; and the decrease of infant marriages, and the check which the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act has given to polygamy, must soon materially alter their social condition.

Zoroastrianism is being fast sapped by Western thought, although the progress of Christianity among its followers has not been very marked as yet. In the attempt to revive the study of the sacred books of Zoroaster, we see the same spasmodic reaction which Paganism is making in the Hindoo world. In both cases the result must be the same, though it may be effected under less revolutionary circumstances among the Parsees. The creed of the Hindoo is associated with his nationality, which is its chief basis, while the Parsee disclaims having any nationality, and takes pride in assimilating himself to the natives of the country in which he sojourns. The faith of the Parsees owes more of its strength to the long years during which they were condemned to witness the practice of a grovelling superstition, which they could not fail to despise in comparison with their own belief, than to any inherent adaptability which the tenets of Zoroaster possess for them. The brief time during which they have been in contact with Christians, and the minute degree in which the influence of Christianity has yet been able to reach them, give no grounds for despondency regarding the future of the race, however much that future may be delayed, like the destiny of the Jews, who resemble them, by a hard and sensuous materialism.—*Friend of India.*

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

A week ago (says the *Bombay Gazette*) intelligence reached Bombay that the freight market at Calcutta had been paralysed by the receipt of news that a cyclone had swept over the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, doing considerable damage at Akyab. We now learn from Akyab that the cyclone, which is described as having been terrific, swept over that place on the 13th inst., blowing down some of the oldest trees and causing great damage to property of all kinds. How far the crops had suffered it was impossible to ascertain. The lines of telegraph to Calcutta and Rangoon were both completely interrupted. Several casualties also occurred amongst the shipping. The mail steamer *Busheer*, which arrived at Akyab from Rangoon on the 12th inst., was forced from her moorings at the landing pier, and driven on shore with considerable damage. The British barque *Duke of Northumberland*, which was loaded; the British ship *Naomi*, about two-thirds loaded; and the British barque *Volunteer*, which had arrived in ballast, were all driven on shore, and the latter so high that it seemed doubtful whether she could be got off again. The native shipping and smaller craft were all driven on shore or sunk, in some cases with loss of life. The Government steamer *Nemesis* escaped without damage, and she was the only vessel of any kind left afloat in the harbour. After the cyclone had diminished she was engaged in trying to tow the other vessels off the shore. A few days

before the cyclone there was a gale from the east, during which the British ship *Clasmerden*, 1,598 tons register, sunk at her anchors outside the port, where she was waiting for instructions from home, and nine of the crew, consisting of twenty-nine men, were drowned.

The *Englishman* of the 20th inst. says:—The fall in the barometer about a week ago, and the dull hazy weather it introduced, appears to have been due to very severe storms in the central region of the Bay of Bengal. At the end of the first week of the current month the incoming mail steamer was delayed for several days by bad weather in the neighbourhood of Madras. A week later the break-up of the monsoon appears to have been accompanied by phenomena of terrible violence along the Arracan coast. Akyab was visited on the 13th November by a cyclone, which has completely devastated the station. The harbour was swept, and several houses blown down. The rice crops unfortunately have been severely damaged by the heavy rain and wind. We shall have, of course, to wait for full particulars. We have to tender our thanks to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co. for the following telegram:—“Akyab, Nov. 14, 15-45 hours.—Heavy cyclone here on the 13th —*Busheer* driven ashore above Bazaar Ghaut —slightly damaged —may be some time before she comes off. Will send mails and passengers by *Coringa*; are busy lightening ship, to see if anything can be done this spring.”

The *Indian Daily News* of the same date adds:—It is said that much damage has been done at Akyab; houses and warehouses blown down and other property destroyed. Telegraph communication with Rangoon was interrupted, the line between Mungdoo and Akyab having been destroyed along thirty-five miles.

A telegram was received in Bombay on the 26th Nov. by a native firm from Calcutta, stating that the ship *Fattul Mobaruck* experienced a very severe gale on her way to Bombay from Moulmein on the 8th, and became a total wreck on the 15th. The nacoda and crew were all saved through the assistance of a British ship.

THE FAMINE.

PUNJAB.—The *Pioneer* regrets to say that the latest accounts of the crops from the Punjab are no better than heretofore. The official reports are brought down to the 1st November, but they tell the same gloomy tale as before. Emigration from the Rajpootana States into the Delhi, Goorgaon, Rohtuk, and Sirsa districts seems steadily on the increase.

RAJPOOTANA.—The pressure of famine in Rajpootana is even thus early very heavy. Robberies are rife. Colonel Keatinge, the agent for Rajpootana, has convened a meeting at Ajmere in December, to consider the measures to be adopted to find employment and food for the starving population. He has requested each Durbar to send a Vakeel with full powers to acquiesce in whatever measures may be agreed upon. This is as it should be. Are there no Imperial works that can be suggested to the Durbars, each State working at its own section? Should money be required by any of the States, to what extent and upon what terms may Colonel Keatinge promise a loan? The famine will never be fairly met by a multitude of native officials representing the conflicting interests of numerous States. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the paramount power will do its duty, by not only suggesting a common line of action, but keeping the Durbars to whatever engagements they may undertake.—*Englishman*, Nov. 20.

JEYPORE.—The *Delhi Gazette* is indebted to a friend at Jeypore for the following:—“Grain here is at famine prices. Wheat and grata selling at 7 seers, and jao at 9 seers for the rupee; grass at 20 seers. Nor have we yet come to the worst. In one district the cattle are dying by hundreds, and one can quite understand why such should be the case, seeing that the people are almost entirely dependent upon the rains. The land consists of a series of sand-hills, which are ploughed and sown in the rains. Wells there are scarcely any; nor would they be of much use even did they exist, on account of the hilly nature of the district. We have commenced a number of public works, and are about to commence more. Already about six thousand are employed. The Maharajah, to meet the distress, has taken three lacs of rupees out of his private purse and put it at the disposal of the Treasury for new works. Lieutenant Jacob, Executive Engineer, has got a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of grain, to be sold at a cheap rate to those on his works. In Marwar the distress is very great in many parts. Water for drinking is sold, and has to be brought a distance of ten or twelve miles. Colonel Keatinge has just issued a circular convening a meeting in Ajmere for the middle of December, in which he calls upon each Durbar to send a vakeel vested with full authority to acquiesce in such measures as may be considered advisable to meet the present distress. He is really going heart and soul into the work, and deserves all praise and encouragement. Disease is sure to follow the scarcity. Robberies have commenced.”

DEHRA DOON.—A correspondent writes as follows to the *Delhi Gazette*:—“It may be of interest or use to some of your readers to know that a party, of which I was one, in driving from Dehra to Saharunpore, met on the road we think a thousand at least, and, perhaps, twice that number of oxen and cows coming from Hansi and Hissar to graze in the Doon. They were all miserably lean;

we did not see a single plump fat one among them. From what the men accompanying the cattle said, it would appear that owing to the excessive drought, large tracts of the country from which they came will in a few weeks be depopulated."

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—There is no better news in regard to the prospects of the season in the North-Western Provinces. The burden of the tale is still—no rain and no signs of it. Prices, however, are not rising as they were expected to do, and though Government has opened labour works in many districts, the only severe distress which has yet occurred has been in Ajmere, Jhansi, and Lullutpore. Suffering, however, is increasing and will increase during the next few months. All is being done that can be done to avert the impending calamity as much as possible, and to prepare for it. Every drop of water in the canals is being utilised. We are told by an officer who passed along the Jumna Canal the other day, that it was being so worked that not a drop escaped at the tail. All is absorbed during its course. The people are hoping and praying for rain during the next week, but alas it seems very unlikely to come; the sky is cloudless, and in the plains a westerly wind continues to blow. The former good harvests have left much grain in the country, so that though prices will be high and the very poor will be distressed, Government hopes to succeed in averting mortality from famine.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 19.

JODHPUR.—In the city of Jodhpore the inhabitants are already suffering terribly from drought as well as famine. Wheat flour is at four seers the rupee, and every drop of drinking water has to be brought from a considerable distance. The Maharajah has sent to Scinde and Guzerat for grain to alleviate the scarcity.—*Pioneer*.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).—The *Englishman* learns from Hyderabad that the famine in Marwar is sensibly affecting the price of grain in the province of Berar, and in the adjacent British territories. From the English district of Barsee, near Sholapore, large quantities of grain have been imported into the Nizam's country, but this importation has been discontinued in consequence of the export of grain to Kattywar. Such is the story of the soucars. The partial failure of the cotton crop and the rise in prices at Liverpool have caused a rise of from twenty to thirty rupees per candy on uncleaned cotton. Speculation is becoming as eager as it was during the American war.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT UMBALLA

The Viceroy and Governor-General opened the Umballa section of the Punjab Railway at Umballa on Nov. 10. At the State breakfast, General Saunders Abbott, the agent, in proposing the health of Sir John Lawrence, said:—Your Excellency has done much for the extension of railroads in India, from the date of your turning the first clod of the Lahore and Umritsur line in February, 1859; and your crowning work, now commencing from Lahore to Peshawur, will alone be a worthy and lasting monument of your Excellency's name, which can never be separated from the Punjab, or, indeed, from India. Of the importance of the line your Excellency has just opened, those only (yourself among the number) can form any estimate who can remember the time when, twenty-three years ago, that noble and illustrious statesman and soldier, Lord Hardinge, had to organise the repulse of the Sikh invasion from this very spot. What would he not have given for this line of railroad by which to have brought the Meerut reserves to the front? And what would not your Excellency have given for this railway in 1857, by which to have hurled a body of these noble Sikhs, now our friends, at the Meerut mutineers ere they could have established themselves at Delhi? Where then would have been the great Indian revolt which shook the Empire to its foundations? Sir, to complete the great monument you are erecting, the "missing link" is wanting to connect it with its foundations; and I have that confidence in your Excellency's wisdom to believe that it will be sanctioned ere you leave this country. There will then only remain for the Government to carry out the plan for improving the Kurrachee harbour (which, it is understood, has been favourably reported upon, and the construction of a branch line of rail from Sukkur to the mouth of the Bolan Pass. When this is effected—and no obstacle stands in the way (money is cheap, peace happily prevails, this company is ready to carry out the "missing link")—then your frontier will be secure against external invasion, your country against revolt, and this company will have one continuous system by which to exchange the merchandise of Northern India, Afghanistan and Tibet, by the port of Kurrachee, with the whole world. If your Excellency is not able to work out this, India's necessity, ere you leave our shores, I feel certain of your valuable advocacy of what appears to me India's security. Your Excellency, I will not push the question of railways further than to remind you of a shorter route to India, as proposed by the indefatigable chairman of our board, Mr. Andrew—viz., that by the Euphrates Valley. It is one which must eventually be; and your Excellency may add lustre to your name by hastening its construction. Ladies and gentlemen: I feel sure you will all most heartily join me in drinking to the health of the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, and in wishing him God speed on his return to his country, his family, and the honours that assuredly await him.

Mr. Seton-Karr proposed the health of Sir Donald McLeod and the other Punjab officials, and Colonel Dickens proposed the

toast of Colonel Drummond and the engineers of the railway. In replying, Colonel Drummond proposed the contractors, Mr. Henfrey and his staff.

His Excellency the Governor said: I have asked as a personal favour that I may be permitted to reply to the toast which has just been proposed. If there is a man alive who may claim to speak on behalf of the Punjab and Punjab officers it is myself. I am not about to refer to my own services in that province. Of these I shall leave others in time to come to judge, and to say whether or not I did what was right in my efforts to perform my duty there. But to speak of my friends in the Punjab, and of their merits—that is to me a very congenial task. I recall the times when that fine soldier, Sir D. Ochterlony, conquered the Goorkhas and pacified the native States in the adjacent hills; when Major Murray was the able Political Agent of Umballa; the days when Sir G. Clerk distinguished himself here, more especially in the crisis of the war in Afghanistan; and to come to later days, my thoughts naturally turn to such Punjab officials as my respected brother, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, the gallant Brigadier-General John Nicholson, Sir Herbert Edwards, Sir Robert Montgomery, and last, though certainly not least, Sir Donald McLeod. I have mentioned the names of men of whom it may justly be said that they were great in war and great in peace—I speak of men, some of whom cheerfully laid down their lives in the great struggle of 1857, and all of whom spared neither health nor strength to serve their country under all difficulties and circumstances. There are many others I could name in all grades of that fine service. Referring now specially to the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, I must say there is no man in India who more deservedly commands the cordial goodwill, the affectionate respect of all classes of his fellow-countrymen, and at the same time is more respected and beloved by the natives of all ranks and grades, than Sir Donald McLeod.

STATION TALK.

KUSSOWLEE, Nov. 14.—On Wednesday, the 11th, I was at Sunar to meet the Viceroy on his farewell visit to the Lawrence Asylum; he went there with his staff and several ladies. Arches were erected at several points of the road through the grounds, with inscriptions in large coloured letters tastefully arranged over them. "Health and Honour to Sir John Lawrence;" over the first arch was "Welcome," and on the other side of it, as it would be of course the last on his departure, was "Farewell." After his reception by the Principal, the Rev. J. Cole, he was saluted by a guard of honour of the boys under their sergeants, and the two little guns thundered out their salute. The boys then marched to and were formed up on their parade ground, where they were wheeled into line, ranks opened, and salute given, colours being lowered, and band playing "God Save the Queen." The Viceroy walked through the ranks, and the boys then marched past, and very well, the little ones striding manfully to keep up with their bigger comrades, in slow, quick, and double time; then wheel into line, and advance to salute. The Viceroy then addressed them, under manifest emotion, to something like the following effect:—"Boys of the Lawrence Asylum! This is the last visit I shall pay here; but I shall not forget you. I have all along taken an interest in this institution, only second to that of my brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, who founded it. I will remember the interest he took in it from its first foundation to almost the last hour of his life, when in his will he recommended it to the care and consideration of the Government. The Government answered to that appeal; and as you know, from that time this institution has been supported by Government, and not as previously by private charity. . . . And now you will expect me to say something about a week's holiday. I do not know that this is a particularly good thing to ask for you, but as Mr. Cole is responsible for your good conduct, and does not object, I suppose I cannot do less on this my last visit than ask a week's holiday for you." The principal here asked the boys, "Would you like to have this holiday?" A hearty response left no doubt on this subject. Caps were then taken off and three hearty cheers for the Viceroy, and three more, were given; the parade was broken off, and the Viceroy and party turned to go all over the institution. The girls' school, where all the elder ones, under the evidently able and admirable direction of Mr. Mellor, sang very sweetly and well; the girls' workroom, cooking-room, dormitories, infant school, telegraph-office—a most capital addition to the institution, the boys being regularly instructed to read and send messages from one room to another—the nicely ordered little chapel, and so on, all round. It was nearly dark when all had been gone over, and the Viceroy bade Mr. and Mrs. Cole good-bye. A guard of honour duly awaited and saluted the Viceroy again on departing, and the band, after playing the National Anthem for the royal salute, followed him through and out of the grounds, playing "Auld Lang Syne." And so ended a very touching visit.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16.—The 5th Lancers marched out at three this morning. They were entertained on Friday, the 13th, by the Chief Commissioner. It is rumoured, though I do not know with what truth, that for the present there will be only half a regiment of cavalry here, troops being required for some army of observation to be formed on the frontier. However, the Oude people need not be flustered. Sir Maun Sing and Co., and that distinguished corps the

Oude Rifle Volunteers, are quite able to take care of us. In fact, I would like to see the force that would face the volunteers without being discomfited—by laughter. I was about closing this short letter when I heard that the 5th Lancers have returned to the station. It seems they were directed to stand fast till the 16th, when they would receive orders. They moved on the 16th, and at the first halt got their orders; they are to remain here for another twelvemonth. Pretty look out for the officers who have sold all their property, and must now repurchase at high prices. I hear they intend to join the mess of the 102nd. General Beadle, of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, has gone to Calcutta for two or three weeks. The usual cold weather brushing up of the station has commenced. Station anything but lively, and weather remarkably mild; winter clothing and night covering scarcely bearable.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.—House proprietors are making a good harvest of it since a portion of the High Court has arrived here. No respectable looking house can be had for under 80 rupees a month, and houses that could be had for 60 rupees a year ago are readily taken up for nearly twice that amount. What will be the state of things when the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, the remainder of the High Court and other offices move down? and I am informed that the Lieutenant-Governor is bent on having all controlling offices here. The Controller's office will be here some time in March, that of the Director of Public Instruction is on its way to Allahabad. Mr. Tyrrell, the present Judge of the Small Cause Court here, has, I believe, been selected to fill the Registrarship of the High Court, vacated by Mr. James Simson. Mr. Baldwin, our permanent chaplain, has rejoined his appointment only to vacate it in March, when I understand he goes to England on furlough; he will be succeeded by Mr. Baly, once military chaplain here.

Nov. 22.—The Governor-General and suite arrived here by special train on the morning of the 17th, Tuesday last, and after partaking of some refreshment of *chota hazree* in Kellner's rooms, proceeded on the journey to Calcutta. The *elite* of the station were one and all in attendance on the Viceroy. I do not suppose it was quite the thing for those unaccustomed to rising at the first peep o' day to have had to tumble out of bed at 4 A.M. The usual salute of twenty-one guns was thundered from the fort bastions. Sir Richard Temple broke his journey to the Central Provinces for a day at this station. I find that Mr. Ricketts, our late magistrate, has returned to the station. This gentleman's presence has a most extraordinary effect on the weak nerves of natives; he is held in mortal dread by them. It is not yet known whether Mr. Ricketts resumes his seat as Sessions Judge, or whether he is to be transferred to some other district. For the past two years successively this official has contrived most wonderfully to have himself deputed at the expense of the State on special duty to Simla during the hot weather—a remarkable fact that there should exist so much extra work as to necessitate the deputation of an officer for six months every year. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin's locum tenens, the Rev. Baker Morrel, has been transferred to Oude as chaplain of the Lucknow cantonments. I am glad to be able to record for such of your readers as it may concern, that Dr. Tosi, the Roman Catholic Bishop, who has been dangerously ill with fever, is now quite recovered, and fast regaining his health. I am also told that Mr. George Sibley, the chief engineer of the East India Railway, is expected to return to Calcutta shortly, when he will resume charge of his duties, the sea air having wrought a surprising change for the better in his constitution. It is rumoured, though, that Mr. Sibley will ultimately go to England on furlough.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 15.—The Commissioner, Colonel Spence, has returned from his tour to Saugor, where he had gone to dispose of a heavy criminal Sessions. He has been associated with Majors Playfair and Vandergucht in carrying out the examination of civil officers and applicants for pleaderships ever since. The examination was concluded yesterday evening, having lasted five days on account of the large number (about forty) to be examined. *On dit* that one or two natives who came up have up actually committed the codes to memory. It has been a standing reproach to the civil examinations that the questions have been framed apparently more with the object of testing a man's memory than his judgment and intellectual capacity; but many of the examinees of this season have assured me that there has been great improvement in this respect this year, and that most of the questions embrace whole subjects, or the entire parts of a law, rather than, as used to be the case, the minutest particulars of such parts. I cannot say much for the season. The nights have become very cold; but the heat in the day reminds me of the month of March. Wheat has come to ten and a-half seers, and gram to twelve seers for the rupee. Distressed natives have been seen going about the station. The grass is looking brown instead of pea-green, as it has always done in November, and the diminished supply of water is quite unusual for this time of the year. These may be the precursors of coming hard times, but if the winter rains should opportunely come down we may tide over them. Another month will perhaps decide the fate of the young wheat and gram crops, and during that period the civil authorities, who are alive to the necessities of the time, will be enabled to watch events, and to provide for the worst, it is hoped.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY.—Among the guests present at the opening of the Umballa section of the Delhi Railway was the Marquis of Huntley, who had returned from Cashmere and Simla.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL.—We hear that Captain P. H. Harris has been appointed an Assistant Inspector General of Police on that portion of the Delhi Railway that is under the government of these provinces.

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—The *Indian Daily News* says the new service of fast trains which comes into operation on the 1st proximo on the East Indian Line will include several novelties to the Indian public. The train will consist of new carriages approximating the American model. There will be means of communication from end to end of the train, and greater safety insured to the passengers in several ways.

MR. FOSTER HILL.—The *Indian Daily News* announces the death of Mr. Foster Hill, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Presidency College (Calcutta), who died of dysentery and abscess of the liver on Thursday, the 19th Nov., at Raneegunge, whither he had gone in the hope of benefit from the change. Mr. Hill is spoken of as a young man of great promise, and highly respected. He was Assistant Honorary Secretary and a Member of the Council of the Dalhousie Institute.

FROM UMBALLA TO CALCUTTA.—We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that a second special train from Umballa reached Howrah on the morning of the 26th of November, bringing the foreign, financial, officiating home, D. P. works, and military secretaries, all the under secretaries, a number of other covenanted officials, &c. The train left Umballa at 11 A.M. on the 24th, and, including ample halts for *chota hazree*, breakfast, dinner, &c., the 1,150 odd miles were done in less than forty-five hours.

THE SALT DUTY.—The *Indian Daily News* says that the Government of India contemplates alterations in the salt duty in India. A despatch has lately been sent to the Secretary of State soliciting sanction to the measure proposed. The members of Council, in their minutes, have expressed their opinion on the subject, in which the Viceroy is said to have concurred. The Government of India appears to think that the contemplated change will not necessarily reduce the revenue of the State, but will rather gradually increase it, by greater consumption of salt.

THE FAIRS HELD IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—From a statement of fairs in the districts of the Central Provinces, during the half-year ending 30th September, 1868, we learn that eighteen such gatherings were held, fourteen of them in the Nerbudda division. The largest took place at Chanda, in the Nagpore division, in April last, the number attending it being estimated at 140,000, and the value of property sold at Rs. 1,76,000. The others averaged in population from 400 to 5,000, the sales effected ranging from totals of Rs. 40 and 50 to 3,000 and 4,000.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 21.

COLONEL WILLIS, OF THE 38TH.—Colonel Willis, of H.M.'s 38th Regiment, has requested the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to commence an action for libel against the *Indian Public Opinion*, with reference to the articles lately published by that paper on the "Death March to Jhelum." The Commander-in-Chief replied that it was entirely a matter for Colonel Willis's private decision; that he had already assisted Colonel Willis to vindicate himself by enabling the correspondence to be published by the press; and that it was not in his province to give any further advice or assistance in the matter.—*Pioneer*.

CIVIL ITEMS.—Colonel Nembhard, who returned from England by the last mail steamer, has assumed charge of his duties as Commissioner of East Berar from Colonel Stalls.—*Central India Times*.—Mr. F. Henvey has been appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary of Government N.W.P., during the absence of Mr. Charles Robertson.—*Pioneer*.—*On dit* that Colonel R. Strachey, Inspector General of Irrigation, has been offered his old post of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. We have not yet heard where Colonel Dickens, the present secretary, goes, but most probably he will proceed to England on furlough.—*Central India Times*.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.—On the night of the 12th November a very severe shock of earthquake was felt at Peshawur. It was so severe that many persons sprang from their beds and rushed out of their houses. Walls literally trembled, and some damage was sustained. The shock lasted, it is said, over sixty seconds. On the same night, at Fort Attock also, a smart shock was felt. A severe shock of earthquake is reported to have occurred at Dera Ismail Khan also, early on the morning of the same day. Lahore experienced a shock of an earthquake on the night of the 12th, shortly after midnight; the vibrations lasted about four minutes. Jubbulpore, also, was visited by an earthquake at about five o'clock on the morning of the 17th November. "The shock," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "lasted about a minute, and though not severe was very distinct and generally felt. Charles Dickens must have felt a similar shock in England, when he described it as a huge beast shaking himself under the bed, and our informant says he cannot give a better description, unless it be the effect of heavy thunder on the hills. Some of the natives in the city are said to have rushed out of their houses to look for the locomotive engine which they believed had got loose from the railway station."

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general arrived in Calcutta a little before noon yesterday morning, and was received at Government House by the principal military and civil officers at the Presidency, and a large number of influential citizens, European and native. The volunteers were paraded early in the morning, in anticipation of his Excellency's arrival, with the view of forming a guard of honour to receive him; but, as it was announced after falling in that his Excellency would not arrive for some hours, the regiment was dismissed, after going through the usual drill. About two hundred volunteers were present, and Colonel Walton, on dismissing the men, expressed his regret that his Excellency would not have an opportunity that day of seeing how much they had increased in strength since last year.—*Englishman*, Nov. 19.

MILITARY.—The 45th N.L. marched from Peshawur on the morning of the 16th November towards Mooltan. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry proceeded towards Jhelum on the morning of the 18th.—The 17th Bengal Cavalry began to move on the 17th November from Barrackpore.—The 90th Light Infantry were to leave Subathoo for Kamptee on the 20th Nov. The regiment was probably to reach Umballa on the 25th and Delhi about the 9th or 10th December; from thence it was to proceed by rail to Jubbulpore.—It appears that, in consequence of the present scarcity, the 5th Lancers and the 20th and the 21st Hussars have received orders not to begin their march to their various proposed destinations according to the relief until further orders.—The *Mofussile* understands that "the recent Artillery promotions are to be followed up immediately—an arrangement which will give a good many officers a lift up the list."—We (*Delhi Gazette*) hear that Major Hill, District Superintendent of Police, Sultanpore, goes to the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry as second in command.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL PARSONS.—Many readers will, we are sure, hear with regret of the death of Lieut.-general Parsons, after a service of sixty-two years in the Indian army, his first commission having been dated in December, 1806. For many years General Parsons was connected with the Commissariat and Stud Departments, and subsequently filled the position of Brigadier to the Gwalior Contingent, as well as Commandant of Bareilly. His services include the capture of the Isle of France in 1810; the Nepal Campaign of 1815, for which he received a medal; the Pindaree war in 1817, and the Rajpootana campaign in 1820. He was also present and wounded at the capture of Ghuznee, for which he obtained a medal and the second class of the Douranee order. He received the Bronze Star for the battle of Punniar, and a medal and two clasps, and a C.B. for the Sutlej campaign, including the battles of Moodhee, Ferose-shuhur and Sobraon. We may add, that in whatever department General Parsons was employed he always gained the respect and esteem both of his superiors and inferiors in rank, whilst in private he was almost universally beloved.—*Englishman*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17. Portlaw, Cartes, London.—18. Str. Punjab, Parker, Bombay.—19. Omar Pasha, Bulloch, Bombay.—20. John Bryant, Holmes, Boston.—21. G. B., Coppin, —; Sumatra, Wyer, Liverpool; Isabella Kerr, Kerr, Liverpool; str. Coringa, Ewert, Akyab; str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Omar Pasha.—Mrs. Bulloch.
Per str. Coringa.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper and family, Mrs. Priso and child, Miss Potes, Mr. Milner, Mr. Keswick, Capt. Bridger, Mr. Achard.
Per Sumatra.—Mr. W. Augan.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. Evangeline, Knight Commander.—17. Peter Stewart.—18. Str. Arabia, Childwall Abbey, Saladin.—19. Calcutta.—20. Str. T. A. Gibb, str. Koina, str. Rangoon, Salsette.—22. J. H. McLarren.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. A. Patterson, Mr. G. C. Bolst, Mrs. Millan and four children, Mr. W. A. King, Mr. G. C. Swiney, Mr. Hills, Mr. J. Findlay, Mr. Swiney, Mrs. Swiney and two children, Miss Swiney, Mrs. Smylie and child, Mr. Smylie, Miss Smylie.

Per str. Mooltan.—For MADRAS.—Miss Standly. For SYDNEY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Reid. For SEZ.—Mr. C. D. Alexander, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. P. Hall. For MARSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. Watson and child, Hon. R. Shankie, Capt. Sadler, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Dr. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. O'Keefe. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Lowdell and two children, Miss Monson, Mrs. General Pott, and three children, Mr. Liddell, Mr. John Davis, Mrs. Parker and two children, Mr. Tumber, Mr. H. Williamson, Mr. S. Morris.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 21, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 4 to 94 6
Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	94 8 to 94 12
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	104 12 to 105 0
5 per Cent., F.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	113 4 to 115 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	108 14 to 109 2
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½ to 1 11 13-16
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11 15-16

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	102 to 103
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	170 to 180
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	7½ to 8 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	580 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	580 to 570
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	190 to 195
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	25 to 30
East Indian Railway Company ...	218 ...	230 to 240
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	18 to 20
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218 ...	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	172½ to 175
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	600 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	132½ to 135
Howrah Docking Company ...	600 ...	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	450 to 480
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	135 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	11½ to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	35 to 37
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	265 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	80 to 82
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	590 to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	110 to 112
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210 ...	45 to 50

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 3 9 to 0 0 0	£1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 5 0 to 2 6 3	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 0 0 0	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0

Madras.

MADRAS.—Madras is very full at present, every one having come back for the cool season. Lord and Lady Napier are here, and all officials are at their posts. It is a pity they don't display a little more go-a-headishness, for our broken pier still remains a monument to the sleepiness of this city.—*Madras Athenæum*.

MR. GORDEN FORBES.—The best men are coming to the front since the last famine discredited the seniority system. Madras is to be represented in the Governor-General's Legislative Council by Mr. Gordon Forbes, the official who saved Ganjam from worse horrors by his foresight and official audacity. Madras has generally been unfortunate in the representatives she has sent to Calcutta since Mr. Elliott's time, while Bombay has been more careful since Mr. Le Geyt's.—*Friend of India*.

MISS CARPENTER.—A feeling has already been shown which proves that Miss Carpenter will have plenty of work before her, ere she gets her female schools established in India. A meeting of native gentlemen was lately held at Madras, the result of which was a decision that the proposed female normal school must be restricted to caste Hindoo girls or it would meet with no support from those who were at the meeting. A female normal school, however, is shortly to be opened in Madras, but people generally are not very sanguine of its ultimate success.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.—The Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay have on several occasions represented to Government the very great inconvenience to which holders of Government promissory notes are subjected by the delay arising from the necessity of transmitting the notes to Calcutta for renewal. The Government, in reply to a letter from the latter Chamber, say "that any alteration of the present practice would involve a reconsideration of the agreements between the Government and the banks. The banks of Bengal would demand compensation, and the Bank of Madras and Bombay would look for an increased rate of payment for the additional duties imposed upon them. This alone would appear to be a sufficient reason for rejecting the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce. Besides, a similar proposal was fully discussed in 1859, when the management of the debt was in the hands of the Government and it was rejected on the merits, on account of the risks of error and fraud, the expense involved in copying the registers which are all kept in Calcutta, and the general increase of correspondence which would follow from the interchange by every mail of advice, registers of all the renewal entries, &c., made during the interval. All these reasons equally exist now. On the other hand, the inconveniences of the present system are not serious. The value of the paper is certainly not affected by the delay in having to send up to Calcutta for a new note, and the delay does not exceed the time actually taken up in the transmission by post to and fro. Under these circumstances, the representation of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, cannot be complied with by Government."

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT GUNTOOR.—The Government of India have, in compliance with the request of the members of the Chamber of Commerce at Cocanada, authorised the opening of a telegraph office at Guntoor, as an experimental measure, for one year. This sanction is given on the understanding that those merchants who have signed the memorial are ready to guarantee the cost of the necessary establishment to the amount of 90 rupees a month.

CANAL EXTENSION.—The extension of the East Coast Canal, from its late northern terminus at Doogoorazapattam to the Back Water at Kistnapattam, was sanctioned for execution only a few months ago, and we now learn from the *Madras District Gazette* that the first reach of seven-and-a-quarter miles was opened for traffic on the 19th of last month. This speedy opening of more than one-third of the entire length of the extension is very satisfactory, and is chiefly owing to the personal exertions of Mr. Fraser, C.E., who has charge of the Coast Canal, and who had to encounter unusual difficulties in the prosecution of this work. The present terminus is at a village called Goondarazapadoo, on the right bank of the Soornamooky River, to which it is expected the canal will be completed in a few weeks. The greater part of the line chosen for the canal passes through property belonging to the Rajah of Venkatagherry, who, with his usual liberality, afforded every facility for the transfer of the land required for the works; so that in this case that fertile cause of delay—"getting up the land"—has not been experienced. The Rajah may well, however, do what he can to facilitate the progress of a work the execution of which will bring a large number of his villages into direct communication with Madras, and enable his people to send the produce of their fields to the best market, without the expensive and tedious land carriage to which it is now subjected. The work is being pushed on vigorously on both sides of the Soornamooky River, and we trust that now that so satisfactory a beginning has been made there will be no stoppage of the work for want of funds. There has been, it seems, no provision made for it in the Budget, and the cost of the work is defrayed from the current revenues of the East Coast Canal. We draw the attention of the Government to this fact, as we consider that the completion of a project which has an object so important as the connection of Madras with the fertile district of Nellore is too important to be left to a provision so precarious.—*Madras Times*.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT MANDALAY.—Things are not very pleasant at Mandalay. Matters are not improving in the capital, and if they go on much longer in the way they have been doing for some time, our Government will be forced to take some stringent measures to bring the King to reason. When Captain Sladen went to have an audience a few days ago, one of his servants who was following him into the palace was stopped by the guard and severely flogged. Capt. Sladen at once complained to the King, who made light of the matter, and seemed to think that the guard had done quite right. If the servant of her Majesty's representative is to be thus punished without trial and with impunity, what guarantee is there for the safety of any of her Majesty's subjects? His golden-footed Majesty, as was stated some time since, is making great but misguided endeavours to increase the strength and efficiency of his army, and we now learn that he has just sent to Madras the sum of Rs. 1,200 to pay the expenses of a Frenchman who is to instruct H.M.'s invincibles in all the latest military arts and tactics. Besides the Rs. 1,200, he is to receive Rs. 500 a month, a grand house, and honours and distinctions without end. This appointment is being made, we believe, at the suggestion of the King's civil counsellor, Father Abboua, who still labours and intrigues with unflagging zeal to set him against the English and their interests in every conceivable way. It is also currently reported that the Royal Tradesman's Agent, who lately arrived at Rangoon from Mandalay with a large quantity of rubies with which to pay the Royal debts, being unable to dispose of them, has been reduced to the necessity of pawning them to some native merchants for about half their value. Another correspondent at Mandalay tells us that the Thonzai Mintha remains in forced seclusion, *alias* imprisonment, and has few sympathisers. He made few friends during his stay in Rangoon, and those who knew how his people insulted a member of the late Embassy in Mandalay will believe that the epithet of "fool," which his royal father bestowed upon him, was deserved. The other elder princes are under close surveillance. No *Ayn Shay Min*, or heir apparent, has yet been appointed. Captain Sladen is still unwell. His eight months of anxieties and jungle work have evidently told upon him. All the Burmese, except those about the Court, seem greatly interested in his successful expedition.—*Rangoon Times*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17. Str. Labourdonnaix, Rapatel, Gallie.—19. Str. Himalaya, Lewis, Bombay.—21. Str. Surat, Greaves, Suez.—22. Str. Kurachee, Long, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Surat*.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. Barlow, Capt. Lewes, Miss H. T. Robertson, Mrs. Sutherland and infant, Miss Short, Miss Brougham, Lieut. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. Magrath, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Burgett and child, Mr. J. Ford, Mrs. Mecklenburgh and child, Messrs. J. H. Black, E. Williams, P. W. Cox, Mrs. Jeffery, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Blandford, Mr. G. Eplegrace, Miss Collinson, Major Taylor, Mr. T. Mendes, Miss Budden, Mr. J. M. Anderson, Mr. W. H. Jones, Mrs.

A. B. Jones and child, Mr. W. Dixon, Miss Nicol, Mr. Barrow, Miss Buchanan, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. R. Bateman, Mr. W. H. Congdon, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Miller, Mr. Marsden, Mr. Baest, Mr. C. L. Shore, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mr. Christie, Mr. Burkenyoung, Mr. W. Daziel, Mr. C. C. Adley, Mr. P. P. Crosthwaite, Mr. Hood, Mr. Home, Mrs. Burnell and infant, Mr. R. Foley, Mr. Winder, Mr. W. C. Hosking, Mr. A. Graydon, Capt. Craster, Serg. major Jennings, Mr. W. Cross, From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Hume, Mrs. Danvers, Mr. D. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross, Mrs. H. Cowrie, Miss Plowden, Mrs. Beadle and two daughters, Mrs. W. P. MacGregor, Mrs. Premeau, Col. and Mrs. Verner and two daughters, Mr. C. Macrae, Hon. Mr. Eden, Capt. and Mrs. Ingfield, Mr. and Mrs. Marquardt, Mr. J. K. Paynter, Mrs. Macrae, Mr. G. Argente, Mr. L. Argente, Miss Mackenon, Mr. Conuen, Mr. C. D. Winter, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Trefftz, Mr. Mackay and friend, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Hart, Miss Carnac, Capt. Lovell, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Keelan. From Suez.—Mr. H. Goetz, Baron Dowdles, Lieut. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters. From Southampton.—For Madras.—Miss O. Leefe, Miss A. Lowrie, Mrs. Jack, Miss Scott, Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Miss Atkinson, Miss Canister, Capt. Cave, Mrs. Leggett and three children, Mr. J. Bradshaw, Mrs. J. G. Lindsay, Miss Elliott, Miss Dixon, Mr. Weld, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. J. B. Fulton, Mr. W. D. Ainslie. From Marseilles.—Mr. McIver, Miss Doherty, Mr. L. McIver, Surg. major and Mrs. Johnston and two daughters, Dr. Duff, Ensign Edwards, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Wynch, Mr. P. Grose, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Bugshaw, Mr. J. Russell, Mrs. Gildesthorpe, From Suez.—Mr. Sutherland, Per str. Labourdonnaix.—From Madras.—Messrs. Coleman and Oakes, Mrs. L. Meppen, Mr. Sirko, Mrs. Browne.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. Seafield, Tough, London; Concord, Park, Vizagapatam; New Margaret, Wright, Liverpool.—17. Labourdonnaix, Rapatel, Calcutta.—18. Toviot, Wiscelan, Chittagong; Valetta, Donkin, Cocanada; Jean D'Arc, Novelton, Calcutta.—19. Jeanne D'Arc, —, Calcutta.—20. Irvine, Clark, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Surat*.—For Calcutta.—From Madras.—Mr. T. Fernandez, Mr. A. Bianconi, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. A. Somerville, Mr. J. G. Smith. For Calcutta and Back.—Mr. A. F. Pater, Mr. J. H. Garstin. Per str. Labourdonnaix.—For Calcutta.—From Madras.—Hon. Gordon Forbes, Mrs. N. Morrison and two children, Capt. Whigham, Miss Mahar, Sister Gonzaga.

Bombay.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.—Sir Richard Temple, member of the Supreme Council, and Finance Minister of India, arrived at Bombay Nov. 23. —Sir William L. Merewether was expected to return to Kurrachee from the districts Nov. 25.

SIR J. ARNOULD.—It is stated that Sir Joseph Arnould retires from the bench in March next year. The learned Judge's appointment was made about ten years ago, when the supreme Court was in existence. It is believed that no one will be appointed in his place.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—On Sunday last Mr. Collingridge and Captain Bird, two gentlemen who arrived by the last mail steamer from England, were driving along the Bhandy Bazaar road in a hack buggy. An old woman having come in front of the horse, the buggywalla pulled up the reins with a sudden jerk, and suddenly the buggy upset, throwing both gentlemen and the driver out; Capt. Bird's arm was broken. Mr. Collingridge, who now resides in the Byculla Hotel, has written to the Commissioner of Police, informing him that it was a mere accident, and that the buggy driver was not at all to blame. We regret to say that it has been found necessary to amputate the broken arm. The operation was performed yesterday by Dr. Mackenzie.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 28.

MARWAR.—We hear from Marwar that the Thakoors of Awah and Goolur, who were banished after the Mutiny, have returned to the country and forcibly re-possessioned themselves of their jagheers. The Maharajah has sent a force to oust them. This would not be difficult were they left to their own means of resistance; but so many of the Marwar chiefs are disaffected that there is fear of a coalition being formed which it would overtask the power of the Maharajah to break. In the city of Joudhpore the inhabitants are already suffering terribly from drought as well as famine. Wheat flour is at four seers the rupee, and every drop of drinking water has to be brought from a considerable distance. The Maharajah has sent to Scinde and Guzerat for grain to alleviate the scarcity.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 23.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was advertised to be held at the offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. on Nov. 24. At three o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, the gentlemen present did not represent the requisite number of shares to form a quorum, and after waiting in vain for an hour for a sufficient attendance of shareholders, the chairman, H. Manesty, Esq., said that they had waited an hour in the hope that the shareholders would attend, but as they had not done so they were powerless and helpless and must leave the transaction of the business that was to have come before the meeting, namely, the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts and election of directors and auditors, to the secretaries and treasurer.—*Times of India*.

STRIKE OF THE POINTSMEN EMPLOYED BY THE G.I.P. RAILWAY COMPANY AT KURJUT.—On the 12th instant, at ten o'clock A.M., the whole of the pointsmen of the G.I.P. Railway at Kurjut struck work. They struck at a time when seven passenger trains, three mixed trains, and four goods trains were due, in and out of the station. The reason assigned by them was that one of their number having been discharged for absenting himself ten days without leave, they would not work unless he were taken back into service. The station-master reasoned with them, but to no effect. Mean-

while, the district traffic manager entered the station. On learning the state of things, he ordered the section of the Railway Act relating to the offence, and showing its serious nature, to be read and explained to the recusant pointsmen. They resolved, however, to brave the consequences. The district traffic manager, the station-master, and others were obliged to stand at the points on the arrival of the trains to prevent the most serious accidents. The Railway Magistrate investigated the matter on the 13th instant, and committed the accused to the Konkani Court of Sessions for trial. This is the first instance of so serious an offence; and the safety of the travellers by railway depends upon the manner in which the Session Judge deals with the case.—*Poonah Observer*.

MUSCAT.—A correspondent of the *Times of India* thus writes on November 12, from Muscat:—"Since my last, I have to inform you that the sheiks of the four most powerful tribes in the south have come in with their retinues. Ahmed bin Mosellum, of the Beneboo Hassen tribe, is the most attached friend of Syed Toorkey, and last year, when the *Octavia* was taking Toorkey away to Bombay, this sheik was the last that left him, and volunteered even to accompany him to Bombay. It is currently reported that all these sheiks are not opposed to Syed Azan, and that in a few days they will give in their allegiance to the new Imaum. It hardly appears credible, considering that Toorkey was so great a favourite of theirs only last year. Ahmed bin Salem has been set at liberty, and allowed all the honours of his position. The families of Syed Mahomed bin Salem, and Syed Mahomed, brother of the late Sultan Thowany, have embarked on board buggalows and ships which proceed shortly to Zanzibar. In short, there is a perfect exodus of the relatives and people connected with the late sultan, for the island of Zanzibar. Perfect order and peace prevail in the country at present. Syed Salem is residing still at Kism, and evidently intends retiring into private life, sick of the toils and anxieties attendant on royalty. From all accounts, he has up to the present not interfered in any political affairs, and has not, as given out by Hajee Ahmed, his vizier, been collecting reinforcements for the purpose of regaining his kingdom."

MILITARY.—The steamship *Dacca*, with the transports *Atmosphere* and *Forrick* in tow, left Bombay on November 25, with the C Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery from Kirkee for Kurrachee. These vessels will on their return bring the left wing of the Poonah Horse from Kurrachee.—The steamship *Asia* and transport *Tiverton* left Bombay on the 24th for Kurrachee. The *Asia* was to take the 17th Madras Native Infantry to Beypore; and on the return voyage will take two detachments of the 40th Madras N.I. from Cannanore.—The *Scotia* sailed from Bombay on the same date with the 5-5 Royal Artillery. She would call at Vingorla and receive there the 6-5 R.A., and then convey both batteries to Beypore. The 4-5 battery was to arrive at Bombay from Kurrachee by the *Atmosphere* for embarkation also in the *Scotia*, but this was prevented, owing to the *Atmosphere* being unable to get into Kurrachee. This battery, therefore, will be sent from Kurrachee to Beypore by a later vessel.—The 1st detachment of the 40th Regiment was expected to arrive at Bombay from Cannanore per the steamer *Scotia*, on or about the 1st December.—The 3rd Regiment of Sind Horse is under orders to proceed to Kurrachee, arriving at Bombay on or about the 3rd December.—A letter from Ahmednuggur of the 20th November informs us that B Battery E Brigade R.H.A., under the command of Major Blunt, had received orders to march, via Seroor, on the 23rd idem, to replace the C Troop at Kirkee. The battery would reach Kirkee on the 29th.—The C Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, was expected in Bombay on the 28th and 29th November.

THE GOANESE EXPEDITION TO MOZAMBIQUE.—Last Saturday we stated that an expedition of 600 men was about to be despatched from Goa to assist the Portuguese settlers at Mozambique. We now hear that preparations are also being made for sending an expedition from Portugal to aid the settlers. In mentioning that the Goanese Government were about to raise a loan of 6,000,000 xarafins, the equivalent of that sum was, by a typographical error, stated to be Rs. 25,00,000. One rupee is equivalent to about 2½ xarafins, so that in rupees the loan will amount to about Rs. 2,50,000. The *India Portuguesa* (a Goa journal) of the 11th instant, in writing on the rising at Mozambique, says:—"The news relative to the Portuguese possession is very sad. The Governor, Antonio Augusto Currae Lacerda, died on the 31st August last, after having almost lost the expedition that was sent against the Banga, as our readers are already aware. The noble Governor was much esteemed, and his death has been generally lamented. Unluckily, as misfortunes do not usually come single, the barque *Nossa Senhora de Conceição*, which was conveying ammunition to assist the district of Lourenço Marquiz, has been wrecked. It is said that the Governor of Goa has been requested by the Government of Mozambique to assist it with a reinforcement of 600 men and a train of artillery, which are in course of preparation. It appears that some fatality hangs over the Portuguese Colonies. What has happened in Western Africa our readers have been already informed. The eastern side is in the hands of the rebels; Trinor is hotly engaged in a revolt, the result of which is not yet known; and Macao is in a most critical situation. Such is the state of the vast possessions of our Portugal!" The ship *Vijante* arrived at Goa on the

7th instant from Lisbon, and is said to be destined to take the expeditionary force to the Mozambique.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURE OF THE "EUPHRATES".—H.M.'s Indian troop-ship *Euphrates* sailed from Bombay on Friday, the 27th, with the following officers and men from Bombay, Bengal, and Madras:—Officers' names: Major Graeme, 104th Foot, and Mrs. Graeme; Surgeon-Major Fowler, 82nd Foot, Mrs. Fowler, and four children; Captain H. Wood, Rifle Brigade, and Mrs. Wood; Captain Perryn, 90th Foot; Captain E. B. Wake, 21st Hussars, Mrs. Wake, and three children; Captain Smyth, 103rd Foot; Captain Alleyne, 37th Foot, Mrs. Alleyne, and child; Captain Westropp, 106th Foot; Captain Walker, R.A.; Lieut. A. T. Woodhouse, Madras Staff Corps, Mrs. Woodhouse, and two children; Lieut. Gordon, 93rd Foot; Lieut. Gardner, 2-12th Foot; Lieut. Winslow, 106th Foot; Lieut. Stopford, Rifle Brigade, and infant; Rev. Mr. Hughes, Ecclesiastical Establishment, and Mrs. Hughes. From Bombay:—The following were the details from Bombay: The D.C., R.H.A., the 1-2nd Foot, 1-23rd, 49th, 95th, 108th, 82nd, Royal Artillery, Ecclesiastical Department, and Ordnance Department: total, 3 officers, 2 ladies, and 4 children; 1 man, 1 woman second class; 1 staff-sergeant and 21 men, 3 women, and 11 children third class. From Bengal:—Officers and men from the 4th, 7th, and 21st Hussars, A. F. Brigade R.H.A., E.F., R.H.A., D-8 R.A., A-19 R.A., G-19 R.A., 1-3rd Regiment of Foot, 1-7th, 2-12th, 30th, 37th, 55th, 90th, 92nd, 93rd, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 106th, and 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade: total, 11 officers, 4 ladies, and 5 children; 1 staff-sergeant, wife, and 4 children; and 432 men, 17 women, and 42 children third class. From Madras:—Officers and men from the 2-10th Regiment of Foot, 2-21st, 42nd, and the Staff Corps; in all, 1 officer, wife, and 2 children; 63 men, 5 women, and 4 children. We may add that 100 men proceeded home from the 104th Regiment of Foot, and there would have been 30 more men from this regiment but that they had been disabled by the outbreak of small-pox in their temporary quarters at Poonah.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21. Str. Salsette, Parish, Suez; Western Belle, Montgomery, Calcutta.—22. Annazada, Nacoda, Mozambique.—23. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta; Eastern Belle, Bridle, Calcutta; str. Emeu, Barlow, Hong Kong; Irwell, Fearon, Johore.—24. Persian Empire, Murray, Calcutta; Colonel Fytche, Boyd, Mauritius; Mosos Williamson, Lake, Rangoon; Corsair's Bride, Brown, Aden.—26. Aberkeldie, Munro, Moulmain; Andromeda, Laws, Liverpool; Jane Avery, Hyslop, Liverpool.—27. Str. Coromandal, Hewett, Carwar; Warren Hastings, Perry, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lady Merewether, Mrs. Marriott and child, Miss Cooke, Miss Taylor, Mrs. MacGeorge, Mrs. Barnardo, Mrs. G. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Twentymau, Mrs. J. W. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett and two children, Major Goad and two children, Capt. Babot, Messrs. W. Cole, A. Gibbs, Dickinson, Winter, R. Bigg, Lambert, MacGeorge, Turner, Barnardo, Joyner, Morgan, Reynolds, Target, Boevery, Sinclair, Nash, Jenkins, Ginson, Draper, Pauley, Tilbury, Miss Patmore, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Bonner, Miss Dillon, Miss Sait. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilkinson, Mrs. Binnie, Mrs. Marillier, Mr. A. R. Mackintosh, Mr. Steel, Major and Mrs. E. A. Green, Mr. A. Wace, Mr. S. Hammick, Mrs. Ogburne and child, Mr. C. Oliviant, Mr. F. Jefferson, Miss Caunter, Mr. Holmes, Lieut. A. W. Bird, Miss Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mrs. Tomkyns, Miss Vansittart, Mr. G. C. Bird, Mr. J. H. Graham, Mr. W. Newton, Mrs. Trestrail and child, Mr. Roux, Mr. R. Lachlan, Mr. and Mrs. Preston and child, Mr. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Vinay, Miss Phillip, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. A. Schaefer, Mr. A. Yule, Mr. T. F. Arthur, Mr. R. A. Chalmers, Mr. H. B. Lathbury, Lieut. col. E. S. Mercer, Miss Kate Eames, Mr. R. A. Passmore, Mr. H. Crawford Smith, Lieut. col. Hire, Major Vance, Miss Stainburn, Capt. Manning, Capt. Ostrach, Mr. G. F. Kolner. From SUEZ.—Mr. W. Russell, Capt. Trueman, Capt. Browne.

Per str. Emeu.—Mr. and Mrs. Bandow, Mr. Maccall, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Blythe.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21. Str. Golconda, Blake, Aden and Suez; Ferndale, Frazer, Colombo; London, Young, Rangoon; Egeria, Burns, Liverpool; Cader Bux, Nacoda, Allepey; Duke of Newcastle, Arey, Batavia.—22. Monarchy, Day, Zanzibar.—23. Str. Mah-ratta, Scott, Kurrachee; str. Viscount Canning, Gottlieb, Hong Kong; str. Scotia, Hibbert, Cannanore.—24. City of Acra, Brooks, Liverpool; Mongyne, Jenkins, Rangoon; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Coast and Calcutta.—25. Str. Dacca, Hutchinson, Kurrachee.—26. Malta, McDonald, Rangoon; Teazer, Nacoda, Joodah and Hoodooda; Marie Laure, Brechoir, Zanzibar.—27. Str. Euphrates, Dunn, Suez; str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong; Fazel Currim, Nacoda, Joodah and Hoodooda; Hiate Missanga, Nacoda, Demann.—28. Mail str. Carnatic, Coleman, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. A. V. F. Ruxton and three children, Mrs. Nightingale, Mr. Knowles, Mr. A. J. Elliott, Capt. J. Swiney, Lieut. G. F. Marshall, Lieut. Western, Mr. Lockhart. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Creak, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and child, Major Burt, Mr. Charles Wallis. For SUEZ.—Mr. G. K. Ruxton, Major and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Rowe's child. For ADEN.—Serg. A. Banks.

TEA IN ASSAM.—The tea season in Assam is said to have been about the average of late years. The grain and rice crops are excellent, in consequence of the early floods which receded in time to form a suitable soil. In Sibsaugor the tea season is said to have been unfavourable. Private gardens have, on the whole, been more fortunate this season than those managed by companies. The Golaghat, East Indian and Central Assam Companies will, we are told, all show greater or less deficits. The Jorchaut's estimate is 5,600 maunds. The new land assessment appears to be telling in favour of the planters, by compelling ryots to bestir themselves and to recoup themselves by labour on the plantations for the enhanced revenue which they have now to pay.

MISS CARPENTER addressed a large public meeting on Saturday, November 21, at Bombay, on her proposed mode of training female teachers.



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CIVIL.

ACKSTEIN, W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined Meerut div., P.W., on Oct. 20.
 ADAMS, Rev. J. W., chaplain, is posted to Peshawur. Nov. 12.
 ANTHONY, D., dep. coll. and dep. mag., is appd. sec. of the municipal committee of Mirzapore. Nov. 11.
 BOLTON, W., sub engr., 3rd grade, late offic. head master of Thomason College, is posted to Meerut div., Ganges Canal.
 BROWN, P. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, appd. to N.W. Provs. Oct. 23, reported his arrival at Allahabad on Nov. 10, and received orders to join the irrigation branch.
 CHALMERS, Capt. O. I., of the Bengal staff corps, 3rd squad. officer, 5th Bengal cav., whose serv. have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appt. to offic. as cantonment mag. of Bareilly, during abs. of Unwin. He is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the Bareilly cantonments. He is invested with the powers of a small cause court judge within the same limits, in suits for an amount not exceeding fifty rupees.
 CRANK, W. H., professor, Lahore College, resumed his duties on Oct. 24.
 FORBES, G. S. S., Madras C.S., to be additional member of the council of the Gov. gen. Nov. 11.
 FORD, Capt., R.A., to offic. as cantonment mag. of Jhansie, dur. leave of Major Wheeler. Capt. Ford is invested with powers of a small cause court judge.
 HAWKINS, H., offic. compiler of post-office accounts, to act as personal asst. to the director gen. of post-office of India, dur. abs. on leave of Brown. Nov. 12.
 HUNT, J. S., is permanently appd. to P.W. dept., N.W. Provs., as an overseer, 1st grade, and posted to Chukrata div., P.W.
 LAING, Rev. M. S., whose servs. have been placed at disp. of N.W.P., is app. to be chapl. of Chunar, with effect from date on which he assu. ch. of his office. Nov. 7.
 MOORE, E. J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to 4th div., Grand Trunk Road, which he joined on Oct. 29. [Mitchell. Nov. 12.]
 MORRELL, Rev. B., chapl. of Allahabad, to be chapl. of Lucknow cant., v. PALMER, Lieut., exec. engr., 1st div., Barea Doab Canal, is vested with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class, within the limits of canal station of Madhopore, for purpose of enforcing law in regard to nuisances. Nov. 6.
 PERKINS, Lieut. col., having rep. his return from leave on Oct. 16, Capt. Bond and Lieut. Tucker will revert to their substantive grades, with effect from that date.
 PRICE, Lieut., R.A., to be a supernum. asst. in Bengal rev. survey dept. of Hyderabad assigned dists. Nov. 12.
 SMEATON, D. M., asst. coll., Zillah Allahabad, is app. a dep. coll. Nov. 12.
 STANBROUGH, H., app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Belaspore, rep. his arrival and assu. ch. of his duties on Oct. 31.
 WATSON, Major, dist. superint. of police, Saharunpore, servs. placed at disp. of military dept., Bengal.
 WHALLEY.—The one mo.'s leave to attend the exam. for high proficiency in Persian, held in Calcutta in October last, granted to Mr. P. Whalley, offic. under sec. to this Govt., dated July 3 last, is canc.
 WILLIAMS, Rev. D. P., will rem. at Abbottabad dur. abs. of Corbyn. Nov. 16.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. col., C.S.I., dep. insp. gen. of police, is app., with effect from Nov. 1, to introduce a system of police on the Punjab and Delhi Railways. Nov. 14.

MILITARY.

ALLAN, Maj., 41st foot, to com. detachment of time expired men to port of embarkation. Meerut order confd., dated Oct. 9.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. col., staff corps, to offic. as comdt. 13th N.I., during furl. of Major King. Dated Nov. 3.
 BARTON.—Peshawur order confd., dated Oct. 12, directing Maj. N. Barton, wing officer 25th N.I., to assume com. of Fort Shubkuddur, in addition to his other duties, in room of Maidman, rejoined.
 BINGHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 9, making the following temp. appt., with effect from 10th idem, in room of Ryves, on special duty:—Capt. Bingham, 2nd squad. officer, offic. 2nd in command and squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt. [Dated Oct. 21]
 BINGHAM, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to offic. as qrmr. 13th N.I.
 BRANSON, Ens., 96th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Stevens, who retires. Dated Oct. 30.
 BROWNE, Lieut., from 101st foot, to be lieut. 1st batt. 7th foot, v. Holmes, who exes. Dated Oct. 29.
 BRUCE, Maj., S.C., officg. 1st class barrackmaster, is confd. in his appt. in room of Gill, dec. Nov. 7.
 CHAPMAN, Capt., 3rd squad. officer, 8th Bengal cav., officg. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and squad. officer. Nov. 7.
 CONOLLY, Capt., staff corps, recently returned from Europe, is posted to 21st N.I. Nov. 7.

DENNYS, Lieut. col., S.C., is removed from his appt. of 2nd in comd. and wing officer 32nd N.I., and is directed to do gen. duty at Agra. Nov. 7.
 DE VITRE, Major, 103rd foot, do. du. with convalescent depot, to assume comd. of Kussowlie station fr. Sept. 15 last, in room of Campbell, dec.
 DYCE, Lieut., R.A., to offic. as a 3rd class comy. of ordnance. Nov. 10.
 FRANCE, Ens., 7th foot, has been transf. to the 1st bat. of his regt. Nov. 7.
 GARFORTH.—The leave granted to Major F. Garforth, 7th hussars, in G.O. of June 29 last, is canc. at that officer's request. Nov. 7.
 GELLIE, Lieut., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer 39th N.I., in add. to his other duties. Nov. 7.
 GREY, Ens., 3rd foot, to proc. and join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee. Nov. 7.
 GRIFFITHS.—The 3rd Sikh inf. regtl. order, No. 503, dated Oct. 9, conf., apptg. Capt. Griffiths, sen. wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.
 HARDING, Cornet, 19th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt. 7th Bengal cav., and a probat. for the S.C., having failed to pass in the tests, is directed to rejoin his own regt. Nov. 7.
 HARRISON, Capt., 30th N.I., to revert to his appt. as acting adjt., and to continue to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties. Nov. 7.
 HOLMES, Lieut., fr. 1st batt. 7th foot, to be lieut. 101st foot, v. Browne, who exch. Dated Oct. 29.
 LAWTON.—The retirement from the serv., by the sale of his comsn., of Capt. Lawton, 3rd batt. rifle brig., is accepted by the C. in C. in India. Dated Oct. 29. The name of Capt. Lawton, 3rd batt. rifle brig., is to be expunged from the list of officers detailed for duty with regtl. depots published in G.O. dated Aug. 10. [Bengal cav. Nov. 7.]
 MACCALL, Lieut., 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer of 8th McNEALE, Lieut. J. A., 1st squad. sub. officg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.
 MARKER.—Dhumsala station order confd., dated Aug. 21, dir. Lieut. J. Marker, 5th foot, to take over the duties of station staff officer, in room of Cock, att. to 1st Goorkhas, proc. on field serv. with his regt., no qualified officer being available.
 MARRINER, Capt., offic. as brig. maj. at Delhi, is transfd. in the same capacity to Allahabad dur. abs. on furl. of Boileau.
 MOSELEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 21, making the following appt. in the room of Maj. King, on leave:—Maj. R. S. Moseley, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.
 NEAVE, Lieut., from officg. 2nd squad. sub., on prob., 11th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. sub., on prob., v. Williamson. Dated Nov. 3.
 NICOLL, Col. H., of the staff corps, whose tenure of appt. on the staff has expired, is dir. to do general duty at Fyzabad.
 ONSLOW, Lieut., 20th hussars, is to be added to the list of officers for depot duty at home, Aug. 10, and his serv. are available for duty with troops to Eng. Nov. 7.
 ONSLOW, Capt., adj., to act as 2nd in com. 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent (temp.), v. Dowker; order confd., dated Oct. 27.
 OTTLEY, Lieut., squad. subalt., to act, in add., as adj. to 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent (temp.), v. Dowker; order confd., dated Oct. 27.
 OWEN, Capt., 107th foot, to proc. and join the officers' surveying class at the Thomason College, Roorkee. Nov. 7.
 PARSONS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 6, appg. Capt. N. T. Parsons to offic. as interp., with effect from Sept. 4 last, in room of Le Champion, no qualified officer being available.
 PHILLIPS, Capt., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer 8th N.I., v. Smith prom. Dated Oct. 11 (confd.).
 PLAYFAIR, Capt., wing officer, 13th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. Nov. 7.
 POTTER, Conductor, is appd. officg. 2nd class barrackmaster in room of Shelley, and posted to Jhansie. Nov. 7.
 RENNICK, Lieut., wing subalt., to offic., in add., as adj. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent (temp.); order confd., dated Oct. 29.
 SALT.—The leave to England to Major Salt, comdt. No. 3 batty. Punjab frontier force, by G.O.C.C. of July 30 last, is hereby canc. Nov. 7.
 SCOUGALL, Ens. H., 96th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Lambe, appd. a prob. for the Bombay staff corps. Dated Oct. 21.
 SHELLEY, Capt., 11th N.I., 2nd class barrackmaster, is appd. officg. 1st class barrackmaster, in room of Templer, to Europe. Nov. 7.
 SHOUBRIDGE, Lieut., inf., officg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer 8th N.I., dur. abs. of Phillips. Dated Oct. 11.
 SIMPSON, Capt., staff corps, is posted for duty to 17th N.I.; directed to join at Delhi. Nov. 7.
 SMITH, Capt., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. 8th N.I., v. Taylor, on leave. Dated Oct. 11, confd.
 STEVENS, Lieut. and adjt. G. B., 13th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties. Dated Oct. 21.
 STEVENS, Lieut., late adjt. 32nd N.I., to proc. to Allahabad, and report himself to the officer of the div. for gen. duty. Nov. 7.
 STEWART, Capt., 37th foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is confd. in the appt. of A.D.C. to Major gen. W. F. Beatson, comdg. Allahabad div., with effect from Aug. 15 last.
 WEMYSS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 12, making the following appt., with effect from 12th idem, v. Lieut. col. Thomas, officg. comdt., reported sick:—Capt. H. M. Wemyss, officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer 39th N.I., to assume temp. com.
 WESTBY.—Meerut div. order, conf., dated Oct. 19, apptg. Capt. Westby, 41st foot, attached to the Nynce Tal convalescent depot, to do duty with the above party from 20th idem.
 WHEELER, Capt., S.C., attached, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 36th N.I., fr. Aug. 16 last, in room of Finnis, transf.
 WILKINSON, Major and brev. lieut. col., late 4th Eur. L.C., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of Sirhind div., until the return from England of Hire. Nov. 7.
 WILLIAMS, Major, S.C., to be 2nd in comd. 32nd N.I., v. Dennys, removed. Nov. 7.
 WILLIAMSON, Cornet, 2nd squad. subalt. on prob., 5th Bengal cav., to be 1st squad. subalt., on prob., v. Graham. Nov. 3.

WROUGHTON, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., dep. comy. gen., is perm. to res. his appt. in the army comist. dept., with effect from Oct. 16, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

The following postings and transfers of officers of the ordnance dept. will take place under instructions to be issued to them by the insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, in the room of Lieut. col. W. C. Russell, R.A., 1st class comy. of ord., Fort William, who is about to proc. to England :—

Capt. Nicholl, R.A., 1st class comy. of ord., from manufg. depot, Dum Dum, to arsenal, Fort William.

Capt. Walker, R.A., officg. 2nd class comy. of ordnance, from Allahabad arsenal, to manufg. depot, Dum Dum.

Capt. Hunter, R.A., officg. 2nd class comy. of ord., from Saugor magazine to arsenal, Allahabad.

Lieut. Smyth, R.A., 3rd class comy. of ord., to the charge of Saugor magazine, tempy.

THE PUNJAB POLICE.

Nov. 13.—No. 2,750.—Appointments.—In modification of Punjab orders, No. 2,021 of Aug. 17, and 2,430 of Oct. 5, his Honour the Lieut. gov. is pleased to substitute the following :—

The undermentioned appts. are made with effect from July 1 :—

Capt. J. C. P. Baillie to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Bamfield.

Capt. O. Menzies to offic. as a dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, v. Staples.

Capt. R. M. Sewell to offic. as a dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, v. Baillie.

Capt. R. H. Wall to offic. as a dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, v. Perkins.

Lieut. J. S. Tait to offic. as a dist. supt. police, 3rd grade, v. Wall.

Capt. P. H. Scott to offic. as a dist. supt. police, 3rd grade, v. Ramsay.

Mr. J. McAndrew to offic. as dist. supt. police, 3rd grade, v. Menzies.

Lieut. E. C. O'B. Horsford to offic. as dist. supt. police, 3rd grade, v. Sewell.

Mr. M. Morris to offic. as asst. dist. supt. police, 1st grade, 1st class, v. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Christie to offic. as asst. dist. supt. police, 1st grade, 1st class, v. Jones.

Mr. W. Ward to offic. as asst. dist. supt. police, 1st grade, 1st class, v. Nicholson.

Mr. S. Stone to offic. as asst. dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, 1st class, v. Christie.

Mr. J. Turnbull to offic. as asst. dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, 1st class, v. Ward.

No. 2,751.—The following appts. will have effect from July 25 :—

Capt. R. M. Sewell to offic. as dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, v. Staples.

Capt. R. H. Wall to offic. as dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, v. Baillie.

Capt. E. B. Bond to offic. as dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Perkins.

Mr. J. McAndrew to offic. as dist. supt. police, 3rd grade, v. Sewell.

Lieut. E. C. O'B. Horsford to offic. as dist. supt. police, 3rd grade, v. Wall.

Lieut. H. E. Tucker to offic. as dist. supt. police, 3rd grade, v. Bond.

COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

Simla, Nov. 10.—No. 1,057.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Lieut. Parker, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Aug. 28 last, v. Major Bolton, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, deceased.

Lieut. col. Macpherson, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. dep. comy. gen., to be dep. comy. gen.; Lieut. col. Dickens, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Lieut. col. Brander, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st cl., and acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Major McKenzie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Major Wroughton, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Capt. Smith, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Lieut. O'Donel, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Oct. 16 last, in succession to Lieut. col. Wroughton, dep. comy. gen., resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1,058.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 5 years' service as substantive lieut. cols. in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of clause 2 of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. col. Pollard, Madras staff corps, June 12 last.

Lieut. col. Kempster, Madras staff corps, Oct. 5 last.

Lieut. col. Fraser, Madras staff corps, Oct. 5 last.

The promotion of these officers, published in G.G.O. No. 597 and 598 of 1868, is cancelled.

SIKH INFANTRY.—TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 18.—No. 265.—The regimental order, No. 457, dated Nov. 7 last, by officer commanding 3rd Sikh infantry, making the following temporary appointments, is confirmed :—

1. Capt. B. R. Chambers, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., consequent on the departure of Major D. Mocatta on leave.

2. Capt. and Brev. major T. F. Bainbridge, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Capt. Chambers.

3. Capt. C. J. Griffiths, senior wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Major Bainbridge.

3RD GOORKHAS.—TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

Regtl. order, dated Sept. 30 last, is confirmed, making the following temp. appts. :—

Lieut. and adjt. G. C. Gregory to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 8, 1867, in the room of Major A. Paterson, offic. as comdt., and in the absence of Major H. H. Lyster, v.c., wing officer, on priv. leave.

Lieut. R. E. K. Money, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as adjt., from Nov. 24 to Dec. 8, 1867, in the room of Lieut. Gregory, and in the absence of Lieut. E. Venour, on priv. leave.

This cancels the confirmation of the regtl. order of Nov. 24 last, as regards the appts. of Major H. H. Lyster, v.c., and Lieut. E. Venour, notified in G.O.C.C., dated Dec. 7, 1867.

MEDICAL.

BALL, Staff surg., to proceed to Lucknow for duty with invalids for England, via Bombay, on his present tour of service expiring. Nov. 7.

DALY.—Lahore order confd., dated Oct. 11, appg. Surg. Daly, M.D., 21st N.I., to med. charge of the div. and brig. staff at Meean Meer, and charge of Lock Hospital, as a temp. measure, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mantell, with effect from the 4th idem. This cancels the G.O. of Oct. 14.

FOSTER.—HOLTON.—The services of Surg. Holton, and Asst. surg. Foster, 36th foot, who was granted leave in G.O. Oct. 21, are available for duty with invalids, &c., of the Peshawur div., proceeding to Bombay for embarkation in the troopship Jan. 12.

POWELL, Surg. F., 14th N.I., to offic. as garrison asst. surg. (pro tem.), with effect from May 29 last. [charge of 3rd N.I.]

SQUIRE, Surg. maj., returned from furl. to Europe, is apptd. to the med.

ADMISSIONS TO THE SERVICE.—MEDICAL.

No. 1,054.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be assistant surgeons in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Messrs. H. Whitwell, B. Evers, J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., W. Harvey, A. G. Grant, M.B., W. Jackson, G. G. MacLaren, M.B., J. J. Monteath, M.D., and R. H. Stevens, M.B., date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 27.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

"LEAVE" ALLOWANCES OF MILITARY OFFICERS ON STAFF EMPLOY.

Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, Head Qtrs., Simla, Nov. 2.—No. 331.—The following notification, by the Government of India in the financial department, No. 3,205, dated Oct. 22, is published for information, in continuation of G.O. Nos. 231, 284, and 326 of 1868 :—

Read the undermentioned correspondence regarding the allowances of military officers in staff employ during absence on preparatory leave :— From the Accountant General, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, financial department, No. E 1,702, dated Sept. 9.

I have the honour, by direction of the accountant general, to observe that the new rules for the grant of leave to military officers are silent as to the rate of allowance to be paid to officers on preparatory leave under Section XVIII.; considering, however, that that description of leave is analogous to general leave taken in India, this office has in three cases passed to officers proceeding on the former leave full military pay and allowances and half staff salary, I am to beg the favour of being informed whether this procedure has the sanction of Government.

No. 2,560, dated Sept. 18. Endorsed by the financial department.

Forwarded to the military department for opinion.

Office memo. from military department to Secretary to Government of India, financial department, No. 216, dated Oct. 12.

In returning the enclosure of docket No. 2,560, dated Sept. 18, the undersigned is directed to inform the financial department that the allowances of an officer taking leave preparatory to furlough have always been regulated on the principle applying to general leave, that is, an officer is entitled during such leave to the staff corps pay of his rank and a moiety of his staff salary.

2. The proceeding of the examiner of claims appears therefore to have been correct.

PASSAGES TO OFFICERS' WIVES.

Head Qrs., Simla, Nov. 2.—It has been intimated by the Govt. of India [Military Dept., No. 519, dated Oct. 26 last], that the wife of an officer who has been provided with passage under the operation of the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865, when completing her inland journey by rail with her husband, in continuation of the voyage by sea, is permitted carriage at the public expense for 600 cwt. of baggage.

2. This quantity of baggage is, however, only allowed in cases of first landing, until arrival at corps or station, subsequent moves being regulated by the scale published in G.O. No. 239, of Oct. 24, 1866.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Revenue Dept., Nov. 3.—No. 5b.—In supersession of G.O. No. 581a, dated April 29, 1863, which is hereby cancelled, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to invest all covenanted assistants who are now employed, and may hereafter be employed, in the Settlement dept., under an officer entrusted with the revision of the settlement of a district, with the powers of a deputy collector, under regulation 9 of 1833.

Appeals from the orders of covenanted assistants will, under this ruling, lie in the first instance to the officer in charge of the settlement, and not to the commissioner of the division.

Appeals from the orders and decisions passed by collectors of districts in charge of the revision of the settlement of the district, and appeals from the orders and decisions of officers other than the collector of the district, but who may have been placed in independent charge of the revision of the settlement, will lie to the commissioner of the division.

DRESS OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 341.—In continuation of G.O. No. 281 of 1867, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that Government has approved of the following dress and appointments for warrant officers of the Ordnance department holding honorary or veteran commissions; but it is left optional with the officers concerned to provide themselves with the full dress:—

Full Dress.

Tunic.—Dark blue cloth, body lining drab, skirt lining black; single-breasted; scarlet collar, rounded in front; scarlet cuffs. Buttons (with three guns and crown), two inches and a quarter between each down the front; two on each sleeve, and one at bottom of each back seam, edged all round and up skirt seams with scarlet; skirt rounded in front, ten inches and a-half deep for an officer six feet in height, with a variation of a quarter of an inch longer or shorter for each inch in height of wearer. Round gold cord shoulder strap. The sleeves to be trimmed with a ring of lace as follows:—For subalterns, full-dress lace as laid down for an artillery subaltern, only not pointing up the sleeve, but placed covering the seam between the blue and scarlet; for captains in the same way, only of such a pattern lace as captains of artillery wear.

N.B.—No badges or gold lace on collar.

Hat.—Artillery helmet and puggery.

Trowsers.—Dark blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace, royal artillery pattern, one inch and three-quarters wide down the side seams.

Sword and Scabbard.—Artillery pattern.

Sword Knot.—Gold cord with an acorn.

Sword Belt.—Black leather with slings, to be worn over the tunic; no pouch belt.

Undress.

Stable or Shell Jacket.—Of dark blue cloth, single-breasted; scarlet alpaca lining; scarlet collar, lined black; gold Russia braid round the jacket, but not round the collar, and without the figure 8 at each back seam; cuffs, scarlet, covering the seam between the blue and scarlet; a ring of undress lace according to rank; buttons and button-holes down the front, one inch and three-quarters apart, and two buttons at each wrist; no badges on collar.

When worn as an evening dress the jacket is to be looped together with a small gold tracing band at bottom of collar, two inches long.

Waistcoat.—Scarlet, with gold tracing lace round the edge, hooked up to the neck, and without ornaments round the pockets.

Trowsers.—Dark blue cloth, with a scarlet stripe two inches wide down the side seams.

Forage Cap.—Artillery pattern, with straight peak plain.

Patrol Jacket.—Artillery pattern, the lace on sleeves to be worn as ordered for tunic, no lace on back.

N.B.—Pouch and belt not to be worn.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, Nov. 10.—Officers in command are informed that the approaching departure of H.E. the C. in C., on his annual tour, is not to interfere with the routine of correspondence, which must continue to be forwarded to Simla, to "officers in charge" of the different offices remaining at that place; communications only of an important or urgent character being referred to the heads of departments in attendance on H.E. [Here follow directions with regard to the temporary reception of applications, letters, &c.]

The C. in C. will be at Umballa on or about Nov. 22, whence H.E. will proceed, *via* Meerut, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Benares, to Calcutta, where head-quarters will be established on or about the 8th prox.

General officers commanding divisions will be duly informed by telegraph of the probable dates of H.E.'s arrival at the stations specified in the preceding paragraph.

H.E.'s departure from Calcutta will be duly notified in general orders.

MUSKETRY HEAD QUARTERS.

Head Qrs., Simla, Nov. 11.—No. 338.—With reference to G.O.C.C. of June 27, 1863, in consequence of the rifle range at Barrackpore having been abolished, and a second range at Dum-Dum sanctioned, the C. in C. is pleased to direct the transfer of the head quarters of the 1st musketry division from the former to the latter station.

PASSAGE.—TRANSFER OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 340.—The following copy of the letter from the Government of India in the military department, No. 534, dated Fort William, Oct. 23, to the Government of Bombay in the military department, is published for information, in continuation of G.O. Nos. 82, 119, and 217:—

"In reply to your letter No. 4645, of Sept. 11, submitting for decision the question as to the position to be held by warrant officers of the 1st class holding commissions conferring honorary rank when proceeding as passengers on board H.M.'s Indian troop ships, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council that, as relative or honorary rank carries with it all precedence and similar advantages attaching to substantive rank, 1st class warrant officers should receive accommodation according to their honorary commissioned rank, and pay messing for their families at the same rates as other officers."

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—CIVIL SERVICE.

Nov. 16.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following officers are declared to have passed at the half-yearly examination held in Oct., 1868, viz:—

I.—Second or Higher Standard.

(1.) Officers who have passed in all subjects, viz:—

a. Judicial Officers.—Messrs. A. P. MacDonnell and C. H. Vowell.

b. Police Officer.—Mr. J. B. Goad.

(2.) Officers who had partially passed before, and who have now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned against their names, viz:—

a. Judicial Officers.—Mr. J. Ward, in Law and Bengali; Mr. G. Smeaton, in Law; Mr. H. W. Barber, in Urdu.

b. Police Officer.—Mr. D. W. Ritchie, in the Cole language.

(3.) Officers who have partially passed, and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz:—

a. Judicial Officers.

Names.	Previously passed or exempted in	Now passed in	Still subject to Examination in
Mr. J. S. Armstrong	... Urdu	... Law	... Bengali.
Mr. J. A. Craven	... Bengali	... Ditto	... Urdu.
Mr. W. M. Clay	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. H. Rattray	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. R. H. Renny	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Lieut. E. N. D. La Touche	... Law	... Assamese	... Bengali.
Mr. W. Scott	... Bengali	... Urdu	... Law.
Mr. W. N. Campbell	... —	... Ditto	... Law and Bengali.
Mr. G. M. Currie	... —	... Oorya	... Law and Urdu.

b. Police Officers.

Mr. J. B. Birch	... —	... Law	... Urdu and Bengali.
Mr. H. G. Benny	... —	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. H. V. H. Roberts	... —	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. G. J. Cawley	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Garrow.
Mr. A. Knyvett	... —	... Ditto	... Urdu and Bengali.
Mr. W. R. Green	... Law	... Oorya	... Urdu.

II.—First or Lower Standard.

(1.) Officers who have passed in all subjects, viz:—

a. Judicial Officer.—Mr. A. W. Cochran.

(2.) Officers who had partially passed before, and who have now passed in the remaining branches, as mentioned against their names, viz:—

a. Judicial Officers.—Messrs. J. F. Campbell, H. J. S. Cotton, R. M. Waller, E. E. Fisher, and D. White, in Law.

b. Police Officer.—Mr. E. M. Showers, in Bengali.

(3.) Officers who have partially passed, and are still liable to a further examination in the remaining subjects, viz:—

a. Judicial Officers.

Names.	Now passed in	Still liable to Examination in
Mr. P. Nolan	... Law	... Vernacular.
Lieut. W. E. Rutherford	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. J. C. Veasey	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. A. Forbes	... Vernacular	... Law.
Mr. J. R. Hand	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. H. G. Sharp	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Lieut. W. Hopkinson	... Ditto	... Ditto.

b. Police Officers.

Mr. A. V. Bertleson	... Law	... Vernacular.
Mr. R. A. D. Bignell	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. F. Graves	... Ditto	... Ditto.
Mr. E. Usher	... Ditto	... Ditto.

Lieut. H. G. Peet, assistant commissioner in Assam, has passed the examination prescribed in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3,101, dated Oct. 5, 1864, for military officers desirous of admission to the civil department of the administration.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Oct. 5 last:—Major Rowland, Ens. Cherry, 5th foot; Capt. Ramsay, 25th foot; Ens. Young, 79th foot; Lieut. Massy, 92nd foot; Ens. Maltby and Priv. H. Gill, 105th foot; Capt. Saunders, staff corps; Asst. surg. Mackenzie, M.D., and H. Johnstone, med. dept. Asst. surg. Stewart is reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee at Madras.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the registration of letters containing coin, or a currency note, or any portion thereof, shall be compulsory, and that a registration fee of eight annas shall be levied on the delivery of any letter which may have been posted unregistered, but which ought, under this order, to have been registered. This order does not apply to letters posted in India for places abroad, or received in India from places abroad. The order will have effect from and after Jan. 1, 1869.

ARMORER-SERGEANTS.—It appears by a G.O. of the C. in C. of the Bengal Army that the re-engagement for the Corps of Armourers of Armorer-sergeants attached to regiments serving in India, may, with the approval of their commanding officers, be carried out without further reference home, provided such men have completed two-thirds of the term for which they were attested to serve in the Corps of Armourers, quite irrespective of former service in any other corps. In regard to armorers serving in arsenals and magazines, applications for re-engagement be submitted for the orders of the C. in C., accompanied by copy of record of service and defaulter sheet; and when re-engagement is sanctioned and carried out, a copy of the declaration paper will be forwarded to the Adj. gen.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence, on m.c.:—Col. W. Birch, 104th foot, to Bombay, on private affairs, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, preparatory to retiring from the service. Major Gahagan, Madras staff corps (wing officer 10th Madras N.I.), to Calcutta, from Oct. 6, or date of leaving Dorunda, to Nov. 5. 2nd Capt. Martin, R.A., to Murree and adjacent hills, from Sept. 17 to Nov. 17. Lieut. Wilson, 105th foot, to Ferozepore, from Oct. 17, 1868, to Feb. 17, 1869. Asst. surg. Grose, 109th foot, to Simla, from Oct. 10, for 3 mo. Lieut. Ryves, 3rd squadron officer 13th Bengal cav., to Murree, from Sept. 24 to Nov. 15. Lieut. Andrew, 21st hussars, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., doing duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the presidency. Brevet Lieut. col. Gibb, R.A., to Bombay, from Oct. 20 to Nov. 20.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following civilians have obtained furlough and leave of absence on m.c. under the last new rules:—Mr. Browne, assistant superintendent of the second grade in the Telegraph Department, to Europe for two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Major Millett, inspector general of police, Hyderabad Assigned districts, leave preparatory to furlough. Major Maxwell, deputy commissioner, Ferozepore, has obtained the usual leave of absence preparatory to proceeding on furlough, with effect from Feb. 1, 1869, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Rev. Corbyn, chaplain of Abbottabad and Campbellpore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same. Lieut. Sandeman, assistant revenue surveyor, 1st grade, attached to the North-West frontier, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from Jan. 1, 1869. One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Dr. Kidd, civil surgeon, Mundla, from Jan. 8, 1869, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. Reade, assistant magistrate and collector, Meerut division, to attend the examination for high proficiency in Oordoo, to be held at Calcutta in January, 1869. Major Wheeler, cantonment magistrate of Jhansie, for two months, from Nov. 10. One month's privilege leave of absence has been granted to the Rev. Mr. Laing, chaplain of Chunar, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same. Mr. Moore, extra assistant commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained leave of absence for three months, with effect from Dec. 1. Mr. Lincoln, assistant secretary to the financial commissioner, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from Nov. 10. The privilege leave granted to Capt. Thomson, deputy commissioner, Belaspore, dated Sept. 11, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. Hamilton, assistant district superintendent of police, availed himself of the medical leave to Europe, dated Oct. 6, on Nov. 7, embarking from Bombay in the P. and O. steamer *Bengal*.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe on m.c. during November under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—Major Fraser (Commandant 25th N.I.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on the same account; Major Cookson (Commandant 43rd N.I.), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs; 2nd Captain Ketchen (B battery D brigade), to England, for six months, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Fletcher, R.A. (A battery 14th brigade), to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Ferguson, 21st foot, to England, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation; Captain Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, for two years; Lieut.-col. Baugh, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for thirteen months and twenty-two days, on private affairs; Captain Simpson, 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Adamson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Europe; Lieut.-col. Reay, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, for two years, private affairs; Lieut. Hill, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Surveyor, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for one year; Lieut. Newnham, 17th Bengal Cavalry, two years; Lieut. Creak, late 4th European L.C., 3rd Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, two years, to embark from Bombay; Captain Townley, 58th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops if required; Surgeon Holton, M.B., 77th Foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage; Assistant Surgeon Beattie, M.D., 79th foot, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for twelve months, on private affairs, doing duty with invalids proceeding *via* the Cape if required; Lieut. Heathcote, 103rd foot, to England, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; Lieut. Smith, 104th foot, to England, *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; Lieut.-col. Baugh, Staff Corps, doing duty Nynsee Tal convalescent depot, to Calcutta, from the 16th December, 1868, to the 15th January, 1869, preparatory to applying for furlough to England; Captain Simpson (2nd Squadron Officer 4th B.C.), to Calcutta, from the 24th December, 1868, to the 23rd January, 1869, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Lieut. Douglas (Adjutant 4th N.I.), to Calcutta, from the 21st October to the 19th November, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Lieut. Adamson (2nd Squadron Subaltern 4th Bengal Cavalry), to Calcutta, from 2nd December, 1868, to 1st January, 1869, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Staff Assistant Surgeon Riddick, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Creak (3rd Squadron Officer 7th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th November, preparatory to Europe.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BEAN, Lieut. col., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, to act as suptg. engr., 2nd class, during absence of Col. Boileau on priv. leave. Nov. 17.
BLAXLAND, Lt., inf., gen. list, to be prob. supt. police in Jeypore. Nov. 17.
BOILEAU, Col., R.E., suptg. engr., 4th div., P.W.D., delivered over charge of his office to Lieut. col. Bean, Nov. 13.
BRIGGS, Lieut., inf., gen. list, to be asst. supt. police, 1st class, Bellary. Nov. 17. Lieut. Briggs is perm., at his own request, to resign his appt. as supt. of police in Jeypore.
CONINGHAM, Capt., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. police, 1st class, in North Arcot, during leave of Court. Nov. 17.
FERRAND, J. G., registrar of assurances, Madras, to act as superint. of stamps during employ. of Hon. V. Ramiengar on other duty. Nov. 17.
LESLIE, Lieut. col. G., 5th brigade R.A., to be a lay trustee of the church at St. Thomas' Mount, v. Capt. Milman.

LINDSAY, Capt., R.E., exec. engr. of 3rd grade, to act as dep. consult. engr. for railways dur. abs. of Prendergast on priv. leave. Nov. 17.
ROBINSON, W., assu. his seat as actg. 3rd member of board of rev. Nov. 11.
STEWART, Major, R.E., consultg. engr. for railways, resu. ch. of his office from Prendergast. Nov. 10.
WALKER, Rev. A., chapl. of the Church of Scotland, to be chapl. of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore. Nov. 17.
WALKER, Lieut., R.E., to be an asst. engr. (supernum.) of 2nd grade, and to be posted to the presy. Nov. 17.
WHITE, D. S., to act as registrar of assurances, Madras, during employ. of Mr. Ferrand on other duty. Nov. 17.
WRIGHT, Rev. S., senior chapl. of the Church of Scotland, to be chapl. of St. Andrew's Church, Madras. Nov. 17.
WYNCH, Rev. J. W., M.A., to be chapl. of Mercara. Nov. 17.

MILITARY.

BAYNES, Lieut., 2nd batn. 24th foot, a candidate for staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 39th N.I., on probation. Oct. 28.
BRADFORD, Lieut. col., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 8th N.I., dur. abs. on furl. of Major Taylor. Oct. 26.
CARELL, Capt. W., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 21st N.I., v. Collett, who is studying in the Thomason College. Oct. 26.
CRAWFORD, Capt., late 18th N.I., to offic. as wing officer 41st N.I., v. Ryan, offic. as 2nd in com., and in place of Capt. W. G. Chalmers, deceased. Oct. 26. [prom. Oct. 12.]
DENNIS, Cornet J., 5th lancers, to be lieut., without purch., v. Gwyther, EARLE, Major, late 24th N.I., is perm. to resign his appt. of fort Shubkuddur, and directed to do gen. duty at Dinapore on expiration of his sick leave.
FOX, Capt., staff corps, to be garrison qrmr. of Fort William, v. Lieut. col. Bradford. Oct. 20.
GRAHAM, Capt., 1st squad. subalt., to be 3rd squad. officer, 5th Bengal cav., v. Chalmers, whose servs. have been placed at disposal of Govt.
HARRIS, Major gen. P., is transfd. from com. of the Sirhind to that of Meerut div., with effect from Nov. 1, dur. abs. of Major gen. C. Troup.
LOYD, Cor. 21st hussars, to be lieut., v. Turnbull, prom. Oct. 21.
MARTIN, Capt., late 43rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, 18th N.I., v. DeBrett, who is studying in the Thomason Coll. Oct. 26.
PRIDE, Ens., 36th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Ellis. Oct. 21.
TENNANT, Capt., 45th foot; his ret. by sale of his com. is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to confirm. by H.M. Oct. 24.
TURNBULL, Cor., 21st hussars, to be lieut., v. Neave. Oct. 21.
WHEELER, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, 16th N.I., v. Rogers, whose serv. have been placed at the disposal of Govt. Oct. 26.
WILLIAMS, Ens., 2nd batt. 24th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Baynes, apptd. a prob. for the staff corps. Oct. 27. [prom. Oct. 24.]
WORSLEY, Capt., is permtd. to retain the adjcy. of the 25th N.I., on his

MEDICAL.

JARDINE, Staff surg., to be surg., 101st foot, v. Kellett, who exch. Oct. 22.
KELLETT, Surg. E. Y., from 101st foot, to be surg. on the staff, v. Jardine, who exch. Oct. 22.
MCLEOD, Asst. surg. K., to med. charge of the 6th N.I.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J.E. McL., to be physician to H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore. Nov. 17.
ROSS, Surg. H. McE., M.D., is perm. to resign his appt. of physician to H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE NEW POSTAL ROUTE TO BOMBAY.

The following is the letter, dated Oct. 23, addressed by the officiating Postmaster-General to the Director-General, containing a proposition for the change of the mail route from Madras to Bombay—from the one *via* Bangalore, Hurryhur, and Poona, to the one *via* Tadpatry, Raichore, and Sholapore:—

I have the honour to submit a tabular statement proposing a change in the mail route from Madras to Bombay, the present one being *via* Poona, Dharwar, and Bangalore, and the proposed one *via* Sholapore, Goolburga, Raichore, and Gooty. The reasons for the proposed change are as follows:—

1. The new route is 77 miles shorter than the old one.
2. It has 250 miles less of road, and 173 miles more of railway.
3. There are only two large rivers of importance to be crossed, whilst in the old route there are, I believe, four.
4. Whilst the time required for the transit of a mail from this to Bombay is 76 hours by the old route, only 56 hours will be required by the new one, being a saving of 20 hours.

OLD ROUTE.

	HRS.	HRS.
335 miles of railway, at 20 miles an hour	...	17
531 miles mail cart, at 9 miles an hour	...	59
		76

866

PROPOSED ROUTE.

508 miles of railway, at 20 miles an hour	...	25
281 miles mail cart at 9 miles an hour	...	31
		56
789		

Balance hours in favour of new route ... 20

5. The yearly extension of both the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will also yearly reduce the distance over which mails are to be conveyed by departmental means on the new route, whilst this can never occur on the old one, as there is no extension to take place, and the distance to be travelled by mail carts will always remain at the present 531 miles.

6. The public feeling is in favour of this proposition, as will be seen from extract marked A of letter from the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to Government.

II. I shall now enter into details of my estimate. 1st. I have proposed a departmental establishment in place of a contractor. I am of opinion that an important mail line should be under departmental management, whereby, although the expense may be greater, the results are always more favourable. The man who contracts for the mail line between Sholapoor and Hyderabad has become very troublesome, and I would not propose his being employed.

III. I have also proposed a superintendent of mails on a minimum salary of Rs. 300. His duty will extend from Sholapoor to Arconum, having 226 miles of railway as well as the mail cart. I am not prepared to propose that this important line be attached to an inspector's division. A superintendent of mails will have as much as he can do to keep the line in order and supervise the railway offices to Arconum, without having to perform inspection work, and to leave the line to visit remote offices.

IV. I have also proposed two horses at each stage, additional to the number employed on the Bangalore and Hurryhur line. I am of opinion that at first this number will be necessary, though, when the line gets fairly established, it may be reduced. A still larger establishment will be required during the monsoons, as I do not think it probable that carts will be able to run during that time.

V. The pay of the horses is proposed at Rs. 25. I think this necessary from the fact that this establishment will be merely a temporary one, and liable to be discharged on opening of railway communication, which is expected to take place in two years from date. The country is not a horse-producing one, and animals must be imported from a distance. This is another strong reason for my proposing Rs. 25 as the monthly pay of horses.

VI. I am of opinion that this change of route should be made as speedily as possible, so that when the next monsoons set in the line will be fairly established and in working order. Considering the state of the track between Agra and Indore during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, when an important mail establishment was successfully worked over an unmade and unbridged road of 400 miles in length, I am of opinion that the mail establishment on this new route ought to be worked equally as well. I have addressed the Resident at Hyderabad, requesting that the Nizam's Government may be induced to execute any urgent repairs to this road, and to make approaches to rivers and nullahs easy for carts.

VII. I must now offer some explanation of the great increase to salaries of all the subordinate servants. I have been induced to propose this augmentation from the fact that the whole of this new route runs along or near to the Great Indian Peninsula and the Madras Railways now under construction. At these works labour meets with the highest remuneration, which is owing most probably to the scanty population of the country, labour of all sorts having to be imported. It is impossible for this department to obtain labour at more reasonable rates when even common coolies get eight annas per diem.

VIII. I have proposed the permanency of a ferry establishment at the two large unbridged rivers, the Kistna and Toomboodra. This is necessary from their size and volume of water that flows down.

IX. I have now, in conclusion, but to remark on the road. From Tadpatry to the Kistna river it is quite passable for carts, and if the Nizam's Government pay a little attention to that part of it that runs through their territory, we shall be able to maintain a fair rate of speed. From the Kistna to Goolburga, the road runs through a barren, treeless plain, and is at present but a mere track. I am of opinion that at first the mails must be conveyed on horseback until the Nizam's Government have it levelled and widened. From Sholapoor to Goolburga, from the conveyance of railway materials, the track is passable for carts in the dry season, but pack-horses must be resorted to in the monsoons.

X. It is intended that the Imperial Post-offices at Hurryhur, Chittledroog, Toomkoor, &c., on the present line shall, on the withdrawal of the mail cart, be served by the existing Anchay runner establishment, which the Inspecting Postmaster of the division reports as sufficient for the local communication.

EXCHANGE OF REGIMENTS.—MEDICAL.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Surgs. Tuson, M.D., 11th, and Grant, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as assistant surgeons on the Madras establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Home Government, with effect from Nov. 9, the date of their arrival at Madras:—Messrs. J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., and H. M. G. Archdall.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Ensign Hobday, 2nd battalion 12 foot, probationer staff corps, has passed in the higher standard in Hindoostanee. Lieut. Sandilands, 90th foot, has passed in the higher standard in Hindoostanee. Ensign Shepherd, 93rd foot, probationer staff corps, has passed in high proficiency in Hindee.

COMMANDS OF DEPOTS, N.I.—In assimilation with the rule laid down for depots of European troops in G.O. No. 573, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the tenure of command of the N.I. depot at Palaveram will be hereafter limited to five years, the present incumbent, however, being allowed to retain his appointment for two years beyond the term now prescribed.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Major gen. Smyth, K.C.B., commanding centre division; Brevet col. Vine, cavalry; Lieut. col. Mulcaster, staff corps; Major Hands, staff corps, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Southern division; Lieut. Gaussen, infantry general list, quartermaster 37th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Hill, infantry general list, attached 35th regt. N.I.—all arrived at Madras Nov. 9. Surg. McAllum, M.D., medical department, arrived at Bombay, Nov. 8.

FURLOUNDS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained furlough and leave of absence in November, on m.c., and under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—Assistant Surgeon Howard, E battery 8th brigade R.A., to England, for eight months from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Ensign Gyll, 1st foot (2nd battalion), to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Huyshe, 49th foot, to Europe, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Methuen, 79th foot, to Bombay for one month, and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, if required; Surgeon Major Fowler, 82nd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Captain Lambert, 88th foot, to England, for seven months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage, if required; Assistant Surgeon Jazdowski, M.B., 93rd foot, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation; Major Bunbury, Staff Corps, doing general duty at Berhampore, to Nynce Tal, for six months, from September 7, on m.c.; Assistant Surgeon Lever, M.B., 7th Hussars, to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, if required. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. col. Maclean, Staff Corps, Officiating Commissioner, Nagpore Division, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1668, with effect from 1st January, 1869, or such subsequent date as he may report his departure from Bombay (this cancels the furlough granted to this officer in G.O.G. 21st August, 1868, No. 321); Major Hearn, of the Staff Corps, Acting Inspector General of Police, on furlough for six months, under Rule 9 of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay; Major Bardin, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Surgeon Gamack, A.M. and M.D., of the Medical Department, Medical Officer at Port Blair, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Lieut. Richmond, of the Staff Corps, Adjutant 25th Regiment N.I., on furlough for six months, under Rule 9 of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Lieut. Taylor, of the Staff Corps, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, on furlough (m.c.) for two years, under Rule 15 of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. The leave on private affairs granted in G.O., 11th September, 1868, to Col. Russell, Staff Corps, Paymaster, Mysore Circle, is under the furlough regulations of 1854, and not those of 1868, as notified in G.O., No. 410 of 1868; Lieut. Edgcome, R.E., three months; Mr. Sewell, Acting Under Secretary to Government, two months.

Bombay.

CIVIL.

CUMMING, M. A., and J. W. Scott, asst. supt., Berar and Khandeish rev. survey respectively, transf. to Ahmednuggur revision survey. Nov. 25. GRANT, H. M., has been app. dep. supt. of Ahmednuggur revision survey, from Nov. 1. JARDINE, J., mag., F.P., in Poona dist., is invested with powers in that dist. MANT, Lieut., R.E., assumed ch. of office of exec. engr., Colaba, on Nov. 19. SHAW-STEWART, Hon. M. J. M., acting chief secy. to Govt., having proc. on duty to Calcutta on Nov. 23, the unexpired portion of priv. leave for 2 mo., granted to him from 1st ult., is cane. SCOTT, Asst. supt., Khandeish survey, is transf. to Ahmednuggur.

MILITARY.

BROWN, Capt. L. G., S.C., to offic. as wing officer, v. DesVœux. COLEMAN, Honorary Capt. J., ordnance dept., is transf. to invalid estab., under provisions of G.O. No. 75 of Jan. 29 last. DESVŒUX, Capt. A. A., wing officer 5th regt. N.L.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., with effect from Sept. 29, v. Lieut. col. James, on furl. to Europe. ELDER, Major J. J., S.C., is placed on general duty, Bombay. GORDON, Lieut. J. E., 2nd regt. Scinde horse, genl. list squad. subalt. 3rd cav., to be squad. subalt., and to offic. as adjt. during abs. of Lieut. Carpendale on m.c. to Europe. Nov. 24. HAY, Lieut. S. M., cadre 31st regt. N.I., to have position of capt. from Nov. 11, v. Pye, dec. [and magazines. Nov. 24. HEATHCOTE, Major C. T., servs. placed at disp. of insp. gen. of ordnance MATHEW, 2nd Capt. B. H., R.E., to com. as a temp. arr., v. Capt. (brev. major) MacDonnell, R.E., who proc. to England under orders from horse guards. Nov. 24. MIGNON, Capt., S.C., having received ch. of the duties of staff officer at Hyderabad from Capt. Lampen, that officer was also directed to assu. ch. of the commissariat dept. and bazaars likewise, from Nov. 4.

MEDICAL.

COLAHAN.—Asst. surg. J. Colahan, 2nd batt. 24th foot, is apptd. to do duty with the invalids, time expired men, &c., proc. to Eng. on Nov. 27, per troop ship *Euphrates*. HALLIDAY.—Asst. surg. Halliday is transf. from gen. duty, Poona div., to gen. duty, Aden, and placed in temp. med. ch. of the 7th regt. N.I. Nov. 22. HAY.—Asst. surg. Hay, M.D., is transf. from gen. duty, pres., to gen. duty, Sindh div., and att. temp. to the 17th regt. Madras N.I. Nov. 23. STAFFORD.—Asst. surg. Stafford is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this pres. from Nov. 13, the date of his arr. at Bombay.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE.—J. R. Middleton, acting 2nd assistant collector of Dharwar, passed an examination in Canarese on the 11th inst.

CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.—Rev. W. L. Eames, chaplain of St. Mary's church at Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from Jan. 1, 1869. Rev. F. L. Sharpin, chaplain of Nusseerabad, has been granted priv. leave for 3 mo., from the date of quitting his station. Mr. W. E. Hilliard, deputy conservator of forests, Belgaum and Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for 2 mo. Mr. J. R. Naylor, acting senior assistant judge and session judge of the Konkun for the detached station of Rutnagherry, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 3 mo.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.—The following officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark at Bombay, on Nov. 27, in H.M.'s troop ship *Euphrates*:—To command: Major Grieme, 104th foot. To do duty: Capt. Wake, 21st hussars; Capt. Wood, 3rd battalion rifle brigade; Capt. Alleyne, 37th foot; Capt. Bicknell, 38th foot; Capt. Perryn, 90th foot; Capt. Smith, 103rd foot; Capt. Graves, 103rd foot; Capt. Westropp, 106th foot; Capt. Willoughby, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. R. Andrews, 21st hussars; Lieut. Stopford, 3rd battalion rifle brigade; Lieut. Brehon, 1st battalion 11th foot; Lieut. Gardener, 2nd battalion 12th foot; Lieut. Gordon, 93rd foot; and Lieut. Winslow, 106th foot.

MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—H.E. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows, on m.c., under the last new rules:—Lieut. Saportas, 95th foot, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs; this officer is available for duty with troops. Lieut. Andrew, 21st hussars, to England by the overland route; Capt. and brevet lieut. col. Gibb, 22nd brig. R.A., to England; these officers are available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Lieut. Holley, E brig. R.H.A., from Oct. 17, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869, previous to embarkation to join his brig. on appointment; Lieut. Gardiner, 14th brig. R.A., from Oct. 16, 1868, to Jan. 16, 1869, in extension. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—Capt. Keir, Bengal Staff Corps. The following officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years:—Lieut. A. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, qmr., H.M.'s 29th regt. N.I. Conductor W. Chetham, of the P.W. Dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £75 per annum. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years:—Capt. Swiney, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Gatacre, Bombay Staff Corps, adjt. H.M.'s 23rd Regt. N.I., and staff officer, Dwarka.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 11.

36th Foot.—Major gen. A. A. T. Cunynghame, c.b., to be col., v. Major gen. E. B. Brooke, dec.; Dec. 2.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Major gen. D. Thorndyke to be col. comdt., v. Gen. A. C. Mercer, dec.; Nov. 10.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. R. G. Loch to be capt., v. Brevet major A. C. Warner, who retires; Cornet L. Kavanagh to be lieut., v. Loch; Dec. 12.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. A. Middleton, c.b., to be col., v. Franchlyn, removed as a general officer; Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. R. Gibbon, c.b., to be col., v. Kennedy, dec.; Capt. and brevet lieut. col. J. Godby to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Middleton; Capt. and brevet major D. S. Greene to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. col. Gibbon; Second Capt. and brevet major W. Stirling to be capt., v. Brevet major Gabbett, dec.; Second Capt. P. E. Hill to be capt., v. Brevet lieut. col. Godby; Nov. 10. Second Capt. J. Stewart (late Bengal), on the supernumerary list, to be capt.; Second Capt. E. L. Hawkins (late Bengal) to be capt., v. J. R. Martin, ret. on full pay; Nov. 18. Second Capt. C. L'Estrange to be capt., v. Brevet major Greene; Nov. 19. The prom. of Second Capt. J. H. Annand (late Bengal) to bear date Oct. 13. Lieut. H. de S. Isaacson to be second capt., v. Brevet major Stirling; Lieut. H. C. Magenit to be second capt., v. Hill; Nov. 10. Lieut. W. Bisset (late Madras) to be second capt., v. H. W. Hastings, transf. to the Madras staff corps; Nov. 13. Lieut. G. G. Nelson (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Hawkins; Lieut. T. A. Davis (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. C. V. Arbuckle, prom.; Nov. 18. Lieut. E. O. Hollist to be second capt., v. L'Estrange; Nov. 19. Serg. major J. Scully to be quartermaster, v. G. Marvin, who retires upon half-pay; Dec. 12. The dates of prom. of the undermen. officers to stand as follows, viz.:—Capt. H. Cardew, Capt. H. Percival, Oct. 25; Capt. and brevet major H. T. Arbuthnot, Capt. and brevet lieut. col. R. Biddulph, Nov. 7; Second Capt. A. Harness, Oct. 25; Second Capt. E. H. Cameron, Nov. 7; Capt. D. J. Welsh (late Bengal), Oct. 20; Capt. and brevet lieut. col. F. S. Roberts (late Bengal), Oct. 20; Capt. H. O. Hitchins (late Bengal), Nov. 5.

Royal Engineers.—Second Capt. J. H. Wilson to be capt., v. A. Dirom, dec.; Lieut. W. Salmond to be 2nd capt., v. Wilson; Nov. 10.

12th Foot.—Staff surg. W. Sinclair to be surg., v. T. K. Birnie, app. to the staff; Dec. 12.

19th Foot.—Ensign J. F. J. Miller to be lieut., without purch., v. G. F. Thorp, a probatr. for the Indian S.C.; Sept. 8. Ens. J. Corso-Scott, from 4th foot, to be ensign, v. Miller; Dec. 12.

21st Foot.—Lieut. T. O. Wingate, from the 27th foot, to be lieut., v. Tredennick, who exch.; Dec. 12.

46th Foot.—Ensign W. Farwell to be lieut., by purch., v. G. H. Anderson, who ret.; B. R. Crozier, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Farwell; Dec. 12.

Rifle Brigade.—Staff Asst. surg. A. A. Macrobin, m.b., to be asst. surg., v. W. H. Climo, m.d., who exch.; Dec. 12.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon T. K. Birnie, from 12th foot, to be staff surg., v. W. Sinclair, app. to 12th foot; Asst. surg. W. H. Climo, m.d., from the rifle brigade, to be staff asst. surg., v. A. A. Macrobin, m.b., who exch.; Dec. 12.

BREVET.

Capt. J. R. Martin, retired full pay, royal (late Bengal) art., to have the hon. rank of major; Nov. 5.

Qrmr. and Comsy. of Stores G. Marvin, ret. half-pay, R.A., to have the hon. rank of capt.; Dec. 12.

The warrant officers prom. to hon. rank in the *Gazette* of January 31 should have been described as being of the Madras (not Bengal) estab.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Gen. A. C. Mercer, col. comdt. R.A., Nov. 9:—

Gen. R. Pigott, col. of 4th drag. gds., Nov. 21; and Lieut. gen. T. Marten, col. of 6th drags., Nov. 22:—

To be Generals.

Lieut. gen. Sir J. E. Dupuis, k.c.b., col. comdt. R.A.; Nov. 10.

To be Lieutenant-generals.

Major gen. D. Thorndyke, R.A.; Nov. 10. Major gen. W. A. McCleverty, col. 108th foot; Nov. 22.

To be Major-generals.

Col. J. H. Franchlyn, c.b., R.A.; Nov. 10. Brevet col. E. Haythorne, from lieut. col. half-pay, late 1st foot; Nov. 23.

To be Major.

Capt. O. R. Stokes, R.A.; Nov. 23.

In consequence of the prom. of Maj. gen. Thorndyke, R.A., the undermentioned officers, who ret. on full pay from that corps, as lieut. cols., prior to Nov. 3, 1854, to be lieut. gens., viz.:—Major gen. R. B. Burnaby, Nov. 10. Major gen. W. H. Hennis, Nov. 10.

BREVET.—INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 14.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve lists of promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of H.M.'s military forces and in the staff corps made by the Governments of India. These promotions, &c., have appeared at different times in the Official Gazette of *Allen's Indian Mail*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARTLETT—At Lower Circular-road, Nov. 19, wife of G. F. Bartlett, P.W.D., son. [son.]

BEERS—At Dum Dum, Calcutta, Nov. 13, wife of Capt. Beers, Cameronians, son. [son.]

BENN—At Cumballa-hill, Nov. 23, wife of Charles E. Benn, son. [son.]

BIGGS—At Egutpoora, Nov. 25, wife of John S. Biggs, engr. loco. dept., G.I.P.R., daughter. [ordnance dept., son.]

BINGHAM—At Castle Park, Fort, Nov. 26, wife of J. Bingham, Bombay Boulnois—At Lahore, Nov. 9, wife of C. Boulnois, daughter. [son.]

CAMERON—At Monghyr, Nov. 16, wife of J. M. Cameron, civil asst. surg., son. [N.L.I., son.]

CHAMBERS—At Lucknow, Nov. 2, wife of R. Chambers, 5th R.I. lancers, daughter. [N.L.I., son.]

DES VOEUX—At Belgaum, Nov. 19, wife of Capt. A. Des Voeux, 5th regt. son. [son.]

FERNANDES—At Bombay, Nov. 23, wife of F. J. Fernandes, daughter. [son.]

GABB—At Neemuch, Nov. 17, wife of C. W. Gabb, 2nd Bombay cav., son. [son.]

HAIG—At Poona, Nov. 20, wife of Capt. C. T. Haig, R.E., daughter. [son.]

HARCOURT—At Dacca, Nov. 10, wife of Capt. J. F. Harcourt, daughter. [son.]

HAWKES—At Kurrachee, Nov. 10, wife of Asst. Apoth. H. Hawkes, H.M.'s 17th regt. M.N.I., son. [son.]

HEWETON—At Nandgaum, Nov. 19, wife of Barry D. Hewetson, C.E., G.I.P. Railway, son. [Surgeon, daughter.]

HOJEL—At Burshee, Oct. 31, wife of Asst. Surg. A. N. Hojel, Residency son. [son.]

HORSFALL—At Deolalee, Nov. 20, wife of T. Horsfall, Senior Chaplain, daughter. [son.]

HOWELL—At Simla, Nov. 17, wife of A. Howell, C.S., son. [son.]

HOYLE—At Calcutta, Nov. 15, wife of George W. Hoyle, daughter. [son.]

HUSSEY—At the "Holm," Mazagon, Nov. 20, wife of W. H. Hussey, daughter. [42nd Regt. Assam L.I., son.]

JONES—At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Nov. 12, wife of Capt. G. T. Jones, son. [son.]

KELLY—At Allyghur, Nov. 18, wife of W. M. Kelly, daughter. [son.]

LINDSAY—At Calcutta, Nov. 14, wife of R. Æ. Lindsay, daughter. [son.]

LOCKLEY—Nov. 22, wife of James Lockley, son. [son.]

MADGE—At Allahabad, Nov. 11, wife of Henry C. Madge, daughter. [son.]

MADOCKS—At Bhaugulpore, Nov. 18, wife of H. Madocks, daughter. [son.]

MARRETT—At Sapanullah, Nowgong, Assam, Nov. 5, wife of John F. son. [son.]

MARSHALL—At Madras, Nov. 17, wife of Robert G. Marshall, gunpowder manufactory, daughter. [Martin, son.]

MARTIN—At Pertaubghur, Bishnauth, Assam, Nov. 11, wife of R. F. son. [son.]

MILLS—At Cawnpore, Nov. 13, wife of Rev. M. E. Mills, chaplain, son. [son.]

PARRY—At Allahabad, Nov. 15, wife of W. E. Parry, exec. engr., D.P.W., son. [son.]

PRESTON—At Peshawur, Nov. 18th, wife of Asst. surg. Preston, R.H.A., son, still-born. [twin daughters.]

PULLIN—At Calcutta, Nov. 8, wife of Capt. H. E. Pullin, master mariner, son. [son.]

ROBERTS—At Meerut, Oct. 25, wife of T. C. Roberts, daughter. [son.]

SAUNDERS—At Lahore, Nov. 11, wife of L. S. Saunders, settlem. offr., son. [son.]

SCHMIDT—At Ootacamund, Nov. 12, wife of W. E. Schmidt, daughter. [son.]

SHORTT—At Bellary, Nov. 13, wife of R. D. Shortt, cantonment inspector of police, daughter. [son.]

SMITH—At Bandora, wife of Sub-Conductor Fred. Smith, son. [son.]

THACKWELL—At Umritsur, Nov. 16, wife of Capt. Thackwell, 38th Regt., son. [son.]

VANKETY—At Meerut, Nov. 18, wife of D. Clinton Vankety, son. [son.]

VEALE—At Malabar Hill, Nov. 26, wife of Dr. Veale, daughter. [son.]

WILCOX—At Ghazepore, Nov. 12, wife of H. C. Wilcox, daughter. [son.]

WILSON—At Purnha, Maunbhoom, Nov. 17, wife of William Wilson, medical officer, son. [son.]

MARRIAGES.

- BIGG—COOKE.—At Bombay, Nov. 24, Edward Bigg, to Hannah Long, daughter of the late John Cooke, Manchester.
- LAW—SELBY.—At Secunderabad, Nov. 10, Capt. George V. Law, M.S.C., exec. engr., Coonoor, to Maria Angelica, daughter of Col. Selby, comdg. R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
- LEE—ALLEN.—At Indore, George C. Lee, to Harriette, daughter of T. Allen, of Indore.
- NICHOLETT—YOUNGHUSAND.—At Umballa, Nov. 18, Henry S. Nicholetts, dist. supt. of police, Berar, to Blanche Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gen. Astley Younghusand, of Cheltenham.
- PIERCE—SMITHSON.—At Dinapore, Nov. 10, Major Thomas Pierce, Bengal S.C., to Fannie, daughter of the late Richard Smithson, of Malton, Yorkshire.
- TEMPLE—SPENCER.—At Sehore, Malwa, Nov. 18, Edward Temple, capt., Bengal S.C., to Emily, daughter of the late William Spencer, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DEATHS.

- BAILLIE.—At Calcutta, Nov. 16, N. J. Baillie, pres. opium godowns, aged 47.
- CHAMBERS.—At Lucknow, Nov. 2, Clara Emmeline, daughter of R. Chambers, 5th R.L. lancers.
- CORDER.—At Dinapore, Nov. 18, Lucy, daughter of Major Corder, R.A.
- DE-DOMBAL.—At Calcutta, Nov. 13, Ann, wife of B. Durup de Dombal, indigo planter, aged 29.
- DENEHY.—At Bangalore, Nov. 16, John Denchy, aged 61.
- JOHNSON.—At Hyderabad, Oct. 30, Louisa, wife of Benjamin Johnson, daughter of the late Major Allan Roberts, 12th M.I.
- NICOLL.—At Hyderabad, Deccan, James Nicoll, Esq., sub-agent, Bank of Bengal, aged 24.
- O'CONNELL.—At Berhampore, Nov. 13, Lieut. A. L. O'Connell, 2-25th.
- PARSONS.—At Almorah, Nov. 9, Lieut. gen. J. Parsons, C.B., Bengal Army.
- PATTENSON.—At Allahabad, Nov. 12, Frances, widow of the late Col. Patten-son, Bengal S.C., aged 57.
- TERNAN.—At Orse, Nov. 18, William O. B., son of Lieut. col. Ternan, aged 3 years.
- WRAFTER.—Nov. 18, Eugenie Maria, daughter of Edward Wrafter, aged 11 mo.
- WRAFTER.—At Calcutta, Nov. 18, Daisy Jane, daughter of Edward Wrafter.
- WATSON.—At Calcutta, Nov. 19, Herbert Francis, son of Col. E. D. Watson, 11th regt. N.I., aged 3 mo.

DESPATCHES OF THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(Continued from page 1240.)

No. 2.

From Major gen. A. Wilde, Commanding Hazara Field Force, to the Adj. gen., Head Qrs., Simla.

Head Qrs., Hazara Field Force,
Camp Oogie, Oct. 25.

Sir,—In my report No. 1, I had the honour to recapitulate, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., the occurrences which led to the formation of the Hazara field force in the Agrore Valley of the Hazara dist.

2. Under the instructions conveyed in the despatches marginally noted,* the force, consisting of the troops as detailed in Appendix A., by the end of Sept. assembled at camp Oogie, and three days were now devoted to the inspection and test of an equipment to which I had given long and careful attention, as my experience in hill warfare convinced me that on the efficiency of the equipment and the mobility of the force success would mainly depend.

3. Previous to the departure into the hills of the Hazara field force two Dograh regts. of H.H. the Maharajah of Cashmeer moved into the valley of Agrore. These troops held the following posts during the expedition, and I beg to express my gratitude for the way in which they performed the duty, viz., the Jalgully Pass, the Kuttaie Pass, the Soosul Pass, and the camp of Oogie.

4. At day-break on the morning of the 3rd October the force marched out from the camp at Oogie in good heart and spirits to take the field against the hill tribes. The troops had one day's cooked rations in their haversacks, and seven days' supplies for the whole force were carried on mules.

5. The object of the first day's operations was to occupy the Jalgully Pass, leading from the Valley of Agrore into those of Tikaree and Nundehar, belonging to the independent Swatees, so as to secure, through the Koongullee village, a secure line of communication with Oogie. The village of Koongullee is situated a short distance up a spur of that name, by which I intended one of my columns should ascend the Black Mountain. To effect these objects it was obligatory to carry the hills on both sides of the Pass. Moreover, a movement of this nature would at once test the sincerity of the professions of neutrality, which had lately been made by the Swatees of Tikaree and Nundehar, as, since the commencement of disturbances in the Valley of Agrore, the enemy had always defiantly shown themselves on these hills. By nine A.M. the heights on the left of the Pass had been taken, and the village of Koongullee occupied by the troops of the 1st brigade noted in the margin.† Only an advanced picket of the enemy showed at Koongullee, which retired up the spur as our troops advanced.

6. Simultaneously with this movement the troops of the 2nd brigade, as mentioned in the margin,‡ ascended the Kiarkote ridge—a spur of the

Kubbal Mountain dominating the right of the Pass. A very small number of the enemy were seen on the heights and retired, firing a few shots as our troops advanced. The absence of any opposition on the right of the pass convinced me that the independent Swatees were not then minded to oppose my advance. Accepting the success of diplomacy with the Swatees, therefore, as a fact, I was enabled to bring all my strength to bear on my contemplated operations against the Patan tribes of the Black Mountain. And, accordingly, I at once directed Brig.-Gen. Vaughan, c.b., to leave the Kiarkote ridge, and passing from the right to the left of my position, to occupy and bivouac at the village of Kila-gaie, to which place I had already detached from the reserve two regiments of native infantry and half the mortar battery belonging to No. 2 brigade. This village is situated between the Shahtool and Burchur spurs at the base of the Black Mountain. With Brig.-Gen. Vaughan's brigade I had placed 800 of the Hazara levies in view to their ascending the Burchur spur the following morning, simultaneously with the advance of the 1st and 2nd brigades up the Koongullee and Sumbulboot spurs respectively.

7. While these dispositions were being carried out, Brig.-Gen. Bright, commanding the 1st brigade, had found it necessary to drive off and follow up small parties of the enemy, which were showing above the Koongullee village, and by evening his advanced troops had gained a very commanding position, called Munna-ka-Dunna. Although this was a point higher up the Koongullee spur than it had been my intention or wish to occupy the first day, it was too valuable a position to be abandoned, and I therefore determined to hold it for the night.

8. My original intention was to ascend to the crest of the mountain in three columns. No. 1 Brigade advancing up the Koongullee spur, while No. 2 Brigade and the levies moved up the Sumbulboot and Burchur spurs respectively, as a diversion. No. 1 Brigade having, however, gained the very advanced position of Munna-ka-Dunna on the first day, the necessity for carrying out this operation in its entirety passed away. Moreover, I found that a comparatively easy mountain road might be made up to Munna-ka-Dunna, and, furthermore, I considered that Munna-ka-Dunna itself afforded an excellent temporary base for operations against the Chittabut and Muchaie peaks—the latter being undoubtedly the key position of the Black Mountain. Under these circumstances I ordered No. 2 Brigade to abandon the line of advance up the Sumbulboot spur, and to support No. 1 Brigade on the Koongullee spur, leaving the levies to carry out their part in the original plan of moving up the Burchur spur—a duty they fulfilled, during the following day, with much fidelity and spirit, sustaining a loss of two killed and six wounded.

9. As the 1st Brigade pressed on to Munna-ka-Dunna, the reserve moved forward and occupied the village of Koongullee with the 5th Goorkha Regiment posted in advance to maintain the communication with Brigadier-general Bright. As part also of this movement, four hundred infantry and some wall pieces of his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmeer moved out from Oogie and held the Jalgully Pass.

10. As is usually the case in mountain warfare, the bivouac of the 1st brig. at Munna-ka-Dunna did not remain unmolested during that night. As soon as the pursuit by our troops ceased, and they were preparing to occupy the ground for the night, the enemy took advantage of the surrounding cover, and their numbers hourly increasing as night closed in, the attack on our picket became bold, continuous, and harassing. At times the enemy, under cover of the brushwood and standing crops which surrounded the position, came close up to the pickets, and placing their matchlocks on the rough breastworks our men had hastily thrown up, fired upon the defenders inside; but the gallant defence made by the 20th Punjab inf., under the command of Lieut. col. C. H. Brownlow, c.b., who held the most forward post, assisted by an occasional fire from the Hazara mountain battery, and supported by the 1-19th foot and 1st Goorkha light inf., as often repulsed the attacks. During the night, at Brig. gen. Bright's request, the 5th Goorkha regt. was moved up to his support, the 2nd Punjab inf. being thrown forward from the village of Koongullee to take its place; at the same time 200 of the Cashmeer troops conformed to the general movement and marched into the village of Koongullee.

11. As the day dawned the enemy were obliged to draw off from Brig. gen. Bright's position. Our casualties up to this time being two sepoy killed and six wounded. The bulk of the enemy who had made these attacks consisted of men of the Chuggurzaies and Akazaies, led on by the Syuds of Puryarce, and I at once saw that unless an immediate advance were made, and the enemy driven from the position to which they had retired, the attacks of the previous night were but a slight prelude to what would follow.

12. Accordingly, on the morning of Oct. 4, I made the necessary dispositions for immediately attacking the enemy's position. This position was an unusually well selected one—about eight hundred yards in front of the plateau our troops had so obstinately defended during the night, a high grassy knoll, the top of which could be seen through the intervening fir forest; on this knoll the enemy had erected an abattis with small stone breastwork below. The approach to this knoll was along a narrow ridge connecting it with the Muuna plateau, and below this ridge to the right, as well as around the knoll, was a dense forest of firs.

13. The D battery F brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, which had come up on elephants, now opened an excellently directed and long sustained shell fire. For some time the hill men remained, defiant, showing their flags and waving their swords, but as each successive shot took effect they commenced evacuating their defences. Under cover of this fire Brigadier-general Bright, with the 1st brigade, moved out in the order noted marginally.* After advancing for some distance the mountain batteries came into action on the ridge, and a heavy artillery fire being

* Quartermaster general's letter No. 235, Hazara, dated Sept. 11, 1868, with copies of No. 164, dated Sept. 9, 1868, from Government of India in Military Department to Quartermaster general; and No. 400, dated Sept. 8, 1868, from Government of India in Foreign Department to Secretary to Government of the Punjab.

† 20th N.I., Punjab; 1st Goorkha Regiment, Hazara Mountain Battery, 1-19th Foot.

‡ 2nd Goorkha Regiment, 3rd Sikh Regiment, 1-6th Foot, Peshawur Mountain Battery.

* 1st Goorkha Regiment, 5th Goorkha Regiment, Hazara Mountain Battery, Peshawur Mountain Battery, 20th Punjab Infantry, H.M.'s 1-19th Foot, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

thus directed on the enemy's position as the 1st and 5th Goorkha regiments ascended the knoll and entered the abattis, but few of its defenders had remained to contest it. Owing to the dense forest in our front it was impossible to discover the enemy's strength; but had the position been resolutely held by the enemy, or had our troops advanced to the attack before the enemy had been shaken by our artillery, the conflict must have been most severe. Brigadier-general Bright, pursuant to my instructions, closely pressing the enemy, effectually prevented their again making any attempt to stand, and successfully forcing his way through the heavy forest, occupied for the night the Chittabut Peak, on the crest of the Black Mountain. He was here joined by the Hazara levies, who had ascended by the Burchur spur. In the interim the 2nd brigade had reached Munna-ka-Dunna, and the 2nd Goorkha and 3rd Sikh Regiments were thrown forward to occupy the breastworks from which the enemy had been driven in the morning, and to keep open communication with the 1st brigade.

14. On the morning of the 5th I ordered the advance of the 1st brigade from Chittabut along the crest of the mountain for the capture of the Muchaie Peak, five miles distant. I have never in the border hills seen such a naturally strong and defensible position as the Muchaie Peak, the hereditary stronghold of the wild tribes of the Black Mountain, and well might the hill men consider it as the inaccessible home of their independence. The approaches to the foot of the final ascent are densely wooded, and the ascent itself is very large and steep. The grassy slips are broken up by huge rocks and boulders affording excellent cover for defenders, and on one side they are flanked by a deep fir forest. Anticipating that the resistance might be a protracted one, and relying on the effect produced by artillery on all mountaineers, I had sent both mountain batteries with the 1st brigade, and I this day reinforced the brigade with the 2nd Goorkha regiment under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. MacPherson, &c.

15. Nothing could have exceeded the regularity of the advance of the 1st brigade through the forest of Dodha (a hill on the crest), and up the heights of the Muchaie Peak. The mountain batteries kept up a dropping fire in line with the reserves of the brigade, as the storming column scaled the heights—

The 20th Punjab infantry in advance,

The 1st and 5th Goorkha regiments in support,

The 1-19th in reserve;

both these batteries, which had come into action at the foot of the ascent, covered the advance by a most accurate and effective fire. As our troops advanced, the scattered bands of the enemy retreated, till at length, as the summit of the peak was crowned, they were seen flying down the spurs into the valley bordering the Indus. Our casualties amounted to eight wounded.

16. On the night of the 5th October the Hazara field force was echeloned as follows:—

On the Muchaie Peak.—1st brigade and Peshawur mountain battery belonging to No. 2 Brigade.

At Chittabut.—2nd Goorkha Regiment and 800 levies.

At the Knolls.—3rd Sikh Infantry.

At Munna-ka-Dunna.—2nd brigade, D F Royal Horse Artillery, 2-24 Royal Artillery, and the commissariat stores.

The night passed off with but little annoyance from the enemy. Rain fell during the night, which, though adding to the discomfort of the troops, prevented the enemy from using their matchlocks much against the pickets. The following morning was passed in searching for water, making roads, and moving up supplies.

17. As the occupation of the Muchaie Peak—10,200 feet above the level of the sea—had been my primary object, and I had now successfully accomplished it, I will, with H.E.'s permission, close this despatch with the following general observations:—

I. The resistance having been less than might have been expected, is, in my opinion, attributable to these circumstances:—

1st. The tribes never believed, and in this idea the Commissioner concurs, that our soldiers would attempt an ascent like that of the Black Mountain, where no roads existed, and the troops would have to force their way by paths through dense forests and over slopes broken up by huge masses of rock, or intersected by deep ravines.

2nd. These tribes had never met artillery, and were ignorant of the power of that arm so potent against the bravest of mountaineers.

3rd. That knowing the Swatees of Tirkaree and Nundehar were the original offenders, and seeing the ease and facility with which those valleys could be overrun with troops, the Patan tribes of the Black Mountain up to the last moment believed our operations would be directed, in the first instance, if not entirely, against those valleys, and not against themselves. Another cause of the speedy success of our arms was that no check or halt occurred between the time the first brigade scaled the heights of Koongullee on the 3rd October, to the final occupation of the Muchaie Peak on the 5th; one day's halt or any hesitation in our advance on the morning of the 4th would have rallied many thousands of the enemy round their standards in defence of their homes.

A. WILDE, Major-general,

Commanding Hazara Field Force.

APPENDIX A.

D battery, F brigade, R.H.A., 2nd battery, 24th brigade, R.A., 1-6th foot, 1-19th foot, Peshawur mountain battery, Hazara mountain battery, squadron guide battery, 16th Bengal cavalry, Nos. 2 and 7 companies of sappers and miners, 1st Goorkha regiment L.I., 2nd Goorkha regiment, 4th do., 3rd Sikh infantry, 2nd Punjab infantry, 20th do., 24th do., and 5th Goorkha regiment.

A. WILDE, Major-general,

Commanding Hazara Field Force.

J. MORLAND, Major, Asst. Adjutant-general.

[To be continued.]

Home.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.—A dividend of 3 per cent., free of income-tax, has been declared by the directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., and is payable on the 1st January next.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (T. Wiggin and Co.) have given notice that the dividend warrants of the Pennsylvania Railroad Six per Cent. General Mortgage Sterling Bonds, negotiated through them, will be paid on the 1st of January next.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The biddings for £100,000 in bills on Calcutta and Madras took place on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the Bank of England. The amount allotted was £76,900 to Calcutta, and £23,100 to Madras. The minimum price was fixed as before at 1s. 11d. on both presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. on both presidencies will receive about 77 per cent. The result shows a further increase in the demand for means of remittance.

THE ENVOYS FROM ZANZIBAR.—His Excellency Sayyed Mahommed bin Salim, Envoy from his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar; his Excellency Sayyed Ahmed bin Suluman, Second Envoy; and Hajee Mahommed Bakushmir, secretary to the Mission, accompanied by Major-General C. P. Rigby, late her Majesty's Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar, in charge of a special mission from the Sultan of Zanzibar, arrived at Osborne on Friday, and were presented to her Majesty.

GENERAL E. M. SHOWERS.—The death was lately announced of General Edward M. G. Showers, Colonel Commandant of the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery (Madras), which occurred on the 13th inst., in his eighty-fourth year. He entered the East India Company's service in 1798, and was placed on the Madras establishment. The late General was present in the campaign with General Stewart's grand army, also at Mugerall, Western Pallanirs, with Colonel Moneypenny's force, and in the campaign under General Malcolm.—*Pall. Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was held on Friday, at the London Tavern. The report showed that the gross receipts for the half-year ending June 30th were less by rather over £12,000 than those earned over the same mileage in the corresponding period of last year. There had, however, been a reduction in the number of miles run, and the working expenses were less by nearly £3,300. The resolution adopting the report was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—We understand that the litigation which has for many months past prevented a division of the assets of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East is practically at an end. It is stated that an arrangement has, after much negotiation, been made between some of the principal creditors and the various classes of shareholders, the effect of which will be that the creditors will accept 17s. in the pound (of which they have already received 10s.), in discharge of their debts without interest; the balance of 7s. to be paid within one month after the arrangement has been finally confirmed by the Master of the Rolls. His lordship has already sanctioned the holding of meetings of the creditors and shareholders to obtain their formal assent to the arrangement. Under it all the creditors whose claims have been disputed on the ground that they were debts of the Commercial Bank of India will be entitled to receive the dividend of 17s. in the pound, which it is hoped the official liquidator, Mr. Holyland, will be able to pay without resorting to a further call.

GENERAL G. SWINEY.—A few days ago died at Cheltenham one of the oldest officers of the British army—General George Swiney, of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. He had been sixty-six years in the service, and had fought with distinction under Lord Lake. Taking an active part in the assaults on Bhurtpore during the first unsuccessful siege of that renowned fortress, he was severely wounded. He commanded the artillery at the siege and capture of Emaumghur in 1810; and afterwards was for many years employed in the Ordnance Commissariat, rising in time to be head of the department with the Bengal Artillery. He was a fine sample of the best class of Indian officers—one who devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, and, though commencing his military career very early in life, developed into an accomplished scholar. His contributions to the press, at one time numerous, were distinguished by much elegance of fancy and subtlety of thought; and on the passing events of the day, especially in connection with his own profession, his judgments were of the soundest and most discriminating character. In private life few men bore a higher character or have been more justly esteemed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*—The gallant General, who was the senior officer of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery, entered the Honourable East India Company's service at an early age. He was present at the battle of Deig, and commanded the artillery in the three first assaults on Bhurtpore (where he was wounded); medal. He also commanded the artillery at the siege and capture of Emaumghur in 1810, for which services he received the thanks of the Vice-President in Council and Commander-in-Chief.

WILL OF MAJOR-GENERAL HONNER.—The will of Major-General Sir Robert William Honner, K.C.B., of her Majesty's Indian army, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 16th inst. by Edmund Champagne Jones, Esq., one of the executors. The personal property is sworn under £35,000. The deceased has left the whole of his property among his brother, Colonel Augustus Cotgrave Honner, and his two sisters, Emily Isabella Rowley and Caroline Jones.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM INDIA.—The *Serapis*, 3, iron screw troop-ship, Captain John C. Soady, arrived at Spithead on the 16th inst., and came into harbour. She brings from Alexandria: Assistant-Surgeon O'Brien, Lieutenant Reilly (Royal Horse Artillery), Major Elgee, Lieutenant Disney, R.A., Lieutenant Stringer (23rd), Captain Taylor, Captain Cresswell, Lieutenant Stevenson, Lieutenant Guyon, Lieut. Gilbert (49th), —McGrose, R.N., Captain Nicholson (108th), Lieut. Withers (Bombay Staff Corps), Staff Assistant-Surgeon Davis, Rev. —Jones, Paymaster Fielden (18th Hussars), Captain Milman, Captain Blakley, R.A., Captain Hill and Lieutenants Morison and Mitford (1st Royals), Assistant-Surgeon Walker (19th), Lieutenant Deverell (45th), Lieutenant Humphry (102nd), Lieutenant Rock (Madras Staff Corps), Lieutenant Andrew (21st Hussars), Lieutenant-Colonel Gibb, R.A., Captain Mair, Lieutenant Helley (12th Regiment), Lieut. Eden (26th), Lieutenant Bicknell (38th), Major Allen, Captain Westby, Lieutenant Kelley (41st), Captain Harrison, Lieutenant Mansergh (107th), Colonel Petrie, C.B., Colonel Murray, Surgeon-Major Mee, Captain Marett, Captain Ouchterlony, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Burgess, Quartermaster Parks (21st Brigade, R.A.). The *Serapis* experienced heavy weather since leaving Malta, but, notwithstanding that fact, has arrived here about twenty-four hours before her time.

PROMOTION IN THE ARTILLERY.—Colonel Anderson, the junior colonel on the Royal List, is of the season December, 1840. He has, therefore, just completed twenty-eight years' service. Colonels Hammond and Hutchinson, on the Bengal and Madras Lists, are respectively of the seasons 1838 and 1834. The first has completed thirty and a-half and the other thirty-four and a-half years. Lieutenant-colonel Barry, Royal List, junior lieutenant-colonel, has completed twenty-two and a-half years' service. Lieutenant-colonels Tulloh and Carleton, Indian Lists, have served twenty-five and twenty-six and a-half years respectively. Captain Rideout, Royal List, has served fifteen years; Captains Hawkins and McMahon, Indian Lists, have served seventeen and fifteen and a-half years. Second Captain Hollist, Royal List, has served eleven years and two months; Second Captain Davis, eleven years, and Captain Bisset ten and a-half years. These are simple statements which our readers can verify for themselves by referring to the Army List. The comparison, unfavourable as it is shown to be, is unfortunately certain to grow worse and worse, owing to the retardation in promotion in the Indian Lists, arising from the now established "Separate List" of general officers, the absorption of seconded field officers, and the collapse of the bonus fund. The comparative statement given above is even more unfavourable when we look down the lists, and seek for the standing of those whose first commissions agree with the first commissions of officers on the Royal List.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

SINDH RAILWAY COMPANY.—The directors of the Sindh Railway Company have issued their report for the half-year ending 30th June last. The receipts of the Sindh Railway in that period amounted to £58,428. 9s. 1d., and the working expenses to £38,974. 13s. 3d., leaving a net revenue of £19,453. 15s. 10d., which exceeds by about £3,640 the highest amount of net revenue realised in any previous half-year since the opening of the line. The whole of the fifth issue of capital (£250,000, in 12,500 shares of £20 each) has been subscribed, and the payments in respect of that issue now amount to upwards of £234,980, the option of paying in full having been largely taken advantage of by the proprietors. With respect to the Indus Steam Flotilla the directors state:—It will be observed with satisfaction that both the gross receipts and the net revenue of the flotilla for that half-year are higher than the amounts at which they were respectively estimated in the last report. The gross earnings in the six months in question amounted to £53,229. 2s. 3d., being the largest amount ever realised in a half-year, and the working expenses to £34,169. 12s. 5d., leaving a surplus of £19,059. 9s. 10d., or 35.81 per cent. of the gross receipts. The working expenses in the half-year amounted to 64.19 per cent. of the gross receipts, showing an improvement of 11.4 per cent. as compared with the average per centage of former expenditure.—As to the Punjab Railway, the directors report that the gross receipts in the half-year ending the 30th June last amounted to £52,148. 8s. 6d., showing an increase of £7,696. 7s. 9d. over those of the preceding six months, and of £1,734 19s. 1d., as compared with the corresponding half of 1867. The whole of the second issue of capital of the Punjab Railway (£500,000, in 25,000 shares of £20 each) having been subscribed, the payments to credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of that issue now amount to £489,410.

ROBBERY AT THE LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY'S BANK.—At the Justice-room of the Mansion-house, before Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel and Alderman Sir Robert Carden, James Drake, aged 33, a messenger in the employment of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), was charged with steal-

ing a crossed cheque on the London and County Bank for £6,510, and a draft on demand on the National Bank of India for £2,100, the property of the company, which he was entrusted to pay into the London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street. Detective Sergeant Haydon deposed that from instructions he received he went to the departure platform of the Great Western Railway, accompanied by John Grey Russell, a clerk of the company. They searched the train twice, and just as it was on the point of starting they noticed the prisoner about to enter a second-class carriage, with a single ticket for Cheltenham. Witness removed him from the train to another part of the platform, and told him to hand over whatever property he had about him that was not his own. He gave up a green pocket-book and a small bag containing gold, and pointed to a new leather portmanteau, saying it contained a crossed cheque for £6,510, and postage stamps to the value of £60. Witness removed him to Bow-lane police-station, and the charge was there entered and read to him. Witness examined the pocket-book, and found it to contain a Bank of England note for £1,000, another for £500, seven for £50 each, two for £10 each, and one for £5. In the bag there was a sum of £144 in gold, and on the prisoner £3. 15s. 5d., and several duplicates for property to the amount of £2. 9s., a silver watch, gold chain, &c. Witness opened the portmanteau with a key given to him by the prisoner, and found in it a crossed cheque for £6,510, and 3,300 stamps of various kinds, of the value of £60. On this evidence the prisoner was remanded for a week.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.—On Friday last a deputation from the East India Association waited on her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Argyll, K.T., on the subject of irrigation. The deputation was introduced by Lord Lyveden, the president of the association, and consisted, in addition of Colonel Sykes, M.P., the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P., Mr. Eastwick, M.P., General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., General Sir Arthur Cotton, K.C.B., Major Evans Bell, Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam, Mr. P. M. Tait, Mr. P. Tayler, Captain Nott, Mr. P. Gordon, Dr. Dutt, Mr. S. P. Low, and Captain H. Barber (secretary). After some introductory observations by Lord Lyveden, urging upon the Government the importance of irrigation in India, Mr. P. Tayler read the memorial which had been presented to the Earl of Mayo, and the subsequent memorial to the Duke of Argyll, and having spoken in support thereof, the prayer of the memorial to his grace was also supported by Mr. Fitzwilliam, Sir Arthur Cotton, Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. Liddell, M.P., Mr. Gordon, and Dr. Dutt. The Duke of Argyll stated that he did not understand the deputation to wish to extract from him any expression of opinion upon the details of the measure, but that he could assure them that it was impossible for any one to have a stronger feeling upon the advantage of the object than himself. As he had only been in office for a week he was sure that the deputation would not wish him to enter into the difficulties of the subject, but he agreed in the general principle which had been laid down by the late Lord Dalhousie, that it was hopeless to expect that works of this nature should be defrayed out of the current revenues of the empire. On the other hand, the principle had been laid down, which he thought was a sound one, that as far as possible the revenues of India should be made to assist the ordinary public works of the country so long as those works did not increase the public debt of India. Under these circumstances he thought that schemes of this nature might be met by a loan, in so far as they could be made of a remunerative character. Lord Lyveden, on behalf of the deputation, expressed their satisfaction with the courtesy with which his grace had received them, and with his desire to promote the interests of India, and stated that they were quite satisfied with the expression of opinion which he had given.

India Office.

Dec. 21, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. N. T. Davey (Uncov.), Syud Sultan Ali (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. O. Oldham (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. A. Boulton and R. H. Hamilton (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. M. Lackersteen, Med. Estab.; Capt. F. W. Boileau, Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. Shakespear, Cav.; Lieut. col. W. C. Russell, Art.; Major H. King, Staff Corps; Major J. B. Cox, Staff Corps; Capt. P. S. Yorke, 12th Cav.; Capt. P. Murray, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. W. Halsted, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. S. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Major C. Elliot, C.B., Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. Moore, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. M. Span (Uncov.), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. F. Snaith, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. Kinahan, Unattached, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. E. J. Rickards, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Finch, Inf., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. Graves, Staff Corps, 1 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. A. F. Nichol, Invalide, 6 mo.; Capt. J. G. Watts, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. W. Sherer, H. B. Simson, W. H. Henderson, H. M. Reilly (Uncov.), and H. Harris (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Beaumont (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. R. Mainwaring, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. Valings, Staff Corps; Capt. R. D. Osborn, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. E. Grant, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. H. Eckford, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. S. Robinson, Staff Corps; Capt. W. S. Bailey, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Mears, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. W. Sandes, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. D. Thorpe, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. French, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

GUBBINS—The wife of the Rev. Richard S. Gubbins, of a son, at the Rectory, Upham, Hants, Dec. 14.
JOHNS—The wife of George H. Johns, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at 48, Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne-park, Dec. 16.
MALCOLMSON—The wife of George Forbes Malcolmson, Esq., of a daughter, at 33, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Dec. 15.
PHILBRICK—The wife of Lieut. T. M. Philbrick, late Indian Navy, Asst. Master Attendant, Calcutta, of a son, at Great Dunmow, Dec. 10.

MARRIAGES.

CALDWELL—Cust.—C. B. Caldwell, Esq., of New Grange, co. Meath, Ireland, to Sophia Frances, daughter of the late Hon. W. Cust, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dec. 13.
CRACROFT—CRACROFT.—Frederick J. Cracroft, to Eleanor, widow of the late Major Henry Cracroft, Bombay Staff Corps, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Weymouth, Dec. 8.
HUMPHREYS—PRICE.—Octavius Humphrys, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Council, Antigua, West Indies, to Ellen Eliza Lawrence, eldest daughter of Francis H. Pryce, Esq., of Shortlands, Beckenham, Kent, at the Cathedral, St. John's, Antigua, West Indies, Nov. 17.
LATTEY—WING.—Robert T. Lattey, late of Calcutta, to Isabella M., daughter of the late Henry Wing, Esq., at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, Dec. 15.
RIPLEY—BENTLEY.—Lieut. col. Frederick W. Ripley, Bengal Staff Corps, to Jane, daughter of William Bentley, Esq., at the Parish Church, Knaresborough, Dec. 17.
THOMAS—WALLACE.—Edgar H. Thomas, Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Christian J., daughter of Alexander Wallace, Esq., late of Calcutta, at the British Consulate, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dec. 17.
VOS—DE PUTRON.—John M. Vos, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Isabella, daughter of Francis De Putron, Esq., of Hauteville, at the Town Church, St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Dec. 17.

DEATHS.

BRAYNE—Fanny M., the wife of R. T. W. Brayne, Esq., and daughter of Major Bland, of H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Marston Villa, Cheltenham, aged 26, Dec. 7.
BRIGGS—Emily, widow of Thomas Briggs, Esq., late of Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, and H.E.I.C.S., Dec. 8.
CLERK—William Clerk, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, son of Robert Clerk, Esq., late of the Hon. E.I. Company's Service, at Chestow, aged 65, Dec. 10.
EDWARDS—Edward Edwards, late of the P. and O. Company's steamship *Tanjore*, at Southampton, Dec. 14.
FORD—Capt. Robert Ford, formerly of the E.I. ship *Lady Flora*, at West Hill, Sydenham, Kent, aged 74, Dec. 16.
JOHNSTONE—Mrs. Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, at Moffat House, Dumfriesshire, Dec. 11.
LAWRENSEN—Mrs. Charlotte Lawrenson, widow of the late Col. George Simpson Lawrenson, c.b., Bengal Horse Artillery, at 9, Promenade, Cheltenham, Dec. 14.
MACTIER—Harriet, relict of Col. W. Mactier, c.b., late Bengal Cavalry, at 2, Kensington-gardens-terrace, Dec. 18.
MUNRO—Col. Charles G. G. Munro, late of the Bombay Army, at Bridge of Allan, N.B., Dec. 11.
SHOWERS—General E. M. G. Showers, Royal Horse Artillery, at Westbourne House, Cheltenham, aged 84, Dec. 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10. Burton Rigby, Calcutta; British Admiral, Calcutta.—15. George Avery, Manilla; Calista, Penang.—16. Forfarshire, Calcutta.—18. Roxburgh Castle, Madras; Silver Cloud, Colombo.—19. Nyassa, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10. Beau Namba, Calcutta; Vectis, Bombay; Guleburg, Bombay.—15. Belle Isle, Bombay; Carnatic, Madras; Great Northern, Bombay; Carisbrook Castle, Calcutta.—16. Delhi, Kurrachee.—19. Wild Rose, Calcutta; Mirella, Bombay; British Empire, Bombay; Great Australia, Rangoon; Kenilworth, Bombay; Otogo, Akyab; Shand, Calcutta; Granville, Colombo; Boyne, Colombo; Milwall, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Tanjore*.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mrs. C. K. Colston, Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. J. Watson, jun.
 From *MARSEILLES*.—For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. T. Chisholm, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. O. Fiedler, Mr. J. G. White, Dr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, Miss Spring, Mrs. Balmain, Capt. and Mrs. Bythell and two children.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 18.—The *Rapide*, from Hull, for Bombay, has arrived at this port with rudder-head broken.
PLYMOUTH, Dec. 19.—The *Susan Pardew*, from London, for Colombo, has arrived here with loss of foremasthead, maintop-gallantmast, and other damage.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. G. E. Money, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn and child, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. A. A. Green, Mr. F. G. Maclean, Mr. E. G. Bird, Mr. F. G. Pope, Mr. W. Ayrton, Mr. B. Blood, Mrs. Birch and infant, Mr. C. Smyth, Mr. Azabeg, Mr. G. Hare, and Mr. Driver.
MARSEILLES to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. Berners, Mr. Henderson, Col. and Mrs. Burne, Surg.-major H. M. Cannon, Major F. W. Bacon, Mr. A. H. Eckford, Mr. Cargill, Mr. F. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowell, Rev. C. Grant, Mrs. Joy, and Mr. and Mrs. Watt.
SUEZ to *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. and Mrs. Kruger.
SOUTHAMPTON to *MADRAS*.—Mrs. Stace.
MARSEILLES to *MADRAS*.—Col. F. C. Barber, Lieut.-col. A. Prichard, and Capt. G. Tyndall.
SOUTHAMPTON to *BOMBAY*.—Mrs. Kellie and infant, and Miss Bedford.
MARSEILLES to *BOMBAY*.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherer, Miss Watson, Misses Keene (two), Mr. C. S. Carlisle, Mr. J. Dhunjeebhai, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bernard, Miss Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Rayne, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, Lieut. Vailings, Mr. J. P. Green, Mr. A. Peile, Mr. Boughey, Mr. T. Carlisle, Lady Morgan and two children, Mrs. Heathcote and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. Simson.
SOUTHAMPTON to *SYDNEY*.—Mrs. Bourne.
MARSEILLES to *SYDNEY*.—Mr. and Mrs. Perri, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes, Mr. A. Oakes, Mr. W. H. Teschmaker, and Mr. Cruikshank.
MALTA to *SYDNEY*.—Mr. Griffith.
SUEZ to *SYDNEY*.—Mr. Henderson.
MARSEILLES to *MELBOURNE*.—Mr. B. Hawthorne, Mr. Wilson, Miss Hawthorne, and Mr. W. Morris.
SUEZ to *MELBOURNE*.—Mr. A. K. Sheppard.
MARSEILLES to *CEYLON*.—Mr. Pinco.
MARSEILLES to *SINGAPORE*.—Mr. C. H. Watkins, and Mr. Jacob.
SUEZ to *SINGAPORE*.—Mr. J. Xanthus.
SOUTHAMPTON to *HONG KONG*.—Mr. H. Clerke, Commander F. C. Robinson, R.N., and Ensign Claburn.
MARSEILLES to *KING GEORGE'S SOUND*.—Mr. W. Bourne.
SOUTHAMPTON to *GIBRALTAR*.—Sir J. and Lady Cochrane and two daughters, and Capt. and Mrs. St. Leger and three children.

MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via *SOUTHAMPTON*, are now made up in London every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via *MARSEILLES* every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of December will be as follows, viz. — Saturdays, October 3rd, 17th, and 31st, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th and 26th.
 Via *MARSEILLES*, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, October 9th and 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

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Via *Marseilles*, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 1d.
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Via *Marseilles*, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
 Via *Southampton*, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS.

Via *Marseilles*, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.
 Via *Southampton*, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via *Southampton*, and Tenpence the half-ounce via *Marseilles*.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory, and the weight of Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs., or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, or twelve inches in width or depth.

DELHI RAILWAY EXTENSION.—There is, it is said, every probability of the Delhi Railway being open to Loodiana by the 1st of March, 1869.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.—The 1st battalion H.M.'s 19th Regiment returned to Rawul Pindie on the 4th, and the 2nd Goorkhas on the 12th. The 6th Royals were, when our letter left, the 13th, still at Abbottabad, but were expected to return to their quarters immediately. The 1st and 4th Goorkhas are also at Abbottabad. The 38th, we believe, have gone from Derbent to Huttee, on the main road between Rawul Pindie and Attock, where they are to stay for the present. A squadron of the 16th B.C. and the 24th P.I. are still at Oghee, where they are to remain till the new "Thana" has been built, or until they are relieved by other corps. The 9th Foot was inspected by General Haly a couple of days after its return from the campaign, and the General expressed himself, in a very flattering speech, highly pleased with the efficiency of the regiment on parade after the "knocking about" it had had during the campaign—a campaign which, although unattended by any very severe fighting, and great military successes, has tried the mettle and discipline of our troops and their capacity for mountain warfare in no ordinary degree. The troops are dissatisfied with the results of the campaign but this, as we have before shown, is owing not to those results themselves, but to their ignorance of the objects of the expedition and the ends it was intended to accomplish.—*Delhi Gazette*.

Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 10th December, 1868.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That it is intended to SEND to INDIA annually a certain NUMBER of YOUNG MEN, Trained and Educated for ultimate EMPLOYMENT in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the FORESTS under the Government of India.

Eight Young Men will be selected in February next to go to India at the end of 1871.

The Salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects above seventeen and under twenty-five years of age.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a strict Medical Examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India-office, on or before the 8th of January, 1869, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios, and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid), and plane trigonometry.
5. Free hand and plan drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who obtain a certain proficiency in—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of any of the following natural sciences:—

Mechanical and natural philosophy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
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If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in Forestry and cognate sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, if it should be found practicable, the young men will be required to place themselves under an approved Forester in Scotland for a few months before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Under Secretary of State for India, India-office, Westminster.

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Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 5; Agra, December 1; Calcutta and Madras, November 30. Calcutta telegrams of December 4 are published in the Bombay papers.

According to one of these last the Port Canning Rice Mills had been successfully opened, the prospects of the crops were still unchanged, and the Viceroy had held his levée the day before. We are also told that the Native Marriage Bill has been referred to a Select Committee—not we trust with a view to material revision of it—and that the Punjab Tenancy Bill has given universal dissatisfaction in the Punjab,—a statement of which we beg leave to doubt the truth pending further information.

THE amount of news by this mail is exceedingly small. Among the more salient items is the concession which the India-office has lately made to the claims of Madras officers aggrieved by an order of the late Commander-in-Chief, touching the distribution of regimental commands according to army rank alone. This arrangement evidently favoured the Staff Corps at the expense of the Locals. The Indian Minister has ordered that all officers thus superseded shall at once be reinstated and paid up all arrears of command allowance.

ANOTHER despatch from Sir S. Northcote replies to the demand of the Bombay Association in behalf of admitting natives to the higher posts in the Civil Service. After the usual assurances of a lively interest in native progress, the late Secretary courteously declines to admit natives to the Covenanted Service through examinations held out of England. Were they to be held simultaneously in India also, the difficulties of detail and the inevitable demand for further modifications would end in destroying the unity and greatly impairing the efficiency of the competitive system. As a general rule, the members of a service designed for the welfare of all her Majesty's Indian subjects, ought to spend some time in this country, and the

merits of any system of selection for that service ought to be tested not by the facilities it offers to this or that class of candidates, but by the results attained in the shape of "suitable public servants." Sir Stafford however is "ready to consider any measures calculated to facilitate the introduction of natives into the Civil Service." Recent changes in the system of examination will give increased advantages to Oriental scholars. The Gilchrist scholarships ought to develop the native element in the Civil Service, and more scholarships of the same kind may shortly be established if the Indian Government accepts Sir Stafford's proposals. Finally he invites the memorialists to consider the proofs he has given of his regard for the native weal in his correspondence with the Indian Government and in Clause XI. of his India Bill for this year. If by the measures thus indicated or by any others that may come into force, he can forward the admission of natives into the Civil Service, "consistently with a due regard to the public interest," the late Secretary for India will feel sincerely gratified.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is satisfied with this frank avowal of good intentions. But the *Times of India*, as the mouthpiece of native interests, makes unkind allusion to the place of which "good intentions" form the proverbial pavement. It would rather have Government openly hostile to these claims than favourable, as it deems them, in word alone. It complains that "there is no earnest effort to promote the people to positions of importance." Instead of searching out some native likely to fill the post, let us say, of Commissioner of Customs, the Government never seriously thinks of such a concession to native feeling. The native gentlemen of India must send their sons to England at great cost in early youth, for the mere chance of competing successfully with candidates having a long start. As for making a native gentleman commissioner of a province or resident at a native court or settlement officer, the mere suggestion "takes the official breath away altogether." Sir J. Lawrence "deserves much praise" for his scheme of scholarships, but the half-dozen ought to be five hundred. Very likely; but why not wait a little and give the Government a little more credit for earnestness of purpose?

ACCORDING to the report of the Cotton Commissioner there is every likelihood of "a tolerably fair average cotton crop, both as regards quantity and quality," in Bombay. Except Khandesh, where the yield will be half the average, and Guzerat, where the crops have suffered from the late floods, the cotton districts are all doing well, and Dharwar best of all. The present season shows an increase on the last of some 80,564 acres under cultivation. All this however goes to the credit of native cotton, the area planted with exotic cotton being 8,000 acres less than last year. We observe that the Lancashire mills are now working short time. How will that affect the prices of Indian cotton?

WE have no particular news from the famine districts. What little there is shows the need for carrying out prompt measures of general relief. The Government officers seem everywhere alive to their duties at such a crisis. Silently and steadily they are following out their instructions. Some parts of Bengal and even of Madras are likely to need help ere long. In the Gya district relief works have already begun. Orissa, Midnapore, and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs will soon stand in need of similar treatment.

WILL no enterprising Briton start a hotel in Madras for the benefit of his countrymen who resort thither? At present, according to the *Athenaeum*, all hotels in Madras are managed by natives, and "only those who have been obliged to live in them can form any idea of the miserable fare procurable." The town is full of travellers, who ought to be as well lodged and fed as they are in Bombay and Calcutta. They who have tasted the delights of Wilson or Spence, and groaned under the discomforts of some Elahi or Khudah Buksh, will feel for the visitors to the "Benighted Presidency."

THE Indian Government has made a good move in the interests of Indian literature. In compliance with the entreaties of Pundit Radha Kissen of Lahore, Sir J. Lawrence has sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 24,000 a-year for the compilation of a catalogue of all the Sanskrit Manuscripts preserved in the libraries of India and Europe. It is resolved, we perceive, to forward to European societies and scholars of repute printed lists of all the Sanskrit Manuscripts extant in Indian libraries, with a view to ascertaining what manuscripts should be examined, bought, or transcribed. Encouragement will also be given to the search after new manuscripts, and competent scholars will be deputed to examine and purchase, if they think fit, or take copies of the treasures thus discovered. Out of the sum aforesaid Rs. 3,000 a-year will be assigned to the Asiatic Society of Bengal towards the publication of unprinted Sanskrit works. Six agents will be paid Rs. 1,000 a-year each for pushing their inquiries in the six chief divisions of India. That is not a very large sum for such a purpose, but no doubt the projectors of the scheme are satisfied of its sufficiency.

GOOD days may yet be in store for Port Canning. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has lately paid a visit to that place of doubtful importance; and already, according to the *Daily News*, a sum of Rs. 40,000 is to be employed by the Master Attendant in laying down anchor moorings in the port. Several ships with Government stores are said to be on their way to the Mutlah from Calcutta. All this looks like a further trial of a place from which so much was expected ten years ago. There is talk once more of another harbour at Morrell-gunge, which lies on the Horungotta, about thirty-five miles from the sea, in the way of boats and steamers from Sylhet, Dacca, and Chittagong. It is said to have a large trade in rice, and a pretty good one in betel, jaggery, and cocoanuts. The Government seem willing to proclaim it a port, as soon as somebody will ask permission to use it.

A BENGALLIE paper, the *Som Prokash*, takes Sir John Lawrence to task for "unnecessary expenditure" on British troops. Sir John, according to his critic, is afraid "lest the whole people turn rebellious and cut off the Europeans." Therefore, he has spent eleven crores of rupees on superfluous barracks, to the utter neglect of the native soldiers, who "are provided with bad arms and bad clothes," who are lodged in small damp sheds, and whose military training is of the lowest kind. The people of India are burdened with "multifarious taxes" for the benefit of European soldiers who "never live at home in such beautiful houses as the new barracks." On the other hand "the class from which sepoys are taken certainly enjoy better houses at home." As regards the sepoy there is possibly some truth in this complaint. We are rather too apt to believe that any sort of hut is good enough for the native soldier. And it is certain that his masters, ever since the Mutiny, have put him off with inferior arms; a piece of cowardly precaution which we do not care to justify. Nor is it easy to reconcile a patriotic native to the burdens involved in the maintenance of British supremacy. But the *Som Prokash* can hardly expect the Indian Government not to pay handsomely for the troops who really ensure the continuance of our Indian Empire, and its estimate of the Viceroy's motives seems to us rather wide of the truth.

ACCORDING to one of the Madras papers, the Indian Government at any rate is not blind to the need of putting forth fresh schemes for eliminating the surplus field officers from the Indian Staff Corps. It seems that the Viceroy has recommended the Secretary of State for India to reduce by several years the twenty-eight which now entitle a lieutenant-colonel to the pension of his rank, and to allow colonels a slightly increased pen-

sion after thirty instead of thirty-two years' service. Some such arrangements seems to us inevitable, sooner or later, and we trust that the home authorities will see good reason for ordaining it very soon.

A RECENT telegram from Bombay announced the arrival there of Lord Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala on the 20th December. The former was not expected to reach Calcutta before the 28th January. Lord Napier has already resumed command of the Bombay army.

SIR HERBERT BENJAMIN EDWARDES is dead at an age by no means ripe even for an Anglo-Indian. Dying at forty-nine, he was still young enough to have won fresh lustre for a name which has shone before the people of his own country ever since the days of the Punjab campaign. A cadet of 1840, he joined the 1st Bengal Fusiliers at an age beyond that of most of his boyish cotemporaries. His "*Brahminee Bull*" letters to the *Delhi Gazette* probably helped him to rise out of the slow round of regimental duty into the more promising sphere of staff employ. In 1845 he joined Lord Gough's personal staff in time to share the dangers and successes of the first Sikh campaign. A successful mission in the next year to the court of Golar Singh was rewarded by an important post in the wild district of Bunnoo under the Sikh Government. The rebellion of Moolraj in 1848 brought out all his finest qualities as a bold, active, self-reliant leader of men. Probably nothing but official backwardness at head-quarters prevented the victor of Kineyree and Suddosam from forestalling by several months the capture of Mooltan. For these and after services during the siege the young Lieutenant of Infantry was made C.B. and brevet-major, besides receiving the thanks of both Houses and a gold medal from the East India Company. During his furlough in England he kept himself before the world by his "*Year on the Punjab Frontier*," a work whose seeming egotism was in some measure justified by his actual deserts. After Mackeson's murder in 1853, Major Edwardes succeeded him as Commissioner of Peshawur. Among the many services rendered by him in that post was the treaty which he encouraged Lord Dalhousie to strike with Dost Mohammed, a treaty whose wholesome consequences came out in the dark days of 1857. Through the worst of the Mutiny the Affghan ruler and the tribes on the Peshawur frontier held fast to their new allegiance against all counter-inducements. Edwardes himself was a tower of strength to Sir John Lawrence and Sir Sidney Cotton. On his return home he found fresh honours awaiting him in the form of a knighthood and an honorary degree at Cambridge in 1860. Ten years before Oxford had bestowed on him a like crown of public admiration. A few years later Sir Herbert bade fair to win a prize hitherto reserved for members of another service. But failing health or disappointed ambition sent him home again, and an older, if not in all respects a more deserving claimant became Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. On religious questions Sir Herbert became an enthusiast, not to say a fanatic, who would have converted the Hindustanians by force of state dictation open and unashamed. His plan of introducing the Bible as a class book into all Government schools, and his protests against religious neutrality on the part of the Indian Government, however grateful to Exeter Hall, said little enough for his claim to breadth of statesmanship. If he was apt to rate himself at his full worth, Sir Herbert could also pay warm homage to that of others who crossed his own orbit, to Sir J. Lawrence for example, and yet more to John Nicholson, whose noble qualities found an ungrudging eulogist in the friend and fellow-worker who has now followed him to the grave.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

MADRAS.—Major J. W. Sinclair, Madras Staff Corps, at Raungoon, Nov. 14. Col. Hyslop, late Madras Artillery, at Edinburgh, Dec. 23. Col. Wright, Madras retired, in London, Dec. 22. Lieut. Brown, 14th Hussars, at Secunderabad, Nov. 25; from the effects of a fall while hunting. Lieut. col. C. T. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, at Madras, Dec. 14. Lieut. col. H. Morland, Madras Army, at Bedford, Dec. 23.
BOMBAY.—Major gen. Sir Herbert Edwardes, in London, Dec. 23. Major Talbot, Invalid Establishment, at Mussoorie, Nov. 22.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Maccall, Capt. Chaine, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Gatacre, Mr. Roe.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Pera*, Jan. 2, 1869.—From BOMBAY, &c.—Mrs. Campaon, Mrs. Logan and child, Mr. Parkes, Mrs. Wrigley, Mr. J. Wrigley, Mr. S. Wrigley, Mr. Leacock, Dr. Meehan, Dr. Simpson, Mr. T. Armstrong, Col. Jones, Mr. J. H. Mudie, Col. and Mrs. W. Birch, Capt. G. C. Depree.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, December 30, 1868.

SANITARY PROGRESS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

It is now nearly ten years since a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army in British India. Four years of close inquiry resulted in the Report of May, 1863. No time was lost by the Home Government of India in urging on the Viceroy a series of measures on which the Commission had laid particular stress. Convinced as they were of the inaccuracy of many things stated in the Report, the Indian Government were none the less willing to accept its main conclusions, and the first step towards carrying these out was speedily taken in the formation of a Sanitary Commission for each of the three Presidencies. Whatever disputes there might be as to the death-rates and their origin in previous years, whether barracks had too often been built on unhealthy sites and the later improvements wrought by the Indian Government been carelessly ignored or no, certain it was that very much more needed to be done before the waste of life among our troops in India could be brought within reasonable bounds. So the Indian Government set to work afresh with the results reviewed in the official Memorandum now lying before us.*

Even in 1864 however, under the spur supplied by the progress of the Commission, the average death-rate had already fallen to 21 per 1,000 in Bengal; the range varying from 15 in the Punjab to 25 and 27 per 1,000 in the stations along the Ganges. This was an improvement of 1 per 1,000 on 1863, and of 6 per 1,000 on 1862; before which date the lowest figure had been 36 in 1860. Thus "the hope of the Sanitary Commission that . . . the death-rate may be reduced to 20 per 1,000, and only 1,460 recruits be needed annually to replace death vacancies in India, was practically realised before the publication of their Report." The fact speaks volumes when we remember that the army then in India was nearly 73,000 strong, and that before the Mutiny the average yearly loss was 2,135 deaths on an average strength of 30,662 men. Most of that half century indeed was spent in fighting and campaigning; and every soldier knows that the heaviest losses connected with a campaign—battles of course excepted—are those which follow the return of the troops to cantonments. Still there remains a margin of preventible loss, whose reduction in late years may fairly be ascribed to the influence of the Royal Commission.

* Memorandum of Measures Adopted for Sanitary Improvements in India up to the End of 1867, &c. London: 1868.

In 1865 the death-rate among the British troops in Bengal rose to 24·24 per 1,000; part of the increase being evidently due to cholera, which carried off 72·5 per cent. of those attacked. Next year the proportion of fatal cases fell to 60 per cent., and the whole mortality of the year to 20·11 per 1,000. How greatly cholera sometimes affects the death-rate is shown by the fact that in 1865 the European troops in the Bombay army lost 16 per 1,000 from that one cause alone, out of a total loss of 35·1 per 1,000. The Sepoys in the Mhow division were yet worse sufferers, losing 25·4 per 1,000 by the same disease. In 1866 however the death-rate for the Europeans in Bombay fell to 10·1, and of the Sepoys to 8·8 per 1,000. This marks an improvement on previous rates even for the native army, while that for the British troops was about 6 per 1,000 lower than in 1863 and 1864. In point of healthiness the Madras army comes next; the deaths among the Europeans having stood at about 16 per 1,000 for the five years preceding 1865; and at 35 per 1,000 in the fifteen years before the Mutiny. In that year the average was yet lower, although at Rangoon the deaths were 24 per 1,000, and 37 in the little station of Vizagapatam. The year 1866 however having been "peculiarly unhealthy," showed an average mortality of about 20 in the 1,000. Part of the increase may perhaps be explained, according to Mr. James Shaw of the Medical Department, by the greater age of the troops. As the young men of a regiment grow older, they begin after a certain age to die off quicker—a fact worth remembering in calculations of this sort.

Barracks overcrowded or ill-placed are sure to betray themselves in these yearly returns. At Secunderabad the 18th Husars in 1866 lost 33·6 per 1,000, through living in barracks notoriously fruitful of disease. St. Thomas's Mount is naturally healthy enough, but owing to the crowded state of its barracks, European soldiers keep dying there at the rate of more than 26 per 1,000 yearly. At Sumbulpore the old native lines were surrounded with water during the monsoon, and became perfect fever-beds after it. The excessive sickness among the Sepoys at Mysore has led the Government to abolish it as a military station. On the other hand some of the healthiest stations will have their turn of unhealthiness. At Rangoon for instance the usual death-rate of about 8 per 1,000 rose in 1865 to 21·8. It is curious also to note the different proportions of sick in hospital and actual deaths in different places. Rangoon, in spite of its high death-rate, showed a smaller sick-list by the day than any other Madras station except Bangalore, which likewise ranked high in the scale of mortality. Fort St. George on the other hand has a large daily sick-list and a low death-rate. Here, as in other places, Lock Hospitals and the Contagious Diseases Act will doubtless effect a marked improvement in the percentage of daily sick. Of the prevalent diseases hepatitis slays the largest number in Rangoon, Secunderabad, and Thayetmyoo. Fever reaps most victims at Secunderabad, Thayetmyoo, and Bellary; the deaths from dysentery are most numerous at St. Thomas's Mount, while Trichinopoly, where dysentery in 1865 was not once fatal, showed a heavy death-rate from diarrhoea. St. Thomas's Mount again takes the lead in respect of mortality from phthisis; Fort St. George standing second.

The fluctuations of mortality are curious. We have already shown one instance at Rangoon. At Singapore the proportion rose from 4·11 in the five previous years to nearly 13 in 1865. At Bangalore cholera raised the death-rate from 12·10 to 21·12 per 1,000. At Cannanore the death-rate rose from 9 to nearly 17. On the other hand, the deaths at Thayetmyoo fell from 29·81 to 16·84, and those at Fort St. George from 24·59 to 14·88. Contrast again the low death-rate of 1 per 1,000 among the native troops at Vizagapatam with the very high mortality—37·68—among the Europeans at the same place. At Rangoon only 3·63 natives per 1,000 died against 24·88 Europeans. Trichinopoly proved equally fatal to white and black, while at Singapore the native rate rose to 22, and at Kamptee to 26 per 1,000, as compared with the numbers, 13 and 19, on the other side.

The average death-rate among the Madras Sepoys in 1866

was 12·5 per 1,000, against 11·98 in Bengal, and 8·8 in Bombay. Among the irregular regiments of the Punjab force and in Central India the death-rate fell to 7 and 6·28 respectively, while the rates of daily sick were also lower than in the regular army. In all three Presidencies the Sanitary Commissioners have been making steady progress against the unhealthy conditions of former years. The problems of drainage, barrack-room, water supply, food, employment manual and mental, jail-discipline, medical treatment, have all been studied with evident care and not a little success. No cost is being spared in the building of barracks and hospitals on proper sites with the due amount of breathing-space for each man. The system of dry earth conservancy is steadily making its way. Regimental workshops and soldiers' gardens are everywhere springing up, and the employment of British soldiers on public works has been tried with marked success in the Punjab. "The men have been happy and enjoyed the work" of road-making, which has taught them industry, kept them in health, and added to their pay. Very much of course remains to do, but the efforts which before 1859 were tentative, intermittent, and uncertain, are now being made with surer knowledge and greater regularity. Let us hope that means may soon be found for checking that very high mortality among women and children, which may in part account for the low percentage of married soldiers as compared with the number allowed by Government.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN HAZARA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WE are informed that the British forces in the Punjab are to be reinforced. At the same time an order has been given for the immediate commencement of the line from Lahore to Rawul Pindee. These measures form queer running commentaries to the Government despatches—in re the late Hazara Expedition—now being published, the tone of which is pervaded by an intense spirit of self-complacent congratulation.

We doubt whether public opinion in India will endorse the encomiums which Government so liberally heaps upon its own head, or will be induced to record its unqualified approbation of the wonderful political sagacity obviously claimed in the documents alluded to. Narcissus, we are told by the Ancients, on beholding his own image reflected in a sheet of water, fell passionately in love with himself, but we are not given to understand that other people shared in this inordinate admiration. "Self-praise," we have always heard, "is no praise," and we fear the axiom may hold good in this instance.

At all events, the advantages to be derived from the carrying out of the Hazara campaign appear to us to be altogether *in futuro*, and to be no subject for present satisfaction. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The fruit of the movements in the Black Mountain, with their concomitant heavy expenditure of the public funds, has to our mind yet to be seen. *La jeu vaut il la chandelle?* is the question we have to ask, and we can hardly be prepared with an answer, until we are assured that the permanent results of the campaign are commensurate with the efforts expended on it.

We must wait, for instance, to know what has become of our inveterate foes, the Hindoostanee fanatics, who were allowed by our politicals to recross the Indus unharmed. We must pause to ascertain that our ally of Umb suffers no retaliatory measures at the hands of the clansmen and their allies, against whom he has been lately fighting, when the British troops are altogether withdrawn from his neighbourhood—a withdrawal which, to do them justice, the Government seem loth to effect. We must hear that the virus, smothered within the system instead of being removed, has, at all events, for some months failed to break out again in some fresh spot upon the frontiers.

Until these points are proven, congratulations upon policy seem, we repeat, premature, although of course a due acknowledgment of the gallantry of the troops engaged and of the military skill displayed in the affair is by no means so.

Before quitting the subject, we cannot but express a hope that,

under the reign of the new Viceroy, our frontier policy will undergo a complete revision. Its success of late years has been more than doubtful, and compares badly with that obtained in the days of Mackeson and of Edwardes. With the departure of Sir John Lawrence, the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, seems to have departed the verve and vigour of a most able administration. The advent to power of Sir John Lawrence, the Viceroy of India, seems to have inaugurated a *regime* chiefly remarkable for nervous irresolution, enlivened by intermittent fits of ill-timed, ill-directed energy.

Correspondence.

BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of yourself and your readers to the following strange and well-nigh incredible anomaly:—

Whilst officers of the late Indian army have wasted their weary hearts in vain but persistent efforts to gain their guaranteed "rights," &c.,—namely, the value of their commissions on retirement—many sinking to their long homes with a bitter consciousness of arduous services repaid by undeserved injustice—an officer of the same service, but *dismissed therefrom under sentence of Court-martial* (a fiat that would in the good old days have effectually barred an officer from being purchased out by his regiment), has been awarded by the liberality of Government the value of his (in one case declared) "unsaleable" commission.

Far be it from me to cavil at this generous treatment of one who may have been "more sinned against than sinning;" but a sense of justice provokes the inquiry—if such indulgence be shown an erring officer, why is it so unaccountably withheld from his brethren, who have incurred and suffered no such penalty? If it be urged that the fruition of the golden harvest for which we have so vainly borne the heat and burthen of the day, was given in the above cited instance in charity, why is the same charity withheld from the faithful and meritorious servants of Government, who can with the utmost difficulty support the position they have honourably won, or provide suitably for the future of their families, whose prospects the amalgamation—a change wrought for Imperial purposes—has sadly hampered? Although memory does not serve me with the exact words, I can quote the substance of a noble lord's speech with regard to this vexed question of compensation for our unmerited losses—"It follows that if any branch of the service be damaged by any sudden acts of the Government it is the duty of the Government to indemnify them." The nullification of these lofty and truthful sentiments by subsequent acts proves the existence of some blighting undercurrent, militating against the interests of the Indian officer. I wait hopefully for the tide, trusting that the flood of eloquence bearing our cause through the new Parliament will sweep away minor streams until they are lost in the sea of public opinion. In my weather-tossed but well-seasoned bark I will till then steer my way as

Dec. 19.

A STRUGGLER FOR REDRESS.

THE LAND-TAX FORMERLY PAYABLE IN KIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It seems to me unfair that, in the absence of the party in India, a person under the signature of "Goshmal" (the reprover), should see fit to make a personal attack, in a late number of the *Homeward Mail*, on the veracity of Mr. Robert Knight as to what he has stated occurred to him when travelling on the road to Poona shortly after his first arrival in India in 1847, referring to the reproaches of a poor fakir who upbraided the Company's Government for having drained the country of all its silver. "Goshmal" doubts this statement, because Mr. Knight could not then have understood what the fakir said, nor does he believe that Mr. Knight could, even now, after a residence of twenty-one years, "carry on an idiomatical conversation on the financial situation of India in any single dialect spoken in the peninsula of Hindustan with a naked fakir, or interpret what any such 'poor fellow' might say to him as an Indian economist."

Has it not occurred to this critic that an English gentleman

travelling through the country on his first arrival would not fail to be accompanied by one or more persons, native or European, who might serve him as an interpreter? whereas it is most unlikely, first, that Mr. Robert Knight should not have been so provided; and, secondly, that a person of Mr. Knight's well-known character should trump up a story for the sake of effect, in an essay like that to which "Goshmal" has referred; and if his veracity was doubted and his ignorance of the language established, it ought to have been done while Mr. Knight was in England to defend himself.

"Goshmal" is as ignorant as the fakir himself if he does not know that in the course of free trade silver, like cotton, is an article of commerce, and will be abundant or scarce according to its relative value; and when the people, as he says, convert it into ornaments for display, it could not for the time being be very scarce; when it became so it found its level. The fakir, according to his own, and perhaps the public opinion, found it so twenty years ago; but this can no longer be the case, when the value of money is so much depreciated in India as elsewhere, owing to the discovery of the precious metals both in Australia and in America.

I must now advert to the charge of falsehood and ignorance ascribed to the objects of Mr. "Goshmal's" attack on the subject of revenue, once *always* payable in kind in districts now occupied by the English, in which it is levied in coin. That gentleman challenges the world to show any one instance in which the revenue was, under native Governments, realised in kind. Mr. Knight does not assert that it was *always* payable in kind, but that it was payable in kind; and I shall proceed to show that by the law of Asia it ought to have been always levied in kind. The land-tax of the natives of Arabia, Persia, and India was originally fixed on *proportions of the crop*, both by Mahomedans and Hindoos, and was realised and is still collected in some native States in kind, just as the tithes in England were till the modern Commutation Act was passed, on the same principle as corn-rents are still realised in most parts of Scotland.

The Mahomedan lawyers, such as Abul Hassan, Ahmed Bin Mahomed, who wrote in the tenth century, as well as the author of the "Siraj ul Wahaj," define the *portion of the crop* to be taken from infidels and from true believers, &c., &c. The tax was a tax on production, not even on the land, for uncultivated land paid no tax. The tax authorised by Haren ul Rashed, according to "Ebon Haikal," translated by that eminent Oriental scholar, Sir William Ousely, varied from one-tenth (asherry) to one-third (sulsi), and to one-fourth (rubai) of the produce. The Kings of India introduced the same laws.

Great pains are taken in the "Hidaya" to show that the land of India was private property, and not that of the State. "Whosoever cultivates waste land does thereby acquire property in it, he becomes Rab-ul-Erth (Lord of the soil)." A *Zimny* (one who does not profess Mahomedanism) becomes proprietor of it the same as a Mussulman. In the work styled "Al-Khamsa," it is stated the Sovereign is entitled to *khiraj* (a poll-tax), and in the "Medina Sherhy Baz" (referred to by Colonel Wilks, the author of the "History of Mysore," and a profound scholar), it is written—"A town and the lands annexed to it shall not be sold by the Sovereign if it pay *khiraj* to the Crown, nor shall it be given, nor inherited, nor shall it belong to the Royal domain; for inheritance belongs to real property. He who has the tribute from the land has no property in the land itself. Hence it follows that the king has no right to grant the land which pays the tax, but he may grant the money arising out of his *share of the produce*."

Abul Fazl, the celebrated Minister of Acler in the fifteenth century, observes—"In former times the Monarchs or Rajas of Hindostan only exacted *one-sixth of the produce* from the cultivator. In Turkistan the husbandman paid a fifth. In Tûran, as in India, a sixth, and in Iran (Persia) a tenth of the *produce of the soil*; but, at the same time, the people were loaded with various other taxes, which frequently amounted to the value of half of the cultivator's *produce*."

In the "Ayin Acberry," translated by Mr. Gladwin, it appears that Acler caused the whole of the land to be measured and assessed it (according to its relative production) into six classes, the assessment varying accordingly; but in the whole representing about one-third of the *crop*. At a later period Acler found it convenient to assess whole villages instead of fields, and by degrees compromises were made by money payments according to the agreements of villages. In the latter end of the century however we find that his descendant, Aurangzib, who died

A.D. 1707, issued the following edict:—"With regard to money taxes on land, commutations (in money), termed Mowazif-i-mokasima, are permissible, provided the landholders themselves are satisfied, but otherwise the Government officers must not make *such alterations*."

So much for the Mahomedans before our time. On the occupation of Mysore by the Company in 1832, it was found that the whole of the irrigated land, forming the main source of revenue, had always paid the land revenue in kind. On the crop being gathered, the Government officer saw that the due proportion was left on each field, and he had to sell it to the highest bidder before it was removed, and the cash carried to the account of Government. It is not many months since we find it officially stated that in the Nizam's country the land-tax is still taken in kind.

After these proofs of the law and practice of the Mahomedans, it would be a waste of time to enter into similar details with reference to the law and practice of the Hindoos. The greater portion of Hindoo taxation has reference to annual increase, resolving itself into a universal income-tax.

"Menu," chap. vii. v. 130.—"The taxes on cattle, gems, gold and silver, added each year to the capital stock a fiftieth part; of grain an eighth part, a sixth, or a twelfth, according to the difference of the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it." Again, chap. x. v. 118.—"A military king who takes even a fourth *part of the crops* of his realm at a time of urgent necessity, as of war or invasion, and protects his people to the utmost of his power, commits no sin."

Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, advertising to the practice of native Governments assigning the revenue of lands for the support of troops, observes, "it is an easy mode of payment where the Government revenue is *payable in kind*."

I have thus shown that the Asiatic monarchs, who from the earliest ages derived the chief part of their revenue from the soil as a never failing source, discovered that the only fair mode of realising it was by receiving a *fixed portion of the crop* produced rather than by a levy in money, the relative value of which with produce must fluctuate from time to time, a fact easily proved by comparing the price of land produce with money at different epochs.

This question is ably handled by Adam Smith in a table of the prices of wheat from A.D. 1202 to 1805, by which it appears that taking the averages of twenty or thirty years, wheat varied from 10s. 4d. a quarter to 8s. 1½d., whereas in the succeeding period of forty years the average varied from 92s. 6d. to 38s. 8d.; the averages fluctuating from 25s. in A.D. 1416 to 81s. 6½d. in 1805; and on reference to Wittich's tables, I find the prices in England have varied from 74s. 3d. in 1860, to 40s. 1d. in 1864, and to 56s. in 1868. It is clear, then, that it would be impossible to maintain for any lengthened period a fixed money standard for produce; whereas a fixed portion in kind might, as has been shown, be made a standard equally fair to the producer and the receiver. Wherever a fixed tax has been attempted it has failed, equally in Montauban, as described by Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," vol. iii. pp. 286-7, and in the Madras Ceded Districts, as fixed by Sir Thomas Munro in 1800, reported by himself as too heavy in 1807, and reversed by himself as Governor twenty years afterwards by a reduction of one-third.

While the land-tax, according to history, among the nations of the East represented a fixed portion of the crop, how came it that we found in our early acquisition of Bengal from the Mahomedans that the land revenue was realised chiefly in coin? It occurred thus: Instead of the latter Mogul Government undertaking in detail the sale of the produce of the land, it usually rented the revenue from *year to year* to a class of officers called zemindars (in Bengal Proper) to the highest bidder, leaving it to them to realise and sell the estimated share of the produce to the best advantage.

The contract was however made permanent in 1794 by Lord Cornwallis, and the profits from waste lands since cultivated for the benefit of the zemindars has been a permanent loss to the State, and a robbery from the municipalities, to which from time immemorial this property belonged, as legitimately as common lands in England belong to townships or lords of the manor.

I trust Mr. "Goshmal" (the reprobator) will be satisfied that Mr. Robert Knight is not the falsifier that he would make him out to be, and that the English historians whom he has flagrantly attacked as being of a class incompetent to consult the original works are not so ignorant or conceited as he represents them.

Oriental Club.

J. B.

Notices of Books.

Out of the Meshes. A Story. London: Tinsley Brothers. 1868.

We really owe an apology to the author of this very clever novel of Anglo-Indian life for not having noticed it according to its deserts some weeks ago. It is not too late however to express the pleasure we have derived from reading a work of unusual promise by a writer capable, we think, of doing yet better in the same line. These volumes are never dull. The writer's intimate acquaintance with the life and manners portrayed therein speaks for itself in every page. He has not merely passed through the country in which his scenes are laid; the very warmth of his satire on the Brahmins of Anglo-Indian society—a not inapt term for the gentlemen of the favoured Civil Service—betrays the member of a profession less highly paid, but not less useful or reputable in a country where the soldier has always opened a way for the civilian. The Brahmins in question will smile at the little outbursts of professional jealousy in consideration of the many redeeming excellences they are sure to discover as they read. Perhaps a touch of personal spitefulness was needed to give zest to the portrait of Mr. Palmer Brown, the gentlemanly villain of the story. A civilian would have dealt more tenderly with such a character, would have painted him a few shades less black, or at least endowed him with demerits of a grander type. Poor Mr. Liversege, too, is a very weak, if not uncommon specimen of his order. Indeed, we cannot say that the British Brahmin shows to much advantage in this novel. But the author might say he never meant to delineate the typical civilian. A foil was wanted for his hero, and a weak old henpecked husband to serve as a pliant tool in the hands of a strongwilled intriguing woman. Besides, it is open for a gentleman of the luckier service to take his revenge in a novel where officers shall monopolise the parts of fool and knave.

To do the author justice however, he is far from blind to the weak points of his own service. If Ashleigh is an almost impossible hero, he gives us in Major Pulfington Belper a most racy embodiment of a high-souled, warmhearted, vain, droll, fine-mannered, well-read, intelligent simpleton, who could never "say anything that was not intensely idiotic or very good." Mr. Charles Simpkin, too, combines a good share of weakness with his stronger points. For all his wit and cleverness and good looks, he tumbles into love and debt as recklessly as a jolly young Ensign is expected to do, and generally comporting himself with befitting foolishness, until age and many trials have taught him better, and undeserved good fortune has thrown the prize of his youthful yearnings into his hands.

The girl of his fancy is the worthy heroine of the book. It says very much for the author's dramatic power, that Miss Sophy Brabazon keeps fast hold of our sympathies through many varying phases of her career, and in spite of lively reminiscences of Ethel Newcome. Through all her faults and follies she charms us still. Several of the characters indeed have a marked affinity to those of Thackeray's great novel. Clive Newcome has gone out to India in the person of Charlie Simpkin. Major Belper is a broad caricature of Colonel Newcome; Barnes may have suggested Mr. Palmer Brown; and Sophy clearly owes her being to the wayward, worldly-minded, weak, yet noble-hearted Ethel. There is something too of Thackeray's manner in the occasional bits of moral reflection, as well as in the general ease and lightness of the style. But deduct whatever you please on this account, there still remains enough originality to float the book; Mrs. Liversege at any rate is quite unlike the Campaigner; the other characters aforesaid act and talk as naturally as if Thackeray had never written; and the flashes of wit and racy humour that sparkle along the story were clearly born of no foreign inspiration.

Miss Sophy is aggravating enough at times, but we are inclined to lose all patience with her inventor for his treatment of Ashleigh. Could not Palmer Brown have been left to his fate, or else rescued at less cost to the reader's hopes and sensibilities? Was it not possible to comfort Charlie Simpkin with the hand of Sophie's cousin? It is clear however that Ashleigh was never meant for a world where people marry and children are born. A life like his of waywardly noble self-denial was after all fitly crowned by the act which hastened its end. The character, for all its romance, is well conceived and powerfully elaborated.

Even in those early scenes where Charlie can find nothing noteworthy in the quiet captain who asks him tiresome questions between puffs of his cheroot, the more observant reader at once feels himself in the presence of no ordinary nature; and the first impression deepens with each reappearance, until the quiet captain of infantry stands out a hero complete. The same dramatic consistency marks the author's embodiment of Mrs. Liversege, Mr. Palmer Brown, Charlie Simpkin, in fact of every personage brought on the scene. Each character is dramatically distinct, and generally, if not always, true to itself. The incidents and the dialogue alike help out the mental portraiture, and the dialogue, like all good dialogue, condenses and crystallises the talk of daily life.

It would be easy to point out faults of design and workmanship if we were so inclined. The plot, for instance, however well developed, turns on a rather unnatural postulate. The author's sense of fun sometimes leads him into broad farce. A little more polish and self-restraint would enhance the natural beauties of a light, racy, keen, yet glowing style. The Hindustani phrases need translating for the benefit of ordinary English readers. But the merits of the novel so greatly outshine its defects, that we do not care to dwell upon the latter; while with regard to the whole work we can only say that its author bids fair, under favouring conditions, to rank among the first of our rising novelists not more in India than at home.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

MISSIONARIES AND CASTE.

The *Madras Times*, turning to the argument that caste is a heathenish institution, and consequently "devilish" and "idolatrous," asks why we should insist upon its connection with the Hindoo religion, when heathen and Christian natives alike agree in saying this is none, and that it is merely a social distinction? One might as well agree on the same grounds that any and every custom observed in a "heathen" country was in itself heathenish. No doubt by long contact with heathenism, caste has become intensified and corrupted; but its amelioration and refinement may, we imagine, reasonably be looked for from a contact with Christianity, and this result is what ought to be aimed at. Nor does it appear probable that missionary resistance will ever greatly affect the existence of the institution, while in the present position of affairs, caste very materially retards and obstructs the spread of Christianity in India, as far as we can see mainly if not solely, owing to that resistance, which is therefore as unwise as it is futile. Certainly, in some parts of India, some of the more impracticable and unreasonable features of caste have been allowed to die out; this, however, we are unable to trace to missionary opposition, but rather to the discovery by the people themselves, that these particulars were irksome and inconvenient, and also to the general spread of education throughout the country. On the other hand, it is admitted on all sides, that Christianity has not made that rapid progress which might have been looked for in the struggle between a system of false superstitions and the one true religion, advocated as it is by zealous and self-denying men, of superior intelligence, and distinguished by a oneness and a purity of object never before witnessed on the same scale.

LOOK AT HOME.

The *Madras Times* is quite sure that Miss Carpenter can never be rewarded with any success worth boasting about, until there is less occasion given to natives by one, or two Anglo-Indian ladies here and there to libel the whole sex. Reform must commence nearer home than Miss Carpenter perhaps believes, and we have no confidence whatever in the real representatives of native society recognising the want of enlightenment by their females until Anglo-Indian society sets a better example. It is all very well throwing stones at the natives, and alleging on very scanty evidence that they do not carry to their homes the by no means rude or indecent behaviour that characterises their proceeding out of doors; but it is a dangerous game to play at, since, while we see into their houses but darkly, they peer into ours with all the eyes of our numerous domestic servants. The more we think of the subject of the enlightenment of Hindoo ladies, the more disinclined are we to predict that it will be soon brought about. Anglo-Indian example here and there, now in this Presidency, now in that, and Anglo-Indian scandal, are in themselves enough to nip the whole thing in the bud; but even supposing that the natives consent to believe that the persons reckless of their reputation amongst ourselves are not representative but are exceptional women, will the increasing numbers of Hindoos proceeding to England have any encouraging effects? We must always bear in mind that natives have a very rational if slightly unpleasant distrust of us English, and wherever they meet us, in their own or in our own land, they do not see the best side of our character—if we have any. The Government are now send-

ing home two native youths from each Presidency a-year, and these youths and others of their creed and caste will of course be all eyes and all ears wherever they go. They will usually live in our great cities, and what will be their experience? What the *Round Table* says of New York might also be written of many parts of London and Paris. All this the Hindoo on his travels observes, and in every probability what he thus sees only tends to intensify his innate conservatism, and to strengthen his determination not to have his female relatives "educated" after the European model.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

The *Ukbar Alam* observes that now-a-days the war on the frontier between the English and the Hussunzaies and Swatees is engaging attention. The cause of this has from the first rested with these tribes, while on the side of the English there has been a good deal of affecting not to hear or know what was going on; for this reason they became encouraged; had they been well beaten at the first and punished for their conduct, in future they would not have been so troublesome. It is nothing strange that the Government has taken the steps it has, but it has been done more for the justice of the country. Still, up to the present time the reason of all this war has not been published in any *Government Gazette*, and the people of the country, through their own ignorance, give out that the war is with Feroze Shah; some say that it is the intention of Government to take Cabul, while others declare that the Russians are coming; in short, each one has his own tale and idea on the subject, but the wise and just will consider it quite proper on the side of the Government, and know full well that the British Government will never break their treaty with any country. When war is pending the announcement that it is so should be made public through the *Government Gazette*, for it is to be regretted that people in general, and even those of high standing who read the papers as well as those who do not read them, join with the ignorant masses and misrepresent matters without feeling the least shame.

TENANT RIGHT IN INDIA.

The *Times of India* thinks it would be well if the journals which use their columns to give the public mind a one-sided version of these Bengal disputes about the rights of landlords would make themselves acquainted with the history of the Permanent Settlement. It will perhaps surprise them to find that Lord Cornwallis never dreamed of the zemindar exercising such powers as he now claims. For proof of this we refer them in particular to his lordship's minute of 3rd February, 1790, where Lord Cornwallis assumes it to be a matter of course that the zemindars could "receive no more than the established rent" of the land. We admit that it is a question whether, as a matter of policy, Act X. of 1859 was not too late enacted. So subversive of all ancient rights has the Permanent Settlement proved, so largely has it annihilated the old yeoman class of cultivators, that it may be questioned whether we would not have done better to have allowed it to complete its cruel work. It reduced the masses of Bengal to abject poverty, and it may be allowed to us to doubt whether Act X. will ever prove an efficient remedy for the disorder and decay of the provinces, blighted by the mistaken policy of Lord Cornwallis; of its justice and its humanity there can be no question amongst disinterested men. To sum up. The Bengal planters and zemindars complain that they are not allowed to exact the full "rent" of the land, which "rent" Sir Barnes Peacock declared to belong to them. The question is one, therefore, of fact. Did the Government of Lord Cornwallis confer such a right upon these men as is claimed? And the answer is undoubted. Lord Cornwallis conferred upon the zemindars no more than the right which the State itself possessed. He could confer no more; and to maintain in these days that the land revenue of India, the *khiraj*, is identical with "rent," by which word we popularly render it, is monstrous. We call it "rent" for want of a better term; but the impost, though partaking somewhat of the nature of "rent," is in no way to be confounded with it. Instead of being determined, as rents are, in the open market, the extent to which *khiraj* may be imposed is strictly limited by the law of India to one-half the produce. It is contrary to law to exact more; while Sir Barnes Peacock held that the zemindar may levy any proportion he can squeeze out of the ryot. By usage, moreover, the established rate of the *khiraj* in the country was one third the produce; and it is a violation of the intentions of the founder of the permanent settlement for the zemindars to exact more. The wrong done the ryot is this: that because we have misrendered the term *khiraj* by the term rent, the ryot is therefore liable for all that modern political economists comprehend under that term—a decision most welcome, no doubt, to the zemindar, but destructive to the rights of the cultivator. Will the supporters of the zemindar venture to tell us that the land revenue of India and the "rent" of political economists are convertible terms, and if not, what becomes of their case? In no part of India are we ourselves taking at this moment more than a fraction of the produce from the cultivator, while we are to allow the Bengal zemindar, it seems, to take whatever he pleases. So cruelly has the impost been levied in Bengal that the cultivators are reduced to bitter poverty, while in all other parts of India they are rising into comparative wealth.

Bengal.

THE FAMINE AND THE CROPS.

"The accounts," writes the *Indian Daily News* of the 25th Nov., "received from Orissa during the last few days of the food prospects of that province are not of a very assuring character. There, as well as throughout the Bengal Presidency, from the Sone westward and north-westward and to the heart of the Punjab, will great scarcity undoubtedly be felt—a scarcity that but for the wise and timely precautionary measures of the Government of India would be certain to assume the worst features of famine. There is a short supply of food in Behar, but from Dinapore westward and north-westward, to across the Sutlej, may be traced a belt or zone, of varying breadth, of scarcity-stricken country. This zone is comparatively narrow at Dinapore, and between that place and Allahabad, but it widens as it passes through the Doab, attaining its greatest width when near Agra, where it expands so as to include all Rajpootana and Central India. After passing Meerut it again narrows, and the districts of the Eastern and Western Jumna canals and that of the Ganges canal are as verdant, and covered with as fine crops as the best portions of Lower Bengal. Whirled through them by rail the traveller has forced upon him the now beginning to be universally admitted truth, that the greatest want of India is irrigation, and that her best benefactors will be those who do most towards pushing on works of that character."

BENGAL.—The *Indian Daily News* of November 26 publishes the latest report on the agricultural prospects of Bengal. In the Gya district the construction of a road has been sanctioned for the purpose of affording relief. In the Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, and Shahabad districts of the same division, Patna, the out-turn is estimated from four to eight annas, and relief operations will probably be necessary throughout the division in a month or two. In Bhau-gulpore also distress may be anticipated, more especially in Monghyr and Rajmehal. In the Burdwan division Midnapore will suffer, and in the Palamow district of Chota Nagpore the native Deputy Commissioner has been induced to recommend stopping the exportation of grain. In Cuttack the crops will be somewhat below the average, and in order to husband the stocks of Government rice in the division its selling rates have been raised, and will be raised still higher if necessary. The stock on the 31st October was—Cuttack, 292,280 maunds; Pooree, 85,561; and Balasore, 19,706; total, 397,547 maunds. The harvest in Dacca promises to be unusually good. In the Presidency and Rajshahye divisions prospects are very favourable, except in the tract in the 24-Pergunnahs district that suffered during the rains, in which about Rs. 46,000 have up to date been expended on relief operations.

We hear from Bundelcund that the crops have altogether failed in the district near Punnah, and that the villagers are crowding into the town to avail themselves of the generosity of the chief.—*Englishman*, Nov. 25.

STATION TALK.

KURSEONG, Nov. 12.—You must be at present in the full enjoyment or non-enjoyment of what has been termed the "silly season." The Governor-General of India that is left his Capua two days ago; the Governor-General that is to be left England six days ago:—

"The great expedition of twenty thousand men,
Scaled the Black Mountain and then came down again,"

and is now comfortably settled in cantonments; there is no commercial crisis to record; no respectable murders or forgeries perpetrated; no cyclones, no earthquakes, no wrecks, no conflagrations at sea or on land; even the cases in John Blessington Roberts' Court leave no scope for his wit and humour. Under such circumstances I have taken heart of grace to write you a few lines, although I have nothing uncommon or marvellous to relate. No traveller, I suppose, ever came from the plains to these beautiful mountains without feeling that mental pleasure inspired by the grand and varied scenery, and that elasticity of frame produced by the inhalation of the cool mountain breeze. And yet, although the site that I write from, and that of Darjeeling (only eighteen miles distant), have been known for more than thirty years, are situated at so short a distance from the capital of India that a railway train would reach the base of the hills in fourteen hours, there is no sanitarium in the Himalayas that is more difficult of access, or more neglected. The road from Caragola to Punkabaree is very rough and bad. The bridge over the river on this side of Purneah, within hail of its magistrates and other magnates, has been broken for the last two years, and it is necessary to cross the river in boats. The River Mahanuddy has also to be crossed in boats, and there are but three kinds of conveyance for the traveller. The first is by the mail cart, and if the traveller is strong enough to sit perched in one posture on the roof of a box, and endure sun and rain, he will be landed at Punkabaree in seventeen hours. The second is by Shigram, which will cost the traveller more than a rupee per mile (Rs. 151 for 140 miles), and as it is country made, and with very indifferent springs, the traveller will be deposited in twenty hours at Punkabaree in a lamentable plight from excessive jolting. The third is by Champoney—

a sort of covered cart without springs, drawn by bullocks, that travel at an average rate of two miles per hour. Such are the only means of arriving at the finest sanitarium in the Himalayas, and nearest to the Great City of Palaces. During holidays, then, or sickness, when "pain and anguish wring the brow," the Calcutta resident goes to sea, to the Neilgherries, to Delhi, to Simla, even to Burmah, rather than attempt the rough, dilatory, and uncomfortable journey to Darjeeling. It is not possible in any way to account for this prolonged neglect of a hill location so valuable, for its advantages and its proximity have long been known to the residents of Calcutta. As, however, the *London Times* has fixed upon Darjeeling as the proper spot for the capital of India, we shall, no doubt, soon have a railroad, and these hills will be covered with the rural retreats of all the wealthy classes. The site of Kurseong appears to me to be preferable to that of Darjeeling; it is nearer the plains, and the climate is more equable, while there is abundance of space for building. Darjeeling proper is very cold and damp in the winter, and is visited by snowstorms, which are unknown here.—*Englishman Correspondent*.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.—Sir William Mansfield left this place to-day at about 2 P.M., under the usual salute. Lady Mansfield preceded him by half an hour, riding down, escorted by one of the staff. From what I heard, I believe they travel by the new or cart road, which, though longer than the old one by fifteen or twenty miles, is by far the more pleasant and convenient of the two. Colonel Hatch, the Judge Advocate-General, will also leave on or about the 26th inst., while the other heads of the several military departments will take their departure at intervals between this date and the 1st proximo. The subordinates will of course start immediately after the heads, and are preparing to leave, so that, by the end of the month, Simla will be nearly clear of all its visitors. Besides the above, there is hardly any other news, and the spot seems to be tending towards the state of stagnation peculiar to the winter months. While penning the foregoing I received a letter from a friend among the tea plantations, from which I hear that the Palumpore fair which recently took place was nothing to be compared to the first one by which the place was inaugurated last year under Mr. Commissioner Forsyth's auspices. Only a few European visitors were there and a few Rajahs. Some presents were distributed to individuals who brought goods for sale from a distance, and prizes were given to a number of scholars belonging to the schools of the valley. Merchants from Yarkund and Cabool brought many ghoots (most of which were sold) and purchased a quantity of the Kangra Valley teas, it seems for the Russian market. Among the cattle were three yaks or Thibet bulls, rendered conspicuous by their shaggy manes and bushy tails. It does not appear if they met with a ready sale, or if they were sold at all, as they rarely live when taken down to the plains, and exist only so long as they are kept in the cool climate of the hills. I bought one as a curiosity for 30 rupees at the last Palumpore fair, and tried to take it down to Jullunder, but it died shortly after it arrived at Hoshiarpore, partly from the carelessness of the keeper, as I was led to believe, and partly from the sudden transition of temperature the animal underwent from its accustomed snowy regions and the warmth of the sun's rays in the lowlands, even during the early part of winter.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

BHUTPORE.—Owing to the absence of his Highness the Maharajah and that of the Political Agent, the station has been dull, but their return from the hills has effected a vivifying process, turning everything into gaiety and cheerfulness. On the nights of the 1st and the 3rd parties were given by the Maharajah. They were well attended by the European and native officers. The actors on the stage being Frenchmen, the performances were admirably gone through, and were received by the visitors with long-sustained applause. All hopes of rain are now over, and famine stares the people in the face; but, happily for the poor desponding zemindars, while suffering under this scourge of heaven, they are not deprived of sympathy on the part of their immediate authorities. Captain Walter, whose benign disposition needs no comment, directed, before proceeding to the hills, all the tushceeldahs to use their utmost zeal in affording every possible relief and alleviating the distress by making liberal payments of "tuccave" advances to the needy zemindars for the construction of pucca wells and other agricultural purposes; and his instructions on the subject, I am glad to say, have been duly carried into effect. The new revenue settlement for twenty years, which was under contemplation, has been postponed *pro tem.*, and the native bankers, on the guarantee of durbar officials, have opened money transactions with the village communities. All sorts of corn have been exempted from duty, and a project on a grand scale for the construction of roads and other works of public utility is under contemplation. This project, which would provide employment for many poor indigent people, will be shortly executed. In all these beneficial and charitable views and measures Captain Walter is cordially seconded and supported by the Maharajah, whose naturally kind disposition is ever ready to aid the cause of justice and humanity.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.—The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta last week, but owing to the train having, as usual, been delayed, the Volunteer Rifles and the band of the second battalion 60th Rifles were not in attendance. The Major-General and his staff, and the Brigadier-

General with his, were in waiting at Government-house to do honour to him, and must have had a pleasant hour and a half in the sun. The Fort William battery fired a salute, and his Lordship retired to breakfast. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff will not arrive until the 8th proximo. Colonel Lumsden, the Quarter-Master-General of the Army, will make his appearance on the 1st. Owing to some domestic affliction the Lieutenant-Governor's ball for the 27th has been postponed. Her Majesty's second battalion 60th Rifles give a ball to-morrow, at which the Viceroy will be present. The lodge "Star in the East" and its members give a ball at the Town Hall early next month. Numerous furloughs have taken place since the new rules have been published. The following officers are now going home, leaving good acting berths;—Colonel J. Reid, B.S.C., Commissioner of Fyzabad; Colonel S. J. Davies, B.S.C., Judicial Commissioner Chota Nagpore; Major S. B. Cookson, B.S.C., Commanding 43rd Assam Light Infantry; Major D. Mocatta, B.S.C., Commanding 3rd Sikh Infantry; Captain L. H. Williams, B.S.C., wing officer 14th Regiment N.I.; Captain P. S. Yorke, late 12th L.I., second in command and squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry; Surgeon-Major J. William, Bengal Medical Establishment. Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Wroughton, Deputy Commissary General, has resigned his appointment from ill-health, and is about to do general duty. There has been a grand row at Buxa, Bhootan, in the 32nd N.I. Colonel E. L. Dennys, second in command, has been turned out of his appointment and sent to do duty at Agra. Lieut. T. P. Stevens, of the Unattached List, adjutant of the regiment, has also been turned out, and a jemadar summarily dismissed. *Apròpos* of a story in one of your issues of a Mr. Pagan being supposed to be dead, did you ever hear of the European soldier who was taken to the deadhouse in a state of coma from drink? A native sentry over the door was startled by hearing some one rapping against the wall. With perfect sang-froid he called out—"Baito, Sahib, buccus nay aya"—(Sit down, sir, the coffin has not come). This joke was made use of in the old *Indian Punch*, then called the *Delhi Sketch Book*. Edward Parry Moore, once in the Austrian army, afterwards in the 53rd Foot, editor of the *Indian Standard*, *The Phoenix*, *Oudh Gazette*, *Lucknow Times*, &c., is now the editor of the *Oudh Argus*. I regret to hear of the death of the Rev. Arthur Stone, a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, and formerly the chaplain of Dum-Dum. He died at Dehra Doon on the 9th, at the age of forty-two. He was formerly the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, and was much missed when he had to take leave on medical certificate to Madras. The Rev. M. R. Burge, domestic chaplain of the Lord Bishop, is about to proceed to England on furlough. No one has yet been named as his successor. The officers who joined the Staff Corps on its formation in 1861 are, I believe, about to send in a memorial for brevet rank, as they are being rapidly superseded by their juniors. Many of those who entered in 1866 have lost very considerably, and will have the youngsters of their old cadres passing over their heads.

Miscellaneous.

SIR J. LAWRENCE.—His Excellency the Governor-General was to hold a levee at Calcutta on Thursday afternoon, the 3rd December.

COLONEL LONGDEN.—There is a rumour current to the effect that Colonel Longden, Adjutant General of the Army, is likely to vacate his appointment.—*Mofussilite*.

CHANGE OF TITLE.—The *Indian Daily News* says that all unco-venanted officers, holding appointments as Assistant Commissioners, will in future be designated Personal Assistants to Commissioners.

GUNPOWDER MAKING.—Lieutenant-Colonel Haggard, the Agent for gunpowder in the Bombay Presidency, and his assistant were shortly to proceed to Bengal to learn the process of making gunpowder as introduced at Dum-Dum.

THE PORT CANNING CASE.—A Calcutta paper states that the Port Canning case was to come on before Mr. Justice Norman on the 1st inst. On the 25th ult. Mr. Woodroffe, counsel for Mr. Schiller, made an application to the Court to postpone the trial of the case, which was opposed by the Advocate-General, and refused with costs.

SIR W. MANSFIELD.—We observe that Sir William Mansfield left Umballa on the 25th of November at 8 A.M. by special train, and arrived in Meerut at 2 P.M., the staff accompanying him. His Excellency was to leave on November 28 for the eastward, and was not to visit Delhi at present. Sir William, says the *Mofussilite*, was looking hale and hearty.

THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLAH.—From the *Englishman* we learn that the Secretary of State has decided that the Maharajah of Kupperthullah shall have an extension of six months, within which to prepare his statement against the partition of his raj, and that until a decision has been come to on this statement the orders of the Government of India are to remain in abeyance.

HON. MR. MAINE.—Mr. Maine, says the *Friend of India*, will not resign his office so soon as he had originally intended, or in April next. He will not, however, return to Calcutta after the hot weather, so that his successor must be appointed by next cold season. The number of candidates for the office is unusually large, and in-

cludes the three Advocates-general. As the law member will be the only non-Indian member of Council besides the Governor-general, it is certain that the selection will be made in England. The new Ministry will probably be as glad to confer the office on Mr. Fitz-james Stephen, if he will accept it, as the present Secretary of State is understood to have been.

AN INDIAN "MONITEUR."—A well-informed correspondent writes to the *Times of India*:—"There is positively to be an *Indian Moniteur*, a purely official journal, written and conducted by members of Government, and generally of the services—if the Secretary of State for India will but graciously consent. There will, however, be nothing of the kind during Sir John Lawrence's stay in the country, and, when demi-officially written to on the subject, the Secretary of State may refuse his assent. Mr. Seton-Karr was spoken of as editor, but he at once declared that he considered his purely official duties required his whole time and undivided attention. Should the scheme be sanctioned Sir William Mansfield and Sir Richard Temple are likely to be the chief contributors."

A THUG INDEED.—The last *Police Gazette* N. W. P. publishes the confession of a mild Hindoo, named Ramadheen, not quite twenty-one years of age, who, for the last twenty months, has followed the calling of poisoner. There is no nonsense about Ramadheen. He does not pretend to scruples or remorse of any kind. He calls his victims "shikar," and alleges no other excuse for his practices than that it was very dull at home in his village. So far as we can enumerate the persons he poisoned in the year and a-half, they are about twenty seven; but he is very cavalier and careless in figure, and talks of a family whom he may murder with a lordly negligence as to the number of its members. Ramadheen is not in the least superstitious. Most of his victims were either Brahmins or fugees, and his favourite hunting-grounds were what he calls "holy places"—Bindachull near Mirzapore, and the Magh Mela here.—*Pioneer*.

OFFICIAL.—The Hon. Ashley Eden, the Bengal Secretary, and Mr. Thomas Jones, the Assistant Secretary, who returned to Calcutta by the last mail—the former from England and the latter from Madras—resumed charge of their respective offices on Wednesday, the 25th instant. Mr. S. C. Bailey, the Additional Secretary, will revert to a Mofussil Judgeship, but in the event of Mr. Dampier proceeding home, on a few months' leave of absence, as it is rumoured, Mr. Bailey will remain in the Secretariat. It is said that Mr. Eden will not remain long in the Bengal Secretariat, as he may shortly be transferred to one of the Secretariats under the Government of India. In that case Mr. Bailey will be permanently posted to the Bengal Secretariat. In the meantime, however, it is generally believed that the arrangements in connection with the amalgamation of the Board of Revenue with the Bengal office will be carried out by Mr. Eden.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 28.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The case of Lieutenant Grey, who allowed himself to be carried away in the hills by Kauri Khan, is now before the Chief Court. It is alleged that Lieutenant Grey promised immunity to Kauri Khan in return for being safely restored to his district. This Kauri Khan effected, but now finds himself brought up for wrongful confinement of Lieutenant Grey, and is, of course, liable to a very severe punishment. We hope that some friends will favour us with the true particulars of this extraordinary case. We cannot but think that Lieutenant Grey, who, it will be remembered, got one of the witnesses of the accusers arrested within the precincts of the Chief Court, has acted with his ordinary rashness in the matter, and that, whatever his physical pluck, he has not acted with moral courage in not defending the Frontier Chief who, under great provocation, carried him off into the hills, there to treat him with great respect, and finally to restore him to his friends and the Government.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—There was a rumour privately circulated in Calcutta only lately that, owing to his state of health, Sir Barnes Peacock meditated either to retire from the bench or to take a period of leave of absence somewhere about March next. In such an event it was believed that Sir Walter Morgan would be transferred to Calcutta as Chief Justice of Bengal, and the Hon. Mr. Phear of the High Court there take Sir Walter Morgan's place as Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces. It appears quite possible, however, that the recent trip of Sir Barnes Peacock to Cashmere, and the present cold season, may determine him to stay for another year, for his health has much recovered. The consideration of opening the new High Court, the roof of the second storey of which is about to be laid on, may also lend its influence in determining the aged but yet unbent chief to stay for a period longer. We give the rumour for what it is worth, but cannot vouch for its accuracy.—*Pioneer*.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Among the rumours in official quarters regarding the changes likely to take place in the Medical Department during the ensuing year, or on the retirement of the present Inspector-General of Hospitals, is one that, in case the proposal for abolishing the office of the Inspector-General of Hospitals of the N. W. Provinces, and of retaining only one Inspector-Generalship is carried out, the duties attached to that post will be considerably reduced and lightened. It is reported that the supervision and control of the jail hospitals will be transferred to the several local Governments, and that in that case a separate Secretariat will be

formed under those Governments. It is also said that the number of Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals is to be reduced, and that the secretaries to the local Governments, in the Medical Department, are to be selected from the Deputy Inspectors-General. The regimental hospitals of the native army and all the Government charitable dispensaries will remain as heretofore, under the Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Indian Medical Service.—*Indian Daily News*.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Private Robert Dore, 20th Hussars, who was tried by Court-martial at Peshawur, on the 17th Oct., for the murder of John McCourt, was found guilty, and has been sentenced to be hanged. The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence, and the confirmation has been approved of by the Governor-General in Council. In confirming the sentence Sir William Mansfield made the following remarks:—"1. His Excellency must express his deep regret that the General Court-Martial has so conceived its duty as to throw a most unusual responsibility on the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government in the decision of this very painful and grievous case. If the Court believed that the case was one not deserving of capital punishment, the Court should have given effect to that opinion in the sentence, instead of recording a sentence of death on the one hand, and practically recording its disapproval of it on the other. 2. After the most careful consideration of the proceedings, his Excellency is obliged to record his conviction that a more dastardly and cold-blooded murder was never committed than that proved against the prisoner, there being no extenuating circumstances. 3. His Excellency, therefore, is under the most painful necessity of disregarding the recommendation to mercy."

THE CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES.—The Governor-General has declared that the revised rules for dealing with applications for leave and furlough from members of the covenanted civil service are not applicable to military officers in civil employ, and that other regulations will be issued hereafter for the latter. The revised rules empower local governments and administrations to grant leave of absence of all kinds subject to the exigencies of the public service. The Governor-General however, has desired that whenever the total number of civil servants belonging to any province absent on furlough of any kind or on special leave reaches the limit of twenty per cent. on the number employed in such province, a special report may be submitted to the Government of India, and the grant of further furlough be stopped, except in cases of certified sickness, or of officers returning from furlough. The Viceroy has also directed that the grant of leave or furlough may be strictly confined to cases where there is no doubt whatever as to the title of the applicant to the leave or furlough for which he applies, and in which the case is so certified by the Local Account Department. Should any question arise as to the construction of the rules, it should be referred to the Government of India for decision. With these reservations, the Governor-General leaves the grant of leave of absence to the discretion of local governments and administrations.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE POST-OFFICE.—The duties of the Director-General of the Post-Office of India having increased to a considerable extent, the Government of India, in the Home Department, on the proposition of the Director-General, has sanctioned a Deputy Director-Generalship commencing on a salary of Rs. 1,750 per month, and rising to Rs. 2,000, by an annual increase of Rs. 50, with house-rent allowance of Rs. 200 monthly, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. C. K. Dove, Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces, who has made over charge of his office permanently to Major Battye, will be temporarily appointed to the new post. On the return of Dr. Impey, who is now on sick leave in England; Mr. Dove will revert to his old appointment—the Postmaster Generalship of Bengal, as intimated by us a few days ago; and Mr. F. R. Hogg, now acting Postmaster General of Bombay, is likely to succeed to the new post of Deputy Director-General permanently. Mr. Dove is expected to reach the presidency from the Upper Provinces in the course of a week, and join the new appointment *pro tem*. There seems a tremendous shuffling of the official cards just now. It is to be hoped that it is not all of the place-making order. There is no disposition to starve the upper storey of the postal department. Might not something more be done for the wretched subs, and a little for the public?—the abandonment of the practically compulsory thin paper and envelope for instance. It would prevent more rascality than the 8 anna registration fee.—*Indian Daily News*.

MILITARY.—The 3-25th Brigade (Garrison Battery) Royal Artillery left Fort William, on Nov. 22, for Morar; Major Dawson, Captain Dyce, and Lieutenant Sutton accompanied it. No. 3 Battery, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, from Lucknow, with Captain DeVic Carey and Lieutenant Dyce, had come in its place. The 1st Regiment N.I. had arrived at Agra, from Dum-Dum, on the forenoon of the 26th November. The regiment relieves the 41st N.I. at that station. The 41st has left for Sahibgunge en route to Bhootan. The 38th Foot have returned to Sealkote and the 16th Bengal Cavalry to Rawul Pindoe. *Indian Public Opinion* hears that the 29th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, at present stationed at Moradabad and Shahjehanpore, have been ordered to Peshawur, the two former stations having been condemned as military stations. Rohilkhand

used, not many years ago, to be called "the garden of Upper India," and it was considered to possess a most healthy climate. It seems strange, therefore, that any of its stations should be condemned for the cantonment of troops, and Peshawur preferred to them. We observe that the head-quarters of H.M.'s 58th Regiment was to commence its march from Darjeeling to Sahibgunge on December 1, for Allahabad, arriving there probably on the 28th January. The *Mofussile* of the 26th November understands that in consequence of information recently received from the Peshawur frontier, all the troops now returning from Hazara have been ordered to stand fast for the present. The *Indian Daily News* (of the 25th) seems to make some similar allusion when it says:—"We hear that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is not likely at present to visit Calcutta. In the opinion of Sir William Mansfield there are strong reasons why the head of the army should remain in the north. It is also believed that many of the troops who were to have come down will remain in the upper provinces for reasons that are doubtless satisfactory to those who are responsible for the peace and safety of the country."

WRECK OF THE "CLASMERDEN."—The *Clasmerden* visited Akyab for orders, and anchored about five-and-a-half miles from the light-house, in five-and-a-half fathoms of water, the light bearing north-east. Her draft was 15 ft. 3 in. aft, and 14 ft. 9 in. forward. About 8 P.M. of the 7th heavy weather set in, with a very strong sea. The weather was thick, and the strong seas and set of the current drove the vessel on the bank without changing her bearings as regards the light. No observations could be taken on account of the thickness of the weather. About 9.30 A.M. on the 9th Nov. the vessel struck heavily; she must have injured herself fatally, for in a few minutes it was found there were three feet of water in the hold. In about ten minutes she struck again with fearful violence, and in a short time, with seven feet of water in her, settled down on the sand. There was a depth of three-and-a-half fathoms where she took the ground. As soon as she became fast the sea made a clear breach over her, and she began to break up. The crew, finding all was lost, got out a few boats, and endeavoured to save themselves before the fall of the iron masts should deprive them of the means of doing so. Some managed to get ashore on bits of the wreck, and others clung to the wreck, from which a few were rescued by the boats of the *Oriental*, though not without great peril to the rescuers. The following are the particulars:—Men saved by the boats of the S.S. *Oriental*: W. D. Dawson, chief officer, and able seamen, James Meherlop, Michel Box; Peter Johnson, James Cavanagh, and Thomas Melia, ordinary seamen; Men saved by the ship's boats: Captain Charles Thomas, second mate James D. Little; A.B.'s, John Carpenter, Porker Creswell, John Boyd, William Robinson, Andrew McEwen, John Fox, O. S. Griffith Pool; boy, George Jones. Men saved on pieces of the wreck: A.B.'s Thomas Campel, A.H. Burg, John Morland, and Richard McCourtney, O.S. Men who were drowned: Angus Morison, carpenter; William Werner, steward; John Stevenson, cook; John Dewar, boat-swain; A.B.'s George Rayner, John Collins, Martin O'Rourke, Edward A. Brendon; O.S., Arthur H. Thompson. The heavy loss is a proof of the suddenness and completeness of the catastrophe. The survivors have been brought to Calcutta, but it requires no stretch of the imagination to paint the distress in which they find themselves. The wreck of the *Clasmerden* is just one of those cases in which the well-known and princely liberality of the merchants of the city would be well applied. We understand that several are anxious to aid the sufferers, and we shall therefore be glad to receive subscriptions, and to hand them over for disposal to the Committee of the Sailors' Home.—*Englishman*, Nov. 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Augusta, Raynes, Liverpool; str. Lightning, Rodger, Hong Kong.—25. Str. Bushier, Matthews, Moulmein; Negapatam, Hamlin, Cocanada; Surat, Greaves, Suez.—26. Str. Paris, Anderson, Bombay.—28. Str. Madras, McKirdy, Singapore.—29. Str. Himalaya, Lewis, Madras; Arima, Kerr, Melbourne; Cicero, Massey, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Lightning.—Miss Rodger, Mrs. Stark.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Barlow, Capt. Lewes, Miss Robertson, Miss Short, Miss Brougham, Mrs. Sutherland and infant, Lieut. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Magrath, Miss Cave, Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Miss Taylor, Miss Collinson, Mr. and Mrs. Burgett and child, Mr. J. Ford, Mrs. Mecklenburgh and child, Mr. J. H. Black, Mr. E. Williams, Mrs. E. Jaffray, Mr. T. and W. Cox, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Blandford, Mr. G. Egrave, Major Taylor, Mr. T. Mendes, Miss Budden, Mr. J. M. Anderson, Mr. W. H. Johns, Mrs. A. R. Johns and child, Miss J. A. Nicol, Mr. W. Dixon, Mr. Barron, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. A. Phillips, Mr. Bateman, Mr. W. H. Congdon, Mrs. Scott, Miss Maller, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mr. Marsden, Mr. J. Boist, Mr. L. Shore, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mr. Christie, Mr. Burkinyoung, Mr. Dziel, Mr. C. Adley, Mr. Crosthwaite, Capt. Craster, Mr. G. F. Hood, Mr. G. Howe, Mr. R. R. Fowley, Mrs. Burnell and infant, Mr. R. Winter, Mr. W. C. Hosking, Mr. N. A. Grassdon, Serg. major Jennings, Mr. W. Crose, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Hume, Mrs. A. F. Davis, Mr. D. Cowie, Mrs. H. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rose, Miss Plowden, Mr. Treanmerne, Mrs. Beadle and two daughters, Mr. MacGregor, Col. and Mrs. Verner and two daughters, Mr. C. Macne, Hon. Mr. Eden, Mrs. Macrea, Mr. G. R. Payter, Capt. and Mrs. Inglefield, Mr. Connery, Mr. and Mrs. Marguardt, Mr. C. D. Winter, Mr. L. Argenti, Mr. G. Argenti, Miss MacKinnon, Mr. J. Barlow, Mr. Tridits, Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Mackay and friend, Miss Carme, Capt. Lovell, Mr. Lawson, Mrs. Kulan. From SEZ.—Mr. H. Goetz, Baron Dowleau, Lieut. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and two daughters. From MADRAS.—Mr. A. F. Pater, Mr. J. H. Garstin, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. J. Bianone, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. A. Somerville, Mr. W. Termonday.
Per str. Madras.—Rev. E. Dikins, Capt. Thomas, Mr. C. J. Brown, Mrs. George.
Per str. Himalaya.—Major Bowen, Capt. Raikes, Apothecary Xavier, Mr. Waib.
Per Arima.—Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and child, Mrs. Rodgers and two children, Mr. W. Learmouth, Mr. J. Learmouth, Mr. McKenzie.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23. Ophir, Early Dawn, Calcutta, Stanhope, Mary Ann, Lady Rawlinson.—24. Genii, Decide.—25. Str. Mooltan, Futtay Sulam.—26. Knight Errant, Czar-witch.—27. Str. Burmah, Poona, Warwick Castle, Sea Queen, Bussorah Merchant, T. E. Lomon.—28. Pandora, Pericles.—29. Str. Coringa, Herald, Sydney Dacres, Nussur Musjeed.

Madras.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BAGENAL.—The Madras papers announce the death in Fort St. George early on Wednesday, the 25th ult., of Captain Walter P. Bagenal, of H.M.'s 16th Lancers. He entered the army as Cornet on 31st August, 1858, was promoted to Lieutenant on 16th July, 1859, and to Captain on 28th August, 1863.

DEATH OF MAJOR SINCLAIR.—The *Rangoon Times* says:—"Major Sinclair, of the 38th Regiment M.N.I., died at his residence in cantonments on Saturday afternoon (Nov. 14) at six o'clock; he was found dead by Dr. Dougall. His interment took place on Sunday evening with the usual military honours."

EARTHQUAKE AT TRIPPTORE.—A shock of earthquake was felt in Tripptore, in the Collectorate of Salem, Madras Presidency, on the 8th November, at seven o'clock in the morning. The shock was very slight, and it appeared to pass from east to west. Its duration is stated to have been a few seconds.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—We are informed that the ship *Codabuz* in August last, and in latitude 13 deg. 58 min. north, longitude 91 deg. 56 min. east, in the Bay of Bengal, experienced two shocks of earthquake, at intervals of two or three minutes between each. The vessel is reported to have trembled considerably.

THE MYSORE COMMISSION.—If Mr. Kindersley felt disappointment at the Judicial Commissionership of Mysore being given to Mr. Gordon, there is some reason to hope that he will be more than satisfied with the coming changes; for there is a rumour abroad that he is destined for the higher post of Chief Commissioner, which is likely to become vacant shortly by the retirement of Mr. Bowring.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

THE NEW MILITARY SECRETARY.—General Wilde, commanding the Frontier Force, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Government of Madras. He was close to his promotion, and the frontier appointment can only be held by a colonel with rank of Brigadier-General. He will be succeeded by Colonel Vaughan or Colonel Browne, probably the former, though the appointment of the latter would be more popular.

RUMOURED DISTURBANCES AT HYDERABAD.—A bazaar rumour obtained currency the other day to the effect that disturbances of some kind had taken place at Hyderabad, and that troops were wanted in that direction. While the rumour may be safely discredited there is no doubt that a tempest on a small scale is brewing up there. The anomalous position of the minister, and the discontent in the city, are rendered more important by the fact that the Nizam is highly irate with the Viceroy about a letter he has recently received. Lord Mayo will have quite enough on his hands when he comes out here, one way and another.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 25.

THE MADRAS ARMY.—The *Madras Athenaeum* hears that a despatch from the Secretary of State had been received by this Government directing that the local officers who were removed from their commands last year under Sir Gaspard Le Marchant's order are to be immediately restored to them; and all losses they may have incurred by their being superseded are to be made good to them. We believe the locals owe this act of justice to the Madras Government (and especially to the Hon. Alexander Arbuthnot), who remonstrated very strongly against the locals being removed from commands in favour of staff corps men.

THE CROPS.—The Madras Government has received the following telegrams:—"Ganjam, 23rd November.—Weekly report, taking average of three principal marts—rice, fifteen seers per rupee; raggy, thirty-three seers. Market easy." "Vizagapatam, 23rd November.—During past week season unfavourable. Rain-fall none; market supply good; prices rising; public health middling; pasturage limited." "Cocanada, 23rd November.—North-east monsoon entirely failed; wet crops in bad condition. Under tanks there will not be more than a quarter crop, under anicut channel three-fourths crop. Rice is being exported to Madras at rupees six annas four a bag, free on board. A demand is rising from Vizagapatam for food-grains. Market here well supplied; first sort rice, fifteen seers per rupee; second sort, sixteen seers a rupee; raggy, twenty-six seers; cholum, twenty-five seers; these are retail rates in Cocanada Bazaar. Prices of all other grains rising fast. A little fever as usual in some talooks. No cholera. Pasturage plentiful."

TIGERS ON THE NALLA-MULLA HILLS.—The collector of Kurnool, on the 14th October, reported to the Board of Revenue that, up to the 1st September from the date on which Major Christie's party killed a tiger on the Nalla-Mulla hills, eight men and two women have been killed on those hills by tigers. On the Nadial side, four shikaries, at Rs. 7 a month, and on the Cumbum side, five shikaries, at Rs. 6 a month, have been employed since November, 1867, as sanctioned by Government. They have not succeeded in killing any tigers, but they undoubtedly serve to give confidence to persons

crossing the hills, and probably, though the collector has had no complaints against them, exact fees from the parties they escort. He does not think they are of any use, and recommended that they should be discontinued. The only way of rendering the pass through the hills safe, in the collector's opinion, is to effectually clear the jungle for 100 yards each side of the road, and to keep up a regular establishment for keeping it down; but this has been objected to on account of its costliness, and the Board recommended four halting places at short distances along the road. The Board concurred with the collector in regarding the longer maintenance of nine shikaries, on Rs. 58 a month, as useless, and their discharge was accordingly sanctioned by Government.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Blackwall, Barker, Chittagong; Jacques Scurin, Martin, Mauritius; str. Sattara, Boytes, Bombay.—24. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Bombay; str. Ethiopia, Macmillan, Greenock.—25. Str. Koina, Calliver, Calcutta.—26. Str. Oriental, Day, Bangkok.—27. Str. Mooltan, Bensley, Calcutta.—28. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Royal Berkshire, Grant, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sattara.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Danda and two children, Mr. Delmoge, Capt. and Mrs. Scriven.
Per str. Arabia.—Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. LeFanchour.
Per str. Ethiopia.—For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Harkness, Miss Hayne, Miss Russell. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Begg and child, Miss Grant, Mr. Mackay, Dr. Muttra, Capt. Cotton, Mr. Strong, Mr. Dowine, Mr. Gould, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Daggan, Miss Thomas.
Per str. Oriental.—Capt. and Mrs. Hadow, Dr. Smith, Mrs. Hewett and children, Messrs. Handley, Vonsontree, W. McQuhor, Col. Wimscombe, Mrs. Byrene and children, Mrs. Sausman, Apothecaries Watts and Scott, Messrs. Addleton and Pinnett.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Calcutta.—Mr. Daniell.
For PEXANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Doveton. For SEZ.—Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. Shepherd.
For MARSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. Watson and infant, Hon. R. Spunkie, Capt. Sadler.
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Lowdell and two children, Miss Monson, Mrs. General Pott and three children, Mr. Liddell, Mr. John Jaires, Mrs. Parker and two children, Messrs. Turner, Morris, A. Stewart, T. Blackburn, Williamson. For AUSTRALIA.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Reid and infant. For MADRAS.—Miss Stanley, Mr. Mirfield, Messrs. Donaldson and Hurst.
Per str. Meinam.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Ruckett, Miss Kautze, Mr. Daniell, Mrs. Gervain, Mrs. Dessalle, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mrs. and Miss Short, Mr. Guerro. For MADRAS.—Mr. Smyth, Mr. Pettit.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23. Saint Hilda, Leitch, London.—24. Str. Kurrachee, —, Calcutta; str. Himalaya, Calcutta.—25. Hotspur, Corringal, Binlupatam.—26. Str. Agra, —, Mauritius; str. Arabia, Ballantine, Bombay; str. Sattara, Boytes, Calcutta.—28. str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta; str. Mooltan, Bensley, Aden and Suaz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Ment. G. P. Lucas, Mr. E. R. Faulkner, Mr. W. Griffith. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. McQuhae, Major Bardin, Major E. T. St. L. Macquie, For SEZ.—Dr. Gamack. For GALLE.—Messrs. W. and S. Black. For MELBOURNE.—Serg. McKenna, Mrs. McKenna and three children. For SYDNEY.—Serg. and Mrs. Robinson and three children.

Bombay.

THE BROACH EXHIBITION.—The *Bombay Gazette* learns that the Broach Exhibition will be opened on the date already notified, no change having been made in the arrangements.

ABELMANDEB.—We learn that when H.M.S. *Dryad* was at the Island of Perim, on the 7th November, a fight was going on between two of the Arab tribes at Abelmandeb. A report on the subject has been prepared for Government.

CIVIL.—Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, recently appointed Acting Collector of Poona, has assumed charge of the office, relieving Mr. Bell, First Assistant Collector, who has been officiating since the departure to England of Mr. Oliphant, the late Collector.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—On the afternoon of December 3, at four o'clock, his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald held a levee in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, which was attended by a large number of gentlemen.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—We learn that the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has received intimation, by means of a telegram from London, that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned two Bombay termini for the B. B. and C. I. Railway—one at Colaba, the other on the Elphinstone Company's property.—*Times of India*.

MILITARY.—We observe that the left wing of the Poona Horse came into Kurrachee from Jacobabad on the morning of the 24th November. Mehidpore and Augor are again to be garrisoned by Bombay troops, the 15th B.N.I. now being en route there from Mhow, at which station they have been quartered for five years.—*Englishman*.—Major Blunt's troop of Royal Horse Artillery with the undermentioned officers—namely, Major Blunt, Captain Theobald, Lieutenants Hanbury and Gordon, and Assistant-surgeon Turton, with one hundred and thirty-five men, and one hundred and seventy horses, marched into Kirkee from Ahmednuggur on the morning of Monday, the 30th November, and took possession of the barracks and horse lines vacated by the C Troop R.H.A.—The Major-General commanding Mhow Division of the army recently recommended the construction of buildings as ironing-rooms for regimental dhobees, in view to the prevention of soldiers' clothes being carried to dhobees' houses as at present. The Government of India, it is said, considered the application an entirely novel demand, and negatived it.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The interruption in telegraphic communication by cable between Bushire and Fao does not appear to have been caused by a break, as reported originally, since the line has resumed work without the necessity of taking up the cable. There is, however, some fault which, we believe, was not wholly unexpected, but which doubtless will be soon remedied. The *Ambervale* proceeded up the Makran Coast on Saturday to lay eighty miles of cable up to Angaam. Colonel Goldsmid, Colonel Pelly, and Mr. Walton leave for the gulf on Thursday with the steamers *Elphinstone*, *Canning*, and *Sind*. Captain Phelps, R.E., goes also by this opportunity with reference to the erection of new telegraph stations.—*Sindian*, Nov. 25.

SAD CASE OF SCURVY ON BOARD SHIP.—The ship *Ne Plus Ultra* has just arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of over 150 days. Scurvy broke out among the crew some months ago, from their drinking bad-smelling impure water. The disease spread, and at this moment, with two or three exceptions, the whole crew are afflicted with this fearful scourge. Ten men lie prostrate at this moment in their bunks in the forecabin, and two of these will require the greatest care, if indeed their case is not past all cure. One man jumped overboard yesterday as the vessel neared the light-ship, and though a dubash's boat was at hand, the poor man sunk with his fevered brain (another form of the disease). We regret to learn that one of the two men above referred to has died, and that two others are in very low state.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 5.

SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.—Saint Andrew's Dinner of 1868 will long live in the recollection of those who were present thereat, as one of the most pleasant evenings they have enjoyed out of the Land o' Cakes. Everything went off splendidly from one end of the evening to the other. Framjee-hall is well suited for meetings of the kind, and this contributed not a little to the success of the evening. The acoustic properties of the hall are such that a speaker can make himself heard with a little exertion, while a speaker in the Town Hall could not make himself heard at all. Those at a distance from the speaker were therefore on even terms with those near him, and the spectacle was avoided of one-half of the company cheering lustily or in roars of laughter, while the other half sat demurely looking on, and wishing the inaudible oration over. The committee deserve the greatest credit for all the arrangements, which were perfect; the dishes were plentiful and choice, and so were the "drinks." For this, however, we believe the committee refuse to take any credit, giving it all to Mr. Dunlop, the honorary secretary. Indeed, the chairman, in proposing Mr. Dunlop's health, said that but for his indefatigable exertions as honorary secretary it is doubtful whether there would have been a St. Andrew's dinner at all. It is due to Herr Schmuck, the professor of music now in Bombay, and who trained a band specially for the occasion on barely a week's notice, to say that his exertions were most successful. Considering the difficulties under which Herr Schmuck laboured, the compliments addressed to him during the evening must have been particularly gratifying. The toasts had all been done justice to by twelve o'clock, at which time "Auld Lang Syne" was sung in due and ancient manner. This concluded, most of the Englishmen and a few Scots were observed to depart; many, however, remained to dance Tullochgorum and other reels, to sing together the songs of other days, and to drink a few toasts which could not very well have been included in the toast-list. At a late hour of the morning, about which hour, we believe, there is some difference of opinion, they too parted, "unco happy."—*Times of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28. Sir John Mandeville, Greig, Liverpool; Birmingham, Caroline, Calcutta; Sarah, Soondy, Moulmain; White Jacket, Johnson, Singapore; H.M.'s str. *Dryad*, Colombo, Aden; H.M.'s str. *May Fraser*, Tisher, Carwar.—29. *Codabex*, —, Calcutta.—30. *Fez Rahaneh*, Profumo, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. *Dreadnought*, Scott, Calcutta; str. *Krishna*, Child, Suaz.—2. *Neplus Ultra*, Plumer, Liverpool; *Astracana*, Wilson, Rangoon; *Kennington*, —, Moulmain; *Mahi*, Nacoda, Cochim.—3. *Sur. Scottin*, Hibbert, Cannanore; *John Stewart*, —, Calcutta.—4. *Bonnie Dundee*, —, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Colvin, Mrs. Hogg and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Mahdin, Miss Jobson, Major and Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. E. Rose, Messrs. C. W. Todd, E. P. Colvin, Storey, Hogarth, La Touche, Goughan, W. B. Taylor, E. Bullock, J. E. Hilton, E. Oliver, Rigge, J. Ballantyne, Hampton, McDowies, S. Mendol, Shrubbsall, Audrey, William Gill, F. Finkler, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Leathes, Mrs. Robinson, Rev. R. and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Little, Capt. and Mrs. Dick, Capt. Gillespie, Mr. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Smith and child, Miss Coswell, Miss Richmond, Rev. R. Montgomery, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Napier, From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. Dias. From SEZ.—Mr. Roghe, Col. Carleton, Mr. Falcon, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Mindman and five friends.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28. Str. *Carnatic*, Coleman, Aden and Suaz.—29. C. N. *Salmon*, Calcutta, via Madras.—30. Str. *Penang*, Sanders, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—Dec. 1. *Augusta*, Westerburg, Akyab.—2. *Dilawur*, Baillie, London, via Havre; *Oriental*, Bolch, Liverpool, via Carwar; *Asiana*, Solkirk, Diamond Island; *Norsk Flag*, Nielsen, Rangoon.—3. Str. *Thales*, Roskell, Hong Kong; *Princess of Wales*, LeGallais, Dalhousie; *Leaping Water*, McNeilly, Galle; *Lutchimpersad*, Nacoda, Alipoy and Cochim; *Bernice*, Mellin, Liverpool; *Bates Family*, Hogg, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Subsetto*.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Maccall, Captain Chaine, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Gatacre, Mr. Roe. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Campton, Mrs. Logan and child, Mr. Frederick Parker, Mrs. Wrigley, Mr. James Wrigley, Mr. Seth Wrigley, Mr. Leacock, Dr. Meehan, Dr. Simpson, Mr. T. Armstrong. For SEZ.—Col. Jones, Mr. J. H. Mudie, Col. and Mrs. Walter Birch, and Capt. G. C. Depree.



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CIVIL.

ANDERSON, Dr., res. ch. of the office of curator of the Indian Museum fr. Dr. Stoliczka and Mr. V. Ball on Nov. 4.

BECKETT, W. O. A., to offic. as dep. comr. of Western Dooars, in 4th grade, dur. abs., on deputation of Rowlatt. Nov. 17.

BLAIR, C., exec. engr., 4th grade, took ch. of 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, from A. Kelly, asst. engr., 1st grade, on Nov. 3.

BRADSHAW, Lieut., Madras S.C., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 5th class, Chanda, in Central Provs., with effect fr. date of assuming ch. Nov. 10.

CARRUTHER.—The services of Rev. G. T., officg chaplain, Dugshai, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, home dept. Nov. 23.

CAVAYE, J. H., is app. to P.W.D. as an asst. controller of 2nd grade, and posted to Central India. Nov. 11. [of Peshawar div. Nov. 19.]

CRACROFT, Lieut. col., on return from Cashmere, will offic. as addl. comr. CRAVEN, J. A., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Cox's bazaar, is vested with the powers of a mag. for the trial of cases. Nov. 17.

DANEY, N. T., rev. surveyor, 2nd grade, 3rd div., Lower Provs., will be borne on the list of rev. survey dept., as a supernum. in his grade, fr. date of his depar. for Eur. on furl. Nov. 13.

DONZELLE, T. A., exec. engr., 4th grade, to offic. as exec. engr., Bhaugulpore div., dur. leave of Watson. Mr. Donzelle assu. ch. of the above div. on Oct. 6.

DURRANT, E., supervisor, 1st grade, attac. to the Chuckerara road div., is prom. to sub engr., 3rd grade, and transf. to the Central Provs. Nov. 11.

EDGAR, J. W., to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 3rd grade. Nov. 17.

EGERTON, R. E., officg. financial comr. of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appt. Nov. 21. [from Jan. 6 last.]

EVANS, R., asst. mag. and coll., has been posted to Mirzapore, with effect FENTON, Major, dep. comr., 2nd class, is appd. to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class, with effect from Nov. 2, the date on which he assumed charge of Nagpore dist.

HAMILTON, R. E., at present officg. in 5th class of financial dept., is confirmed in that class. Nov. 19.

HARDY, Lieut. col., comdg. at Kussowlie, to be vice-president of the dispensary committee at that station, v. Campbell, dec.

HARRIS, Capt., is appd. to be an asst. insp. gen. of police on that portion of the Delhi Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of this Govt.

HARRINGTON.—The notification No. 3,956, dated July 22 last, posting Mr. L. Harrington as 4th grade accountant to Rancekhet div., is hereby cancelled. Mr. Harrington will be employed temp. in 2nd Allahabad div. Nov. 18.

HENVEY, F., to offic. as jun. soc. to this Govt., dur. leave of Robertson, with effect from Nov. 4.

HEYSHAM, W., jun., is vested with powers of a dep. coll. in the districts of Patna, Gya, and Shahabad. Nov. 13.

HICKS, C. C., asst. dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. supt. police, Lullutpore, v. Ross Knyvett. Nov. 17.

HUDSON, H., dep. acct. gen. in Mysore, to act as registrar gen. of assurances in Mysore and Coorg, in addition to his other duties. Nov. 9.

KELLY, J., to be house surg. to the midwifery wards in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital. Nov. 13.

KNYVETT, Ross, dist. supt. police, 5th grade, Lullutpore, to offic. as dist. supt. police, Allygurh, with effect from Aug. 6 last.

LAMB, W., appd. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S., on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival in India Oct. 24.

LITTLE, M., dep. coll. of Monghyr, has been authorised to take charge of the Treasury at that station and draw bills on other Treasuries from this date. Nov. 18.

LOCH, Capt., while officg. as dep. comr. of Nursingpore, Central Provs., is invested with powers. Nov. 10.

MCWILLIAM, O. G. R., asst. comr., Cachar, is vested with the powers of a protector of labourers in Cachar, which powers he will exercise in subordn. to Mr. J. W. Edgar, the officg. dep. comr. of that dist. Nov. 17.

MAKHILL, G. E., C.S., having reptd. his ret. to India per s.s. *Nubia*, which arr. at the Sandheads on Nov. 13, the unexpired portion of his leave is cane. [Punjab. Nov. 11.]

MEDLEY, E. B., asst. engr., 1st grade, Central India, is transf. to the MORRIS, Lieut., appd. officg. asst. dist. supt. police in Central Provs., arrived at Nagpore and entered upon his duties Nov. 14.

OLDHAM, W. B., to offic. as an asst. comr. in Darjeeling, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. He will also offic. as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Darjeeling, dur. abs., on tour, of Maj. Morton. Oct. 12. [Nov. 7.]

PALMER, C. J., asst. eng., 3rd grade, joined the Chukrata div., P.W., on PEACOCK, F. B., C.S., reptd. his ret. to India by the s.s. *Nubia*, which reached the Sandheads on Nov. 13. The serv. of Mr. Peacock are placed at the disposal of the Hon. the Chief Justice.

PASKE, Lieut. col. W., asst. comr., from Jhung to Jhelum dis., Punjab, on being relieved of the ch. of Jhung dis. by Ferris. Nov. 17.

PLOWDEN, T. J. C., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of 24-Pergunnahs, and to exer. the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in that dis. Nov. 10.

POBCH, R., dep. covtd. dep. coll. of Purneah, rec. ch. of the treas. at the station on Nov. 5, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

RAMPINI, R. F., covtd. dep. coll., received charge of the Balasore treas. on Nov. 14, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

RATTRAY, M., dep. coll., has been placed in ch. of Balasore treas., and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries from Oct. 29.

ROBERTS, Maj., asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, having reptd. his ret. from leave to Eur., to offic. as asst. comy. gen. 1st class, from Nov. 9, the junior officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places. Nov.

ROSE, E., app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival in India on Nov. 7.

ROWLATT, Lieut. col. E. A., to offic. as judicial comr. of Chota, Nagpore, during leave of Lieut. col. Davies. Nov. 17.

SALE, Lieut., in charge of the Topographical Survey party in the Tributary Mehals of Chota, Nagpore, to be ex officio asst. to the comr. of Chota, Nagpore, during time he may be employed on survey duty in that commissionership. Nov. 13.

SHORT, Major, asst. comr., having reported his return to India on Nov. 7, is allowed the usual leave to enable him to rejoin his appt., and is posted to the Multan dist. (Punjab).

SWINEY, G. S., civil asst. 2nd grade, is placed in temp. charge of 3rd div. Lower Provs., rev. survey (under transfer to British Burmah), from Nov. 1, the date on which Mr. N. T. Daney proc. on leave, prep. to furl.

THOMAS, G., asst. engr. 3rd grade, is transf. from the Central Provs. to the Punjab. Nov. 11.

TWEEDIE, J., to be a municipal comr. and vice-chairman of the municipal comrs., for the town of Kishnaghar.

URMSTON, Major, will revert to his substantive appt. as dep. comr. of Rawul Pindoe. Nov.

VENNING, F., C.S., asst. comr. 3rd class, is appd. to offic. as asst. comr. 2nd class, from the date on which he reported his arrival at Jubbulpore; dated Nagpore, Nov. 17. Mr. Venning is appd. to the 5th grade in courts of asst. comr., Jubbulpore, 1st class, and invested with powers of a mag. Nov. 18.

WALLACE, D., asst. engr. 3rd grade, Central Provs., is prom. to asst. engr. 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 4 last.

WARNER, Capt., dep. comr., Upper Godavery dist., availed himself of the 1 mo. priv. leave granted him on Nov. 9, making over charge of his office to Lieut. Brooke, officg. dep. comr.

WHITE, J., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of Pooree treasury, from Nov. 3, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

MILITARY.

BAKER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, making the following appt. in 38th N.I. —Capt. Baker, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer.

BARROW, Cornet, officg. 1st squad. subal. 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties. Dated Oct. 15.

BEETSON, Lieut., from 1st wing subal. 2nd N.I., to be qrmr. 42nd N.I., v. Woodhouse, who has vacated that appt. Dated Nov. 9.

BINGHAM, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in command and squad. officer.

BRANSON, Lieut., qrmr. 37th N.I., is perm. to join the sen. dept. of the Thomason College, Roorkee, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1869.

BRIGGS, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., transf. for general duty from Jubbulpore to Allahabad. Nov. 17.

BRUCE.—Nyneet Tal Convalescent Depot.—Brevet col. Bruce, royal (Bengal) art., to be comdt., from Nov. 28, v. Richardson, whose tour of command will expire on that date.

CATHCART.—Regtl. order 109th foot confd., dated Oct. 19, appg. Lieut. Cathcart to act as qrmr., in the room of qrmr. Elson, acting as paymaster, with effect from July 1 last.

CHAPMAN, Capt., 3rd squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Dated Oct. 15.

CHURCHILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 5, appg. Lieut. Churchill to be interpreter in 106th foot, with effect from Sept. 12 last.

CLARE.—Regtl. order 16th N.I. confd., dated Oct. 16, directing Lieut. and qrmr. Clare to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, in room of Clarke, to Europe.

DE BREIT.—The perm. granted to Capt. H., S.C., wing officer, 18th N.I., to join the officers' surveying class, by G.O. Aug. 15 last, is cane.

DOBBIN, Capt., late 6th Eur. regt., is transf. from 11th to 32nd N.I., for duty. [Douglas. Nov. 9.]

DURAND, Lieut. and qrmr., to act as adjt. 4th N.I., dur. furl. of Lieut.

DUTTON, Lieut. hon. C., 85th foot, acting A.D.C., to be extra A.D.C., with effect from Nov. 1, the date on which Lieut. Buller reverted to his permanent appt. of A.D.C.

ELIOT, Lieut., gen. list, inf., to act as qrmr. of 4th N.I., v. Durand. Nov. 9.

FARWELL, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., 25th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Steel. Nov. 16.

GREME.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Oct. 22, directing Major Graeme, of 104th foot, to proc. towards Jubbulpore, in comd. of invalids and time-expired men of the season.

HARRISON.—G.O. of Aug. 10 last, detailing Ens. Harrison, 58th foot, for du. with regtl. depot, and directing him to proc. to England dur. ensu. cold season, do. du. with troops on voyage, is cane. [Bengal cav. Nov. 9.]

HAWKINS, Capt., officg. 2nd squad officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 5th

HILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, making the foll. appts. —Capt. Hill, officg. 2nd squad. officer, 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in lieu of Maj. Jenkins, on leave.

LINDSAY, Capt., 3rd squad. officer, 1st Bengal cav., to act as 2nd squad. officer. Oct. 15.
 McNEALE, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt., 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties. Oct. 15.
 MOORE.—With reference to G.O. of Nov. 7, cano. the nomination of Capt. H. Lawton, 3rd battn. rifle brig., for duty at the regtl. depot, Capt. J. C. Moore, of the same battn., will proceed home instead of that officer. Capt. Moore will, however, accompany the left wing of his battn. to Dinapore, after which duty he will be available for employ. with troops on the voyage home.
 OSBORNE.—5th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 18, making the foll. appt., with effect from 19th idem., pending arr. of Lieut. col. Ward:—Capt. Osborne, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt.
 ROBERTSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, directing Lieut. Robertson to offic. as adjt., with effect from that date, until arr. from England of Lieut. Cave, in the room of Lieut. Mansergh, proc. to join the depot companies.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. and offic. 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qmr. 31st N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 12.
 ROW, Lieut. col., staff corps, recently returned from sick leave to Eur., is directed to do gen. duty at the Pres. Nov. 17.
 STEEL, Lieut., 1st wing subalt., to be qmr. 25th N.I., v. Oldham, who vacates on exceeding 24 mo. leave. Dated Nov. 16.
 TOTTENHAM, Capt., 1st wing subalt., offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 38th N.I., to offic. as wing officer. Dated Nov. 17.
 TWEDDELL.—Regtl. order, dated Sept. 7 last, making the foll. appt., v. Capt. Bernard, 1st wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, 31st N.I., granted leave of absence on m.c.:—Lieut. F. Tweddell, qmr., to offic. as wing officer 31st N.I., with effect from July 12 last.
 WARD.—Regtl. order, 8th Bengal cav., confd., dated Oct. 15, making the foll. appt., with effect from that date, during abs. of Col. Ryves on special duty:—Lieut. col. Ward, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt.
 WATSON, Major, staff corps, to be offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. Basden, apptd. offic. comdt. 15th N.I. Dated Oct. 7.
 WEMYSS, Capt., 25th N.I., offic. 2nd in comd., to be 2nd in comd., v. Thomas, who is perm. to resign that appt. Dated Nov. 16.

MEDICAL.

BOLSTER.—Presy. div. order confd., dated July 7 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. Bolster, M.D., No. 1 batt. 25th brigade R.A., to relieve Asst. surg. J. Munday (temp.), of med. ch. of convalescent depot at Darjeeling, in his other duties.
 DUKA, Surg. T., M.D., in joint med. ch. of Simla, is app. to med. ch. of the head qrs. staff and establishments remaining at the station, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 15, and dur. the abs. of Ross, on duty.
 KING, Asst. surg., M.B., whose servs. have been placed at disp., is app. to offic. as superint. of the Govt. Botanical Gardens, N.W.P., at Saharunpore, during abs. of Jameson. Nov. 18.
 MINTY, Asst. surg., M.B., in med. ch. of the garrison at Attock, is dir. to join his corps, the 90th foot, without delay. Nov. 17.
 MONTEATH, Asst. surg., servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of Govt. of Bengal; dated Oct. 20. Dr. Monteath to offic. (temy.) as civil asst. surg. of Cachar. Nov. 16.
 TURNBULL, First Class Vet. surg. A., is app. offic. insp. vet. surg. Lower Circle, Bengal, during the time Insp. Vet. surg. W. Johnson is employed on special duty. Nov. 17.
 WALSH.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of the N.W.P., dated Oct. 21, the servs. of Asst. surg. Walsh, late civil asst. surg. of Budaon, are placed at disp. of the C. in C. Nov. 19.
 WEIR, Asst. surg., att. to 90th foot, is directed to join 75th foot on its arrival at Hong Kong. Asst. surg. Weir will do duty with troops to the port of embarkation. Nov. 17.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Simla, Nov. 12.—No. 4,565.—The following rules have been laid down for the disposal of applications for leave or furlough from officers of the Bengal Civil Service, or from officers of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, employed in the presidency of Bengal, in modification of the rules published in notification No. 3,414, dated Aug. 19 last:—

1. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, lieut. governors and the chief commissioners of Oude and the Central Provinces are empowered to grant any leave of furlough authorised by the rules to officers serving under their respective orders.
2. If an officer applying for leave of furlough be serving out of his own presidency, the local Government or Administration under which he is serving will, if the leave or furlough be granted, inform the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be.
3. All applications for leave of furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the local accountant-general, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should be forwarded, through the usual channel, to the local Government or Administration under which the officer is serving.
4. Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of leave or furlough cannot be altered without the permission of the Government or Administration by which it was granted.
5. Every officer who obtains leave or furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the local Accountant-general to furnish these documents, and no leave allowances will be payable without their production.
6. A quarterly statement of the officers absent on furlough or special leave, with the dates of the grant and expiry of such furlough or leave

brought up to March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year, shall be punctually furnished by local Governments and administrations to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7. From these quarterly returns a register will be compiled and kept at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department of all grants of leave or furlough, of all extensions of leave or furlough, and of all returns to duty from leave. This register will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

8. Every officer returning to duty shall report his return to the Government of India, and to the local government or administration by which his leave or furlough may have been granted.

9. If any local government or administration shall see fit to refuse a furlough on the ground of the exigencies of the public service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

THE REVISED MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES OF 1868.

The military furlough rules of 1868 have been revised in some minor particulars. In lieu of reprinting the entire original document, we give the portions only that have been subjected to emendation:—

Simla, Nov. 10.—No. 1,061.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India having, with certain modifications, approved generally of the rules relative to the absence on leave of military officers, published in G.G.O. No. 613, dated June 19 last, the following revised rules are published in substitution of those contained in the order above referred to.

These rules will be applicable to all officers who may elect to adopt them belonging to the several Indian staff corps or the Indian army; and in regard to the period of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances they will also be applicable to officers of the royal artillery and royal engineers, late of the Indian army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature.

The question of the application of these rules to the officers generally of H.M.'s British forces serving in India is still under the consideration of H.M.'s Government.

To obviate confusion or misconception as to the rules referred to, those previously in existence and those now sanctioned will be severally designated as the furlough rules of 1796, of 1854, or of 1868.

The term "furlough pay" having now a changed and twofold signification in all future orders and references, "furlough pay" will be understood as the half-Indian salary within the prescribed limits, specified in paragraph 5 of these rules, converted at the exchange of two shillings for the rupee; whilst "English furlough pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the rules of 1796 and 1854.

The alterations in the rules commence with Chapter I.—*Furloughs*.—Rule V. having been amended, we repeat the clause, with the note appended:—

CHAPTER I.—Furlough.

V.—An officer drawing staff pay in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on furlough, will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office. But an officer on civil employ, and drawing consolidated salary, will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough. No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,200 or less than £250 per annum. The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an officer, whether as consolidated pay or staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. It is to be clearly understood that an officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence, shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, provided that an officer whose term of office shall lapse during his furlough shall cease to draw his half staff salary from the date of such lapse. An officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher staff corps or regimental rank whilst on furlough, subject to the maximum limit.

Officers not in staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that in no case will an officer entitled to furlough receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum.

Note.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the military fund during absence in Europe will draw their half salary, or minimum absence allowance, under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance. This is in substitution of the following note, which appears among the original rules:—"The annual allowance of £50 heretofore granted in certain cases to subalterns will cease to be drawn with reference to the amount fixed as the minimum of furlough pay."

Rule XI. stands amended as follows:—"Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, with pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank, to be extended to a year if necessary, may be granted, when the officer is not eligible for ordinary furlough. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in Rules VIII. and IX. [The reference was to Rule IX. only in the original rules.]

XIII.—Absence on medical certificate for a longer period than two years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of the date of return from a previous furlough, except furlough under Rule XI., will involve forfeiture of appointment. Such furlough may, however, be extended to a third year on English furlough pay.

An addition to this clause has been made as follows:—

"In the event of an officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a medical board, with a view to placing him on the retired list if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list. Should the circumstances of the case warrant a further extension of leave, it can only be granted without pay."

XIV.—An officer not entitled to furlough, whose health may neces-

situate his taking it within three years from the date of last return, may, under the usual medical certificate, obtain such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health, but will only receive English furlough pay, and must vacate any appointment he may be holding. [The addition to this rule is marked in italics.]

Rule XV. has been altered, and now stands as follows:—"An officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, will be compelled to take leave as furlough under Rule IX., but without forfeiting any passage money to which he may be entitled under military fund rules, or, if a subaltern, by regulation when proceeding on medical certificate."

Any extension of this furlough beyond the period to which he may be entitled under Rule IX. will be regarded, in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate. Such extension will not be allowed to take effect until the officer shall have exhausted the entire amount of his available furlough on private affairs. If the aggregate of two years' leave is exceeded, the officer will after that date come under the provisions of Rule XIV.

Rule XXIV. has been amended, and now stands as follows:—"In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service from the total periods to which under Rule IX. he can lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty."

Illustrations.

(1).—An officer, who had obtained under the existing rules two years' furlough after ten years' service returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term he can take one year's furlough, thus:—

Total service in India	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him	3 "
Already enjoyed	2 "

Balance ... 1 year.

(2).—An officer of four years' [in the original draft two years'] service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for 20 months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus:—

Total service up to return from furlough	14 years.
Total service in India	10 "
Furlough enjoyed on that service	2 "

Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough ... 4 years.

The Subsidiary Rule which ended the original document has been altered and now stands as follows:—

XXXIV.—Officers of the Indian military and medical services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Officers who may determine to abide by existing rules will be allowed to proceed on furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII., VIII., and XII. to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in Rule XV. must, however, be applied in those cases.

If an officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present Rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former Rules up to 1st July, 1868, and thenceforward under the Rules of 1868.

The foregoing Rules take effect from the 1st July, 1868, as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half staff allowances will not be available for officers now on leave in cases where the acting officer has already come into receipt of the full staff salary. Nor can officers who have vacated appointments which have since been permanently filled up, have any claim to be restored to them.

THANKS TO MAJOR-GENERAL WILDE FOR SERVICES IN HAZARA.

Head Qrs., Simla, Nov. 14.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,046 of the 7th inst., and the despatches connected with the late Hazara campaign, the C. in C. in India desires to offer his very sincere and hearty thanks to Major-general Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., Brigadier-general R. Bright, Brigadier-general J. L. Vaughan, C.B., and the officers and troops under their orders, for the excellent performance of their duty. The conduct of the expedition has been admirable, and the alacrity of all ranks, in pressing forward to join the force, beyond all praise. H.E.'s opinion of the several officers and troops concerned has been fully expressed in the letter to Government from the Quartermaster-general, No. 563, dated Nov. 5, 1868, which is amongst the published despatches.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under Section 10 of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"For an improved form of anicut or weir for impounding water for canals and purposes of navigation;" by Mr. J. McDonald, Surgeon, Madras N.I.; and Mr. J. P. H. Walker, Engineer. "For improvements in drying and burning bricks, lime, cement, and other like substances;" by Messrs. H. C. J. Carven and H. Wedekind.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Tipperah, viz.:—Messrs. A. W. Cochran and W. Davey.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—The following transfers are to have effect from December 1 last:—Mr. B. H. Billon, sub-assistant, 1st grade, from the 5th to the 4th division, Lower Provinces. Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, sub-assistant, 3rd grade, from the 4th to the 5th div., Lower Provinces.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—BENGAL.—The following subordinate appointments have been made, dated Nov. 19:—Temporary—Sergt. Moor, to be acting sub-conductor, from Nov. 7, 1868, vice Acting sub-conductor Newton, confirmed in that grade. Permanent—Asst. commissary and honorary capt. Kelly, to be deputy commissary; Deputy asst. commissary and honorary ensign Pembroke, to be asst. commissary; Conductor Gillmore, to be deputy asst. commissary; Sub-conductor Martin, to be conductor; Sergt. and acting sub-conductor Newton, to be sub-conductor, from Nov. 7, 1868, vice Deputy commissary and honorary capt. Burnell, deceased.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Lieut. Buckley, of the late 37th regt. of N.I., is allowed furl. in India, on private affairs, for 3 years, from Dec. 1, under the old regulations. Col. J. Stubbs, officiating commissioner, East Berar division, is granted preparatory leave for 20 days, from the 16th inst., or from the date of his being relieved of his duties by Major Nembhard, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation at Bombay. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name:—Lieut. col. Reay, of the Bengal S.C., G.G.O. No. 1,067, Mongolia, Nov. 11. Mr. J. Cordery, of the home department, 2 years, embarked Sept. 26. Mr. C. E. Bernard, Bengal C.S., the leave for 6 mo., from July 1, is converted into a furlough terminable on Jan. 31, 1869.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following leave of absence were granted in November:—Vet. surg. Percival, 11th hussars, to remain at Nynee Tal from Nov. 5 to Dec. 15, in extension; Surg. Cunningham, 20th hussars, to Umballa for 4 months; Surg. Baillie, 18th N.I., to remain at Bhaugulpore from Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, 1869. Lieut. Crespiigny, to Buxar, from Dec. 1, 1868, to Jan. 31, 1869, on urgent private affairs. 60th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Asst. surg. Kilroy, to Ceylon, on urgent private affairs, from Nov. 7, 1868, to Feb. 7, 1869. 105th Foot.—Capt. Sewell, to Jubbulpore, Central India, on urgent private affairs, from Nov. 20, 1868, to Jan. 20, 1869. Staff Corps.—Major Huxham (offic. commandant 30th N.I.), to Murree, on medical certificate, from Sept. 12 to Oct. 15. This cancels the leave granted Oct. 8. Lieut. Hayes, F battery, 19th brigade, R.A., to Umballa and the hills, on medical certificate, from Oct. 24, 1868, to Jan. 23, 1869.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following leaves to civilians were granted in November:—Leave for one month to Mr. C. J. Lyall, assistant magistrate and collector, Meerut, to attend the examination for high proficiency in Hindostanee, to be held in Calcutta in January, 1869. Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Lieut. col. W. S. Oliphant, R.E., superintending engineer, British Burmah, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Thirty days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, is granted from Nov. 1 last, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to Lieut. F. E. Wiggins, officiating district superintendent of police, Jhansie. Capt. (brevet major) Currie, R.A., agent for gun carriages, Futtchghur, leave from Nov. 10 to Oct. 31, in extension, to remain at Simla. Mr. E. W. Clementson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Dinapore division, for two months. Mr. E. Drummond, magistrate and collector of Patna, for three months. Mr. H. N. Harris, late officiating district superintendent of police, Howrah, for one month. Mr. A. D. Jones, deputy superintendent of stamps and stationery, for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following furloughs were granted in November, on m.c., under the Rules of 1868:—Lieutenant Shephard, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, Bengal, for six months; Captain Henchy, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commandant No. 2 Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months, embarking at Bombay. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for two years:—Lieut.-colonel Reid, Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, Oudh; Lieut.-col. Davies, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, Bengal; Major Cookson, Commandant, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry; Major Mocatta, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, embarking at Bombay; Capt. Williams, wing officer, 14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry; Captain Yorke, of the late 12th Regiment Native Infantry, 2nd in command, and squadron officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Surgeon-major Williams, Medical Department; Assistant-surgeon Costello, for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe. To England.—Major Shuldham, Staff Corps, doing duty at Shillong; Major Tytler, Commanding 4th Ghorkas, to Bombay and England; Lieutenant Morison, 1st Foot; Ensign Sugden, 24th Foot, via the Cape; Captain Lambert, 88th Foot (cancelling previous leave); Assist.-surgeon Davis, via Egypt; Surgeon-major Williams, to Calcutta, thence to England; Assistant-surgeon Allen, 41st N.I., to Bombay, thence to Europe. Captain (Brevet Major) Melvill, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, 2nd in command and squadron officer, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), for two years, on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868; the furlough in India, on private affairs, for one year, granted to Captain Wintle, of the late 28th Regiment of N.I., in G.G.O. of Aug. 28, 1868, is to be held to have effect from Nov. 15, 1868, instead of the date previously notified; Captain Wolseley, 6th Foot, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, in extension, to remain at Murree and proceed to Kurrachoe, in view to obtaining leave on the same account to England; Assist.-surgeon Robinson, D Battery, 19th Brigade, R.A., to England, via the Cape, doing duty with troops, from date of embarkation; Assist.-surgeon Anderson, C Battery, 19th Brigade, R.A., to England, for six months, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Sym,

5th Ghorka Regiment, one month from Jan. 1, 1869, to Bombay, preparatory to submitting an application to Government for furlough to Europe; Captain Sadler, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-general, for two years; Surgeon Graham, Medical Department, Assay Master, Madras Mint, to Europe. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—Majors Cox and Barter, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Hill, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Newnham, General List, Infantry; Lieuts. Atkins and Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps—Mongolia, Nov. 11, 1868.

Madras.

CIVIL.

BRANDT, F., under sec. to Govt. in revenue dept., resumed charge of his office from Sewell on Nov. 21.
DREVER, Major, staff corps, to act as insp. gen. of Madras police, dur. abs. of Major Hearne, on leave. Nov. 24.
FERRAND, J. G., acting supt. of stamps, to act as coll. of stamp revenue within the town of Madras; to have effect from Nov. 18. Mr. Ferrand assumed charge of his office from Hon. V. Ramiengar on Nov. 18.
FORBES.—The servs. of G. S. Forbes, 3rd member of board of revenue, were temp. placed at disp. of Govt. of India from Nov. 10.
GROSE, J., sub sec. to board of revenue, resumed charge of his office from Brandt on Nov. 21.
LILLY, W. S., to act as under sec. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief sec., dur. employment of Walker on other duty. Nov. 24.
ROBERTSON, Capt., staff corps, to act as dep. insp. gen. of police, Northern Range, dur. employment of Tennant on other duty. Nov. 24.
ROBINSON, J. D., coll. and mag. of North Arcot, resumed charge of dist. from Vans Agnew on Nov. 14.
TENNANT, Capt., staff corps, to act as comr. of police for the town of Madras, dur. employment of Drever on other duty. Nov. 24.
VANS AGNEW, acting coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, assumed charge of dist. from Storr, acting sub coll., on Nov. 16.
WALKER, C. G., to act as judge of court of small causes, Vellore, dur. employment of Irvine on other duty. Nov. 24.

MILITARY.

ANSLEY, Lt. col., wing officer 9th N.I., to be offic. com. 16th N.I. Nov. 13.
BAILLIE, Major, staff corps, doing gen. duty at Mangalore, to do gen. duty at Cannanore under orders of the officer comdg. Malabar and Canara. Nov. 13.
BALFOUR, Lieut., att. 14th N.I., to be att. to 32nd N.I. Nov. 13.
FARRER, Major, staff corps, is apptd. to do gen. duty at Madras under the orders of the officer comdg. centre div., for 3 mo. from Nov. 26.
FRASER, Cornet, H.M.'s 18th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd regt. L.C., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from May 29, 1867, and prom. to rank of lieut., from the same date. [wing officer. Nov. 13.
FULLER, Capt., offic. wing officer 3rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and GROVES, Lieut., cadre 7th regt. L.C., to be capt. by brevet from Nov. 20.
HARVEY, Lieut., 1st batt. 24th foot, will proceed on duty to join his batt. at Malta. Nov. 24.
HOPE-EDWARDES, Ens., 3rd batt. 60th rifles, who arr. from England Nov. 24, will proceed to join his regt. at Bellary on duty.
JENNINGS, Capt., 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, 3rd N.I., v. Lieut. col. Fulton, permitted to resign. Nov. 13.
LAW.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of Lieut. Law, 21st foot, being posted to the 2nd batt. of his regt. on his recent prom. [Mount. Nov. 13.
MACDOUGALL, Capt., att. to 41st N.I., to be station staff officer St. Thomas' div., dur. abs. of Maj. Sherard. Nov. 13.
MULCASTER, Lieut. col., staff corps, is apptd. to do gen. duty at Secunderabad under the order of the officer comg. Hyderabad sub. force. Nov. 24.
NORRIS, Capt., 6th N.I., to be offic. wing officer, 30th N.I. Nov. 13.
PRICE, Lieut., probur. staff corps, act. asst. superin. police, 2nd class, leave on sick cert. cane. from date of taking up his appt. Nov. 13.
PROUDFOOT.—In anticipation of his serv. being placed at the disposal of the C. in C., Lieut. Proudfoot, 2nd batt. 21st fusiliers, probur. for the staff corps, is appt. qmrr. 5th regt. N.I. Nov. 24.
PULLEYNE, Lieut., to perform the duties of paymr. 18th hussars, dur. the abs. and on the responsibility of Paymr. Fieldon, to Eng. Nov. 13.
RAMMELL, Major, wing officer 20th N.I., to be wing officer 25th N.I. Nov. 13.
ROBINSON, Capt., att. 21st N.I., to be 2nd wing sub. 15th N.I. Nov. 13.
ROBSON, Lieut., 2nd brig. R.A., to C baty. D brig. R.H.A., v. Warren. Nov. 13. Robson, Lieut., ordered from Penang to Madras.
TAIT, Lieut., 2nd wing sub. 26th N.I., to be adj. 26th N.I., v. Coningham. Nov. 13.
THOMPSON.—The leave granted to Lieut. R. Thompson in G.O.C.C. dated Aug. 21, is cane., and this officer will proc. to Trichinopoly forthwith for duty with C baty. 23rd brig. R.A. Nov. 24.
VINE, Col., cav., is apptd. to do gen. duty at Bellary under the orders of the officer commanding ceded dis. Nov. 24.
WALLACE, Maj., wing officer and offic. 2nd in com. 25th N.I., to be wing officer and to offic. as 2nd in com. 20th N.I. Nov. 13.
WILSON, Lieut., att. 40th N.I., to be att. to 32nd N.I. Nov. 13.

COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

The following proms. and appts. are made in the commissariat dept., during abs. on furl. to Eur. of Major Bardin, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class:—EWART, Lieut. col., S.C., dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to act as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. [comy. gen. 1st class.
HEATH, Capt., S.C., dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst.

ROWLANDSON, Capt., 2nd wing subalt., 17th regt. N.I., to act as sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. [comy. gen. 2nd class.
SEWELL, Capt., S.C., sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.
WRIGHT, Capt. S.C., sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

POSTINGS.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the undermen. postings of officers on their recent promotion and appts.:—24th Foot.—Lieut. Harvey to 1st batln.; Ensign Pryce to 2nd batln. Dated Nov. 24.

MEDICAL.

KELLY, Surg. J. B., directed to proceed to Madras, and report himself to dep. insp. gen., Presidency circle.
ROSS.—The priv. leave granted to Asst. surg. Ross, residency surg., Travancore, in the Gazette dated Nov. 3, is cane. at his own request.

EXCHANGES.—The officers below named are permitted to exchange appointments:—Surg. Theobalds, 12th N.I., Asst. surgeon Parker, 16th regiment N.I.

ADMISSIONS TO THE SERVICE.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras Civil Service from Nov. 21, the date of their arrival at the Presidency per P. & O. steamer *Surat*:—Messrs. L. McIver and M. R. Weld.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Capt. W. G. Hughes, staff corps, asst. commissioner British Burmah, arrived at Madras Nov. 21.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe, on m.c., under the new rules, in November:—Surgeon Ross, M.D., for one month, Cochín, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Ensign Sugden, 2nd foot, overland, on m.c.

MEDICAL STORES.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all officers of the medical department in charge of medical stores be required to obtain a "No Demand Certificate" from the examiner of medical accounts before quitting India on furlough or on retirement.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned gentleman has passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular as entered opposite his name:—Mr. E. Baber, probationary asst. superintendent, revenue survey, Tamil, test prescribed for probationary asst. superintendent, revenue survey; Sept. 29, 1868.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civilians obtained leave of absence in November:—Rev. W. Leeming, chaplain of Vizagapatam, two months privilege leave; Mr. Scriven, unconvicted assistant, leave of absence on private affairs for six months, from the 19th November, 1868.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.—The following arrangements have been made:—Mr. Robinson, c.s.t., acting third member of the board of revenue, to act as member of the committee for the examination of assistants, during the employment of Mr. Forbes on other duty, or until further orders; Mr. Grose, sub-secretary to the board of revenue, to be a member of the committee for the examination of assistants.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The governor in council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act, for offences committed in the districts noted opposite to their respective names:—Captain Coningham, acting assistant superintendent of Police, 1st class, North Arcot; Lieut. Blaxland, probationary superintendent of police, Jeypore; Lieut. Briggs, assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, Bellary; Lieut. Porteous, acting assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, Cuddapah.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave in November last:—Captain Whigham, 16th Lancers, leave for two months; Captain Knight, 2nd battalion 16th foot, leave for two months; Colonel Roe, 3rd battalion 60th foot, leave for fourteen days; Major Sherard, deputy judge-advocate-general, Mysore division, leave for thirty-four days; Major Cooke, officiating wing officer, 20th N.I., leave for one month; Major McGwire, 1st battalion 1st foot, permitted to remain at Wellington on s.c.; Lieut. Boulderson, 2nd foot, probationer staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern, 36th N.I., granted extended leave of absence; Captain Armstrong, 1st wing subaltern 33rd N.I., granted leave of absence on private affairs; Lieut. Whyte, 2nd wing subaltern, granted further leave of absence on m.c.; Brevet Major Dance, 20th brigade R.A., leave of absence from September 22, 1868, to March 22, 1869, on m.c.; Veterinary Surgeon Cheesman, 23rd brigade R.A., absence from Sept. 29, 1868, to March 29, 1869, on m.c.

Bombay.

MILITARY.

ABADIE.—Deolallee station order confd., dated Nov. 2, app. Lt. H. R. Abadie, 11th hussars, to act as adjt. of the station, v. Lieut. Herd, 95th foot.
BEVILLE, Capt. and Brev. maj. G. F., S.C., is transf. from wing officer 27th regt. N.I. to wing officer 6th regt. N.I., v. Elder, who vacates.
CASTELL, Capt. J. H., S.C., to be wing officer 27th regt. N.I., v. Beville, transf. to 6th regt. N.I., cont. to offic. as 2nd in com. Nov. 24.
HUMFREY.—Regtl. order, 27th regt. N.I., confd., dated Nov. 21, directing Ensign Humfrey, on his return from Mooltan, to resume the duties of officg. qmrr. in addition to his own.
HUNT.—Regtl. order, 5th regt. N.I., confd., dated Sept. 29, app. Lieut. Hunt to offic. as wing officer, v. Des Vaux, app. offic. 2nd in com.

GARR, Lieut. C. W., general list, to be 1st squad. subalt. 2nd L.C., cont. to offic. as adjt. Nov. 28.
 GABBETT.—Regtl. order, 95th foot, confd., dated Nov. 9, app. Capt. Gabbett interp. to the regt., v. Wheeler, res.
 LECHMERE, Lieut., gen. list, to be wing subalt. 18th N.I. Nov. 28.
 LUCAS.—Regtl. order, 2nd drag. gds., confd., dated July 21, directing Cornet Lucas, returned from Abyssinia, to resume his duties as interpreter to the regt.
 MACDONNELL, Brev. major, R.E., was appd. to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., proc. to Eng. on Nov. 27, in troopship *Euphrates*.
 MILFORD, Major, staff corps, is att. to 2nd gren. regt. N.I., and directed to join and take comd. of the detach. of two companies of that regt. now stationed in Bombay garrison.
 NICOLSON.—Regtl. order 27th N.I. confd., dated Oct. 22, directing Lieut. Nicolson to offic. as qmr. in add. to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 17, v. Humfrey, on duty to Mooltan.
 PAGE.—Regtl. order, 1st batt. 8th foot, confirmed, dated Nov. 17, appg. Capt. Page to offic. as interp. to the regt.
 PRESTON, Capt., staff corps, on being relieved of the duties of major of brig., Aden, is directed to proc. to Bombay, where he will remain on gen. duty until further orders. [from Nov. 6.]
 SIMPSON, Lieut., gen. list, to be wing subalt. 28th regt. N.I., with effect
 SINCLAIR, Capt. and brevet major, cadre 26th regt. N.I., is placed on gen. duty at Malligaum.
 VAN HOMRIGH.—With reference to G.O. of Nov. 24, nominating officers for duty with invalids, &c., proc. to England in the troop ship *Euphrates* on Nov. 27, the name of Lieut. A. E. P. Van Homrigh, 36th foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut. Winslow, 106th foot, who has been ordered to rejoin his regt.
 WAHAB.—Regtl. order, 15th regt. N.I., confd., dated Nov. 11, notifying that Major Wahab, offic. 2nd in com., performed the duties of adj. and qmr. in add. to his own from Sept. 5 to Nov. 9, inclusive.
 WALKER, Lieut. T., A batty. E brig. R.H.A., to be station staff officer, Kirkee, with effect from Oct. 1, v. Stockley, resigned.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Nov. 14, 1868:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-colonel E. M. MacGregor, cadre 2nd Cavalry; Lieut. H. T. Bulkeley, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. A. M. Skinner, Royal (Bombay) Engineers; Surg.-major C. J. Sylvester, Indian Medical Service.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Nov. 21.—Major E. A. Green, S.C., brigade major, Ahmednuggur; Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, sub asst. commissary general; Capt. T. Truman, S.C.; Conductor T. Draper, ordnance department. The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Nov. 28:—Major E. W. Lyons, S.C.; Lieut. P. D. Madden, S.C.

MEDICAL COMFORTS TO CHILDREN.—It is notified (Head Quarters, Poona, Nov. 25) that in the case of children under one year of age, embarked on hired transports, as well as of those born during the voyage, not being supplied with the necessary food or medical comforts, which the shipowners are bound by the terms of their agreement to furnish, the parents will be paid compensation to the extent to which Government may determine, after consideration of the amount expended by them on the purchase of the necessary stores. In each case it will be requisite to show clearly that the food or medical comforts had been ordered by the medical officer as necessary for the infant, and that application having been made to the master of the vessel he had declined, or declared himself unable, to supply them.

BOMBAY MARINE.—The following temporary appointments have been confirmed, per order dated Bombay, Nov. 21:—Mr. Robert C. Downie was appointed chief officer of the steam tug *Jourcar*, on Sept. 26, to complete that vessel's establishment, v. Mr. H. Klee, discharged; Mr. Herman Juhrs was appointed third officer of H.M.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, from Oct. 13; Mr. M. Fisher, first officer of H.M.'s steamer *May Frere*, was appointed acting commander of that vessel from Sept. 10, v. Lieut. Warner, proceeded to England on m.c.; Mr. R. Norris, 2nd officer of H.M.'s steamer *May Frere*, to be acting first officer of that vessel from Sept. 10, v. Mr. Fisher; Mr. J. W. Young, 3rd officer of H.M.'s steamer *May Frere*, to be acting 2nd officer of that vessel from Sept. 10, v. Mr. Norris; Mr. W. G. Hadrill was appointed acting 3rd officer of the *Coromandel*, to fill an existing vacancy, from Oct. 22; Mr. C. J. Cuthbert, 2nd officer of H.M.'s steam vessel *Coromandel*, was appointed store accountant of that vessel from Sept. 1, 1867; Mr. J. Carter, 2nd officer of H.M.'s hulk *Semiramis*, was promoted to acting 1st officer of that vessel from Sept. 13, v. Mr. T. Child, promoted.

FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Captain Stewart, 2nd battalion 1st foot, from 26th Oct., 1868, to 25th Oct., 1869, to England, on urgent private affairs. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Captain Ducat, staff corps, from 2nd Dec., 1868, to 25th Dec., 1868, to remain at Matheran, on m.c.; Lieut. Smith, 49th foot, from 29th Dec., 1868, to 20th Jan., 1869, in extension, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 705 of 1866; under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. Roe, 1st battalion 23rd foot, is directed to proceed forthwith to England, by the overland route, at the public expense, in view to enter the staff college; on arrival he will report himself to the adjutant general, Horse Guards. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence:—Lieut. Sandys, 18th brigade R.A., from 23rd Oct., 1868, to 23rd April, 1869, in extension, on the recommendation of a medical board; Captain Wolseley, 1st battalion 6th foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board (this officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant general, Horse Guards); Major Sinclair,

Cadre 26th regiment N.I., from 26th Oct., 1868, to 10th Dec. 1868, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1868:—Lieut. Woodhouse, Madras staff corps, adjutant H.M.'s 11th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Marshall, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, executive engineer; Lieut. Jopp, Royal (Bombay) Engineers; Captain Goodfellow, staff corps, assistant resident at Aden, was allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from the 13th March, 1867, the date of his departure from Aden. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years: Lieut.-col. Jones, Madras staff corps, second in command, her Majesty's 4th regiment M.N.I.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 22.

4th Hussars.—Major A. G. M. Moore to be lieut. col., by purch., v. J. Swinbourne, who retires; Capt. W. Chaine to be major, by purch., v. Moore; Lieut. R. Soames to be capt., by purch., v. Chaine; Cornet and Adj. J. W. Lay to have the rank of lieut.; Cornet F. Gooch to be lieut., by purch., v. Soames; G. G. Dawes, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Gooch; Dec. 23.

21st Hussars.—Cornet J. E. Kitson to be lieut., v. E. S. Neave, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 21.

Royal Artillery.—Acting Vet. surg. M. F. M. Case to be vet. surg., v. Phillips, who has retired on h.p.; Jan. 22.

6th Foot.—Lieut. H. C. M. Turnbull, from 51st foot, to be lieut., v. Taylor, who exch.; Dec. 23.

12th Foot.—Lieut. M. J. Sawyer, from 100th foot, to be lieut., v. T. H. Duncombe, who reverts to tempy. h.p.; Dec. 23.

19th Foot.—E. Werge, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Gillon, transf. to 71st foot; Dec. 23.

21st Foot.—Ensign H. Melliss, from 33rd foot, to be ensign, v. Hayes, who exch.; Dec. 23.

24th Foot.—Ensign H. M. Williams to be lieut., without purch., v. T. J. Baynes, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 28. Ensign J. Hoskyns, from 15th foot, to be ensign, v. Williams; Dec. 23.

25th Foot.—Ensign H. A. Chichester to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Pender, who retires; H. G. Dixon, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Chichester; Dec. 23.

36th Foot.—Ensign H. W. Pride to be lieut., without purch., v. W. V. Ellis, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 21. Ensign R. G. Handcock, from 24th foot, to be ensign, v. Pride; Dec. 23.

45th Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Pace, from 31st foot, to be lieut., v. Deverell, who exch.; Dec. 23.

58th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. O'Reilly, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. G. Fearon, app. to staff; Dec. 23.

88th Foot.—Sergt. major S. Cousins to be qmr., v. T. Lawrence, who retires on h.p.; Dec. 23.

96th Foot.—Ensign K. M. E. Kerr, from 71st foot, to be ensign, v. P. B. Daveney, who retires; Dec. 23.

103rd Foot.—Ensign M. J. Hickley to be lieut., v. H. H. Richards, who retires; Dec. 23.

104th Foot.—The surname of the ensign promoted on May 14, 1868, is "Loch," and not "Lock," as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 7, 1868.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. G. A. Hillyard to be adj., v. Lieut. F. E. Kerr, who resigns that app.; Nov. 25.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. G. Fearon, from 58th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. O'Reilly, M.B., app. to 58th foot; Dec. 23.

BREVET.

Qmr. T. Lawrence, retired on h.p., late 88th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; Dec. 23.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major gen. Sir W. J. Ridley, K.C.M.G., who died on Nov. 27:—

Brevet col. T. Brooke, from lieut. col., h.p., late 12th foot, to be major gen.; Capt. and Brevet major A. Leahy, R.E., to be lieut. col.; Nov. 28.

The undermentioned officer, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonel under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. col. H. R. Hibbert, 7th foot; Dec. 1.

Dec. 24.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Major gen. T. P. Flude to be col. comdnt., v. F.M. Sir H. D. Ross, G.C.B., dec.; Dec. 11. 2nd Capt. H. I. E. Ford to be adj., v. 2nd Capt. A. Dixon, who resigns the adjutancy only; Dec. 23.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. S. Westmacott to be col., v. W. C. Stace, dec.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. W. Porter from supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Westmacott; Dec. 14.

BREVET.

In consequence of the promotion of Col. Francklyn, R.A., to be major gen., which appeared in the *Gazette* of Dec. 11, 1868, the undermentioned officer, who retired on full pay of the R.A. as lieut. col., prior to Nov. 3, 1854, to be major gen., viz.:—

Col. G. Sandham; Nov. 10.

Lieut. Col. H. R. Courtenay, royal (late Bengal) art., having completed the qualifying period of service in his present rank, to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Nov. 11.

THE STAR OF INDIA.—INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., Governor of the Presi-

gency of Bombay, to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the following to be Companions of the said Most Exalted Order:—

The Rajah of Parraood, of Pooree, in Orissa.

J. D. Sim, Esq., Madras C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, and Government Director of the Bank of Madras.

Pundit Mumphool, of the Punjab.

R. H. Davies, Esq., Bengal C.S., Chief Commissioner of Oude.

The Nawab Gholam Hussan Khan, of the Punjab.

J. C. Marshman, Esq.

Major gen. F. C. Cotton, late Madras engr.

Sahib Khan Tawannah Khan Bahadoor.

Col. A. Broome, royal (late Bengal) art., Controller general of Military Expenditure in Bengal.

Col. A. Fytche, of the Bengal staff corps, Chief Commissioner in British Burmah.

Col. C. H. Dickens, royal (late Bengal) art., Secretary to Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Col. E. T. Dalton, Bengal staff corps, Commissioner at Chota Nagpore.

Lieut. col. O. E. Rothney, Bengal staff corps, comdnt. 5th Ghoorka regt.

Lieut. col. L. Pelly, Bombay staff corps, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lieut. col. J. B. Dunsterville, Bombay staff corps, Commissary general at Bombay.

Lieut. col. T. Ratray, Bengal staff corps, comdnt. 42nd regt. Bengal N.I. Major F. R. Pollock, Bengal staff corps, Commissioner of Peshawar.

J. Fayer, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Bengal estab., Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, and *ex officio* First Surgeon of the College Hospital, Calcutta.

J. H. Oliver, Esq., Deputy Commissioner at Sirsa.

F. H. Souter, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—At Bangalore, Nov. 22, wife of Maj. G. A. Arbuthnot, brig. maj., son. [daughter.]

BIDDLE—At Kussowlic, Nov. 20, wife of Capt. J. M. Biddle, 21st hussars, BLEWITT—At Muttra, Nov. 27, wife of Mr. H. Blewitt, customs dept., daughter.

BUCHAN—At Madras, Nov. 26, wife of Mr. St. John Buchan, son.

BUCKLE—At Poona, Nov. 24, wife of Lieut. Buckle, R.E., son.

CARTER—At Buxar, Nov. 21, wife of P. W. Carter, manager, Doomraon estates, son.

CORNER—At Dinapore, Nov. 12, wife of Maj. Cordner, R.A., twins, son and daughter, the former stillborn.

DODS—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 1, wife of Henry D. Dodds, daughter.

EDGINTON—At The Holm, Mazagon, Dec. 4, wife of A. Edginton, Esq., son. FORSTER—At Bhagulpore, wife of Lieut. C. Forster, son.

FOXWELL—At Sattara, Dec. 3, wife of Josh. Foxwell, teleg. dept., son.

GORDON—At Meerut, Nov. 20, wife of Dr. H. G. Gordon, dep. ins. gen. of hospitals, daughter. [pilot service, son.]

HOLT—At Kidderpore, Nov. 22, wife of P. J. Holt, Esq., of H.M.'s Bengal M^r FARLANE—At Cannanore, Nov. 25, wife of W. F. Macfarlane, daughter.

MADDEN—At Belgaum, Nov. 16, wife of Lieut. J. M. Madden, qrmr., H.M. 5th regt. N.L.I., daughter. [McDonald, son.]

McDONALD—At 13, Wellington-square, Calcutta, Nov. 23, wife of Mr. J. Morton, At Palamcottah, Nov. 20, wife of Surg. J. S. Morton, M.D., 22nd regt. M.N.I., son. [comy. gen., son.]

PARKER—At Rawul Pindie, Nov. 19, wife of Lieut. N. F. Parker, sub. asst. School, daughter. [Romaine, daughter.]

ROMAINE—At 34, Emambaugh-lane, Calcutta, Nov. 26, wife of Mr. W. St. SAUNDERS—At Lahore, Nov. 11, wife of Leslie S. Saunders, settlement officer, son.

STAINFORTH—At Hurdul, Oude, wife of Bisco Stainforth, Oude police, son.

TEELING—At Dalhousie, Nov. 20, wife of Supervisor Teeling, D.P.W., son.

THOMSON—At Calcutta, Nov. 26, wife of R. Thomson, C.S., daughter.

TUCKER—At Matheran, Dec. 1, wife of Justice Tucker, daughter, stillborn.

WAKEFIELD—At Madras, Nov. 23, wife of Mr. J. Wakefield, Auditor, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Chepauk, son, stillborn.

WILLIS—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, wife of Mr. R. Willis, daughter.

WYNN—At Mazagon, Nov. 30, wife of J. Winn, P. and O. Co.'s service, son.

YOUNG—At Sultanpore, Oude, wife of A. Young, Dep. Comr., son. Nov. 18.

MARRIAGES.

AHLERS—OSWALD.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, Nov. 30, Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., of Hamburg, merchant, and consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, to Agnes Ada, eldest daughter of the late Henry Campbell Oswald, Esq., of Aberdeen.

COHEN—JACOB.—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, Jacob A. Cohen, Esq., to Mulkah, eldest daughter of E. Jacob, Esq., merchant.

FORTEY—EAST.—At St. Thome Church, Madras, Henry Fortey, Esq., of Ramandroog, to Frances Amelia, daughter of Frederick East, Esq., of Cuddapah.

McMORDIE—LITTLE.—At St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Dec. 1, the Rev. William McMordie, M.A., Ahmedabad, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Edward Little, Esq., of Cork.

MILLER—SCRIVEN.—At St. James's Church, Lahore, Nov. 20, T. A. E. Miller, Esq., secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to Harriet M., second daughter of the late J. B. Scriven, Esq., R.N.

OTTEWILL—ROBERTS.—At Union Chapel, Calcutta, Nov. 23, Henry Thos. Ottewill, to Margaret Ellen Roberts.

PEARS—BLUNDELL.—Nov. 25, James Maurice Pears, C.S., to Edith, youngest daughter of the late William Blundell, Esq., of Calcutta.

PITTAR—CONNOW.—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, W. J. Pittar, Esq., of Calcutta, to Sarah M., eldest daughter of the late Capt. H. B. Connow.

SAVILL—FORSTER.—At Calcutta, Nov. 18, W. H. Savill, of Calcutta, to Annie Forster.

SHARPLEY—DOVETON.—At Calcutta, Nov. 21, Wm. Sharpley, of Tirhoot, to Emma Harriett, second daughter of H. Doveton, Esq.

SMITH—MOULTAN.—At Colaba, Nov. 28, J. G. Smith, Overseer Bombay Education Society's Press, to Hannah W., only daughter of James Moulton, Esq.

SYLVESTER—FORMAN.—At Colaba, Nov. 25, Surg. John Henry Sylvester (late 11th Bengal lancers), to Matilda White, daughter of Henry Forman. No cards.

TAYLOR—ATKINSON.—At Fort St. George, Nov. 21, T. Arthur Taylor to Margaret, eldest daughter of late H. W. Atkinson, Esq., of Liverpool.

THOMAS—WYATT.—At Calcutta, the Rev. Joseph W. Thomas to Harriet S., eldest daughter of the late S. G. Wyatt, Esq., of Calcutta.

WATKINS—ELWORTHY.—At Kidderpore, Nov. 18, Justinian C. S. Watkins, solicitor, to Mary, daughter of William Elworthy.

ZSCHERPEL—ROSS.—At Vepery, Nov. 26, Mr. Adrian E. Zscherpel to Grace Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James B. Ross.

DEATHS.

BROWN—At Secunderabad, Nov. 25, from the effects of a fall received whilst riding in a steeple chase at Chudderghat, on Nov. 25, Thomas H. Monteith Brown, Lieut. 18th Hussars.

CAMPIER—At Dinapore, Nov. 6, James Alfred, eldest son of Jas. C. B. Campier, of Goruckpore, aged 10 years.

DORTON—At Agra, Nov. 20, Martha Louisa, wife of W. Dorton, controller's office, N.W.P.

GURUVAYYA—Nov. 20, Ravipati Guruvayya, late Munshi to Telugu Translator to Government.

HALL—At Barrackpore, Nov. 24, William Sanford, the infant son of Asst. surg. A. R. Hall, R.A.

HILL—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, Agnes Ethel Winston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hill, aged 4 years and 8 months.

HARRISON—At Calcutta, Nov. 15, Mrs. S. L. Harrison, aged 41.

MERRETT—At Calcutta, Nov. 21, Henry Malcolm, third son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Merrett, aged 4 years.

McINERNEY—At Egutpore, Nov. 29, Ann, wife of Mr. Michael McInerney, Engineer Dept., G.I.P.R.

QUADROS—At Mazagon, Nov. 29, Mary Margaret Alacoque, daughter of M. R. de Quadros, Esq., aged 15 months.

STEPHENS—At Enfield, Paunchgunny, Nov. 30, Mr. C. Stephens, aged 71.

TALBOT—At Mussorie, Nov. 22, Major Henry Christian Talbot, Invalid Establishment.

UNDERWOOD—At the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Nov. 22, Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood, widow of the late Mr. W. Underwood, Balasore, aged 43 years and 5 months.

DESPATCHES OF THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

[Continued from page 1265.]

No. 3.

From Major-general A. Wilde, Commanding Hazara Field Force, to the Adjutant General, head-quarters, Simla.

Head-quarters, Hazara Field Force, Camp Oogie, Oct. 25, 1868.

Sir,—With reference to my previous Despatches, Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, dated 24th and 25th October, 1868, I have the honour to continue, for the information of H.E. the C.-in-C., the relation of the operations of the Hazara Field Force subsequent to the occupation of the Muchaie Peak of the Black Mountain on the 5th October, 1868, until I finally left the Patan country on the 14th October, 1868, and the force encamped at Chermung, in the Tikaree Valley.

2. The 6th was passed in the completion of a road up to the crest of the mountain, to enable me to move up the supplies and ammunition of the force. Fortunately a supply of good spring water was found at Chit-tabut, also at the hill Doda; and subsequently, much to the surprise of all, in the forest, about 300 yards below the Muchaie Peak itself. Roads were speedily made down to it by the soldiers of 1-19th Foot, and all anxiety on this most vital point ceased. Located on the most commanding plateau of the range, with seven days' food and an abundance of water, with my line of communication with Agore secure, I had every reason to expect that the objects of the Government—viz., "the vindication of the British character, and the future security of the frontier from invasion"—would shortly be attained.

3. Beyond the mere fact of our prestige among the hill men having been raised considerably by the late achievements, I had in my hands the power of inflicting considerable damage and loss on all the villages of the Patan tribes situated on the slopes near the top of the mountain; and, while the troops held the ridge and the upper spurs, it was easy to let lose the Hazara Levies, men as light-footed as the hill men themselves for this work of destruction.

4. On the morning of the 7th the enemy had made no sign of submission. In concurrence with the Commissioner, I detached the 24th Punjab Infantry, under the command of Lieut. col. G. N. Cave, down the Bilund Kote spur from the camp at Munna-ka-Dunna, covering these movements with the guns of D. F. R.H.A. The above orders were conveyed to the officer commanding at Munna-ka-Dunna, by Captain W. K. Elles, deputy assistant adjutant general. Supported by the above troops, a large body of levies was at this time despatched from the crest of the mountain, and in a few hours many of the Puraree Syuds' villages were in flames. Little opposition was offered, as the attack came suddenly. Before night the troops and levies were back in camp.

5. On the 7th also the 1-6th Foot and the Mortar Battery were moved up and occupied the hill of Dadah on the crest. Arrangements were made the same day to carry out still more extensive punitive operations against the Puryaree Syuds (the chief offenders in this spot); but owing to the tribes making overtures of peace, the orders for the movement of the troops and levies were countermanded.

6. H.E. will observe that, during the 6th and 7th, no Patan villages were destroyed. I had, however, determined, in concurrence with the Commissioner, that active and punitive measures should be resumed on the 8th had the tribes not submitted as they eventually did.

7. The 8th and 9th were passed in negotiations, which were most successfully brought to a close on the 10th, and peace was made with the following Patan tribes:—Hussunzaies, Chuggurzaies, and Akarzaies, who, in all, can collect 9,000 to 10,000 fighting men.* Terms were also given to the Puryaree Syuds, whose property had already suffered considerably. I would here beg to pay a tribute to the tact, temper, and judgment displayed by the Commissioner, Major F. Pollock, who unceasingly laboured for the Government interests, and who, by his firmness in exacting what was due to the State, at once impressed the deputation with the necessity of an immediate compliance.

8. During the 9th I moved up the 21th Punjab Infantry to assist in the protection of my park of commissariat stores at Muchaie Gully, a vale just below the plateau of the same name; and on the same day Lieut. col. E. Atlay, commanding Royal Artillery, succeeded in bringing up two elephants to the peak, a proof that had it been necessary I could have brought my elephant battery into action at an altitude of ten thousand feet above the sea.

9. During the progress of negotiations a few flags belonging to the Swatees of a Talikote were visible on a distant point of the mountain, and their presence gave the troops high hopes of a future encounter. The flags, however, disappeared as soon as the Swatees found that, consequent on their powerful allies—the Patans—having concluded terms with us, the chance of opposing our troops with success was destroyed.

10. The 11th and 12th were passed in the withdrawal of the troops and commissariat stores to the camp at Munna-ka-Dunna. This movement was conducted with the strictest precision and regularity; not a shot was fired, nor was any loss incurred as long as the force was moving in Patan lands. The deputation of the tribes accompanied the troops, and remained, from that time to this, faithful and true to their engagements and honour. On approaching, however, to within a mile of the camp of Munna-ka-Dunna, an attack was made on the rear guard of the 2nd Goorkha Regiment by some of the followers of the Puryaree Syuds. The guard under the command of that gallant young soldier, Lieut. Arthur Battye, turned upon them, and inflicted a loss of two killed and several wounded, without any casualty on our side. Excepting this incident, and the cowardly wounding during the night of a servant of the commissariat, in the forest below Chittabut, by the same miscreants, nothing occurred to interrupt the evacuation of the Black Mountain.

11. On the 13th the troops remained at Munna-ka-Dunna, resting, after their late severe work, in picket and road-making, and the Commissioner peremptorily called on the Syuds (a community of divided proprietors, and not a tribe) for reparation for the insult and breach of faith offered to the British Government, and for the cowardly assault on the camp follower. The chief offender, Kudrut Shah, sent his son into camp to crave forgiveness. He was summoned to attend himself, and his son was sent to inform him that, unless he came in, troops would proceed to exact retribution.

12. On the morning of the 14th the 1-6th Foot, the 3rd Sikh Infantry, and Peshawur Mountain Battery, with a body of levies under command of Brigadier-general Vaughan, C.B., occupied a most difficult and rugged spur of the mountain overlooking the offending villages. In a few hours the ascending smoke announced that the work of destruction had been effected. At evening General Vaughan, C.B., withdrew his force, exchanging a few shots with the enemy, to my camp at Chermung, in Tikarce, to which place the headquarters and rest of the force had marched during the day. In recording the above day's work I have to thank Brigadier-general Vaughan, C.B., for the skill, knowledge of hill fighting, and shrewd precaution he displayed in effecting a very difficult task, and one in which a false step would have produced disastrous results.

13. Before leaving the camp of Munna-ka-Dunna I detached four native regiments, under the command of Lieut.-colonel C. H. Brownlow, C.B., to hold the village of Koongulle and the Jaigully Pass, as I had, by marching to Chermung, changed my line of communication. I shall have an opportunity of further explaining this in a subsequent report, when I treat of my operations in the valleys of the independent Swatees.

14. In concluding this section of my report descriptive of the subjugation of the Patan tribes of the Black Mountain, I would allude to a subject which gave the Commissioner and myself many days' anxious thought—I mean the possibility of being able, during our success against the tribes, to inflict a blow on the Hindustanee Wahabee colony, which, since its expulsion from Bonair, had moved north, and was known to be at this time in an unsettled state; for awhile at Beeah, on the right bank of the Indus, and then again at Judbaie, on this side of the river. Before seeing the country where the colony is at present resting (for it has not as yet obtained a permanent footing there), I had hopes of succeeding in the removal of this standing menace to the peace of the border, but I found that such an enterprise was not feasible. Had the Hindustanees combined with the Patan tribes (as there was a fair chance at one time of their doing) to resist our troops, an opportunity of defeating them would have occurred. They could not, however, come to any agreement with the tribes, and the result was that when the Patans sued for peace, the Hindustanees began to recross the river. To have sent a column against them was impossible, owing to the inaccessible nature of the

glens near the Indus where they were encamped, and when terms had been given to the tribes to have attempted, an attack would have been a breach of our engagement. As it is, these Patans will not give the Hindustanees an asylum, having in fact refused to do so; and to have made their expulsion one of the terms of peace with the Chuggurzaies would, in the opinion of the Commissioner and myself, have resulted in prolonging the war without any advantage, since we had not the means of cutting off the retreat of these men.

15. I believe that the colony is near its end, and that by diplomacy it may be got rid of altogether; for the prestige of the Hindustanees is lost among these tribes, since the former refused their assistance against our troops from the Black Mountain.—I have, &c.,

A. WILDE, Major gen. comdg. Hazara Field Force.

ANNEXURE I.

Nominal List of Officers Commanding Batteries and Regiments in the Hazara Field Force; dated 26th October, 1868.

D Batty, F Brig. R.H. Art.—Capt. (and brevet lieut. col.) G. A. Renny, v.c., an officer of high merit.

No. 2 Batty, 21th Brig. Royal Art.—2nd Capt. C. S. Jackson, an excellent young officer.

1st Batt. 6th Foot.—Lieut. col. C. O. C. Osborne. Col. Osborne afforded me full support: possesses high professional abilities, and is an able commander.

1st Batt. 19th Foot.—Major (and local lieut. colonel) E. Chippindall. Lieut. col. Chippindall commanded his regiment admirably, and is a most distinguished officer.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.—2nd Capt. of Royal Art. M. Elliot. A good officer; did his duty to my entire satisfaction.

Hazara Mountain Battery.—Capt. (and brevet major of R.A.) F. R. De Bude. Major De Bude is an officer of much ability, zeal, and judgment; did excellent service during this campaign.

Guide Cavalry.—Capt. (Bengal staff corps) R. B. P. P. Campbell—a good, steady officer.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. (Bengal staff corps) R. Topham, an excellent officer, and commands a very good regiment.

1st Goorkha Regt. L.I.—Major (Bengal staff corps) J. S. Rawlin, a very zealous and forward officer; commanded his regt. admirably.

2nd Goorkha Regt.—Major (Bengal staff corps, lieut. col.) H. T. Mac Pherson, v.c., a most zealous and highly distinguished officer; did excellent service with his regiment on all occasions.

4th Goorkha Regt.—Major (Bengal staff corps) J. A. Tytler, v.c., commanded the 4th Goorkha regt. throughout the campaign.

3rd Sikh Inf.—Major (Bengal staff corps) D. Mocatta, a hard working and willing officer, and commands a very fine regiment.

2nd Punjab Inf.—Capt. (Bengal staff corps) H. Tyndall, a young but deserving officer.

20th (Punjab) Regt. N.I.—Major (Bengal staff corps) and brevet lieut. col. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., a highly distinguished officer, and commands an excellent regiment. During the campaign the chief work fell upon the 20th N.I., which they performed to the admiration of every one.

24th (Punjab) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. (Bengal staff corps) G. N. Cave, an excellent officer, and did his duty well.

5th Goorkha Regt.—Lieut. col. (Bengal staff corps) O. E. Rothney. I have spoken of the merits of this officer in the body of my despatches.

A. WILDE, Major Gen., Comdg. Hazara Field Force.

ANNEXURE II.

Numerical List of Casualties from July 30 to Oct. 2, 1868, of the Troops composing the Hazara Field Force, under the command of Major-general A. Wilde, C.B., C.S.I.

Head Quarters, Camp Oogie, Oct. 25, 1868.

Peshawur Mountain Battery, one European field officer wounded.

2nd Punjab Infantry, three sepoy wounded.

5th Goorkha Regiment, one European field officer and two sepoy wounded.

Police, one sepoy killed.

Levies, twelve sepoy killed and forty-two sepoy wounded.

Europeans: Wounded, two; Natives: killed, thirteen; wounded, forty-nine; total casualties, sixty-four.

A. WILDE, Major-general, Commanding Hazara Field Force.

J. Morland, Major, Assistant Adjutant-general.

ANNEXURE III.

Numerical List of Casualties from Oct. 3 to Oct. 22, 1868, of the Troops composing the Force under the command of Major-general Wilde, C.B., C.S.I.

Head Quarters, Camp Oogie, Oct. 25, 1868.

Peshawur Mountain Battery, one mule killed.

Hazara Mountain Battery, one mule killed.

1st Goorkha Regiment N.I., six sepoy wounded.

3rd Sikh Infantry, one havildar killed.

2nd Punjab Infantry, two sepoy killed and two sepoy wounded.

20th N.I. (Punjab) two sepoy killed, and two havildars and fifteen sepoy wounded.

5th Goorkha Regiment, one European subaltern and three sepoy wounded.

Levies, two sepoy killed and seven sepoy wounded.

Europeans: Wounded, one; Natives: Killed, seven; wounded, thirty-five; since dead, two; total casualties, forty-three.

A. WILDE, Major-general, Commanding Hazara Field Force.

J. Morland, Major, Assistant Adjutant-general.

[To be continued.]

* Hussunzaies, 3,000; Chuggurzaies, 6,000; Akarzaies, 600; Others, 400; total, 10,000.

Home.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—We are instructed from the office of the Delhi and London Bank that the paragraph headed "Lucknow," November 11, in our issue of the 16th inst., has no reference whatever to the branch of the Bank at Lucknow, conducted by Mr. Beresford.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—A detachment of the 109th Regiment, to the number of 100 non-commissioned officers and men, and three officers, left Chatham garrison on Saturday for Portsmouth, there to embark for India, to join the service companies of the regiment. Lieutenant J. H. Campbell, Lieutenant A. Hoyes, and Ensign F. F. R. Burgess embarked with the troops.

THE HEAVY BOMBAY MAIL.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Poonah*, Captain Methven, with the heavy Bombay mails, thirty-three passengers, specie £9,642, and a general cargo, arrived at Southampton on Saturday morning. The *Poonah* experienced in the Bay of Biscay heavy gales from north-west to west, and was compelled to be hove to, during which she lost one of her cutters.

ALTERATION IN THE FRENCH MAIL PACKET SERVICE TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND MAURITIUS.—Information has been received from the French Post-office that the mails for India, China, and Japan, which are at present despatched from Marseilles by *French packet* on the 19th of each month, will in future be despatched once in four weeks. The next packet will leave Marseilles on Saturday, the 23rd of January, and thenceforward the packets will start every fourth Saturday. Mails for conveyance by these packets will be made up in London on the evening of the previous Thursday, and supplementary mails on Friday morning. **MAURITIUS:** Mails for Mauritius will continue to be despatched from Marseilles on the 9th January, 9th February, and 9th March next, by separate packet; but, after the latter date, the mails will be forwarded by the packets of the Indo-China line, sailing every fourth Saturday, the first mails under the new arrangement being sent by the packet leaving Marseilles on Saturday, the 20th March.

THE BOMBAY DEFENCE SHIP "ABYSSINIA."—The first selected test armour-plate for the side armour of the *Abyssinia*, twin screw (armoured, iron) turret ship, building for the defence of Bombay by Messrs. J. W. Dudgeon, at Cubitt Town, Millwall, was tested on Thursday last at Portsmouth on board the *Thunderer*, target ship, under the supervision of Captain A. Hood, C.B., commanding the gunnery establishment of H.M.'s ship *Excellent*. The plate was 14 feet long by 3 feet in breadth and 7 inches in thickness. Seven shots, fired from the 8-inch smooth-bore gun at 30 feet distance from the muzzle of the gun to the plate's face with 13 lb. charges, brought out the usual diagram of indentations with overlapping edges. Two bolts (supplied from Government stores) broke off at the first and second shot, from the brittle and unsuitable nature of the old worked up iron with which they had been made; but, notwithstanding this loss of support, the plate passed through the test in a most successful manner, and must take a certificate of the highest class. It was manufactured at the rolling mills of Sir John Brown and Co., the Atlas Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield, where the whole of the plating for the *Abyssinia* is being manufactured.

DEATH OF SIR HERBERT EDWARDES.—It is with sincere regret that we learn the death of Major-General Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., and Knight Companion of the Star of India, at the early age of forty-nine. This event occurred in London on the morning of December 23. His early distinction before the walls of Mooltan, in the year 1848, will be readily recalled—how, as a simple lieutenant, he, on his own judgment and responsibility, raised a force of the Frontier Mahomedans and twice defeated in the open field the army of "Dewan Moolraj," the rebellious Governor of the Sikh kingdom, and the murderer of our two English officers—how he reconquered the province of Mooltan, and from its revenues maintained his newly-gathered force. Again in 1856 he rendered services no less important in proposing to Lord Dalhousie, and successfully accomplishing a treaty of alliance and friendship with Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of the Afghan nation—an alliance which was one of the greatest securities of the Empire, when the sudden sweep of the Mutiny of 1857 had nearly overwhelmed it. Through his great ability, his dauntless courage, his marvellous foresight and resource, and his singular ascendancy over the roughest hearts, the most advanced, the most exposed, and the most dangerous portion of India, the position of the Peshawur Valley continued tranquil and undisturbed, and proved the fruitful source of strength to the Government of India during that great crisis, for from the border fastnesses and the martial districts of that frontier were sent forward the best and bravest of those levies of the Punjab which at Delhi reconquered the capital of India. A man of heroic stamp, of firm and yet gentle nature, the friend of the two Lawrences, of Robert Napier, of John Nicholson, and of a host of the native princes and chiefs of the Punjab, he has left to England and to its Indian empire the example of great and unselfish devotion, and of a sincere and unaffected piety.—*Home News.*

India Office.

Dec. 26, 1868.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. T. Thackeray, v.c., Engrs.; Major A. E. O-born, Staff Corps; Major R. Jenkins, 5th Cav.; Major R. Barter, Staff Corps; Surg. H. W. Graham, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. Tulloch, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Major A. Gahagan, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Pirrie, 17th N.I.; Lieut. F. M. Roche, Staff Corps; Capt. E. J. Watson, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Hogg, Staff Corps; Capt. J. W. Watson, Staff Corps; Col. A. R. Manson, Inf.; Conductor A. Rockley.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BELL—The wife of John D. Bell, Barrister-at-Law, prematurely of a son, stillborn, at Mulnath, Dulwich-wood-park, Upper Norwood, Dec. 19.
JACKSON—The wife of W. Jackson, Esq., of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, of a son, at 4, Alexandra-terrace, St. John's-wood, N.W.
PUGH—The wife of L. P. Pugh, late of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Aberystwith, Dec. 24.
THOMAS—The wife of Capt. F. W. Thomas, R.M.L.I., of a son, at 3, Star-hill-terrace, Rochester, Dec. 17.

MARRIAGES.

BEDDOES—**BRUNETTE**.—Lieut. T. H. W. Beddoes, R.N., to Louisa, daughter of the late W. Brunette, Esq., of Madras, at Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 21.
BRETT—**KERSEY**.—Albert L., son of the late F. Harrington Brett, M.D., Bengal Medical Staff, to Agnes C., daughter of the late Thomas Kersey, at Fakenham, Suffolk, Dec. 17.
DALE—**BURGESS**.—Clement H. Dale, Esq., late of the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, to Louisa G. A., daughter of H. W. Burgess, Esq., at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Dec. 22.
READE—**VINCENT**.—The Rev. H. St. John, second son of W. B. Reade, Esq., of Ipsden, Oxon, to Frances Ann, only daughter of the Rev. W. Vincent, Vicar of Chipperfield, at Chipperfield, Hertford, Dec. 18.
THORNTON—**PATON**.—The Rev. John Thornton, Curate of Hanworth, Middlesex, eldest son of John Thornton, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, to Agnes Mary, eldest daughter of George Paton, Esq., M.D., late Bengal Medical Service, at St. Peter's Church, Onslow-gardens, S.W.

DEATHS.

DE MONTMORENCY—Lily, the wife of Captain R. H. De Montmorency, Bengal Staff Corps, Asst. Commissioner, Oudh, at Edinburgh, Dec. 23, aged 24.
EDWARDES—Major gen. Sir Herbert B. Edwardes, K.C.B., and K.C.S.I., in London, Dec. 23.
HARRIES—A. B., second son of the late W. H. Harries, Esq., M.L.C., at Rondebosch, near Capetown, Nov. 6.
HYSLOP—Col. A. G. Hyslop, of Lotus, Kirkcubrightshire, and late of the Madras Artillery, at Edinburgh, very suddenly, Dec. 20.
MACTIER—Harriett, relict of Capt. W. Mactier, C.B., late Bengal Cavalry, at 2, Kensington-gardens-terrace, Dec. 18.
MORLAND—Lieut. col. Henry Morland, late Madras N.I., at Priory-terrace, Bedford, aged 65, Dec. 23.
NEALE—Ann, daughter of the late John Mason Neale, formerly of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Home Service, at Hayes, Middlesex, Dec. 20.
PENNY—Elizabeth, widow of the late Major gen. G. R. Penny, of the Bengal Army, at Notting-hill, Dec. 20.
PHILLIPS—Elizabeth E., wife of Captain Horatio Phillips, of the Bengal Army, at Notting-hill, aged 36, Dec. 23.
ROBERTS—Austin G. H., infant son of the late Arthur A. Roberts, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, at 9, Albany-street, Edinburgh, aged 11 weeks 6 days, Dec. 20.
WRIGHT—Col. G. Wright, of Lymptone, Devon, late of the Madras Army, at Queensborough-terrace, London, aged 70, Dec. 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21. Fleetwood, Rangoon; Lady Douglas, Rangoon; Carrick, Akynb; Patriot Queen, Manila; Gryfo, Rangoon; Dover Court, Mauritius; Caldw, Penang.—22. Neutan, Manila.—23. Edmund Preston, Sarawak; Polly, Singapore; British Prince, Calcutta.—24. Mooresfort, Calcutta; Roman Empire, Calcutta.—26. Traalgar, Calcutta; City of Delhi, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21. John Allen, Madras; Portin, Calcutta; Bouverie, Penang; Granville, Colombo; Duke of Athole, Calcutta.—22. Bianca, Calcutta; str. Indus, India; Helen Finlayson, Ceylon; City of Venice, Bombay; Norma, Bombay.—24. Baron Macaulay, Rangoon; Royal Arthur, Bombay.—26. Durham, Calcutta; Dacre, Tuticorin.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Syria, Dec. 26.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. G. E. Money, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn and child, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. A. A. Green, Mr. F. G. Maclean, Mr. E. C. Bird, Mr. F. G. Pope, Mr. W. Ayrton, Mr. B. Blood, Mrs. Birch and infant, Mr. C. Smyth, Mr. Agabek, Mr. G. Hare, Mr. Driver, Mr. Sheffield, Miss Grigg, Miss Roberts, Mr. J. D. Miller. For Madras.—Mrs. Stace, Miss Gibb. For Bombay.—Mrs. Kellie and infant, Miss Bedford, Mrs. Best's child.

From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Berners, Mr. Henderson, Col. and Mrs. Burne, Surg.-major H. M. Cannon, Major E. W. Bacon, Mr. A. H. Eckford, Mr. Cargill, Mr. F. Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowell, Rev. C. Grant, Mrs. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. and Mrs. Lingham and infant. For MADRAS.—Col. F. C. Barber, Lieut.-col. A. Prichard, Capt. G. Tyndall. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherer, Miss Watson, Misses Keene (two), Mr. C. S. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, Lieut. Vallings, Mr. J. P. Green, Mr. A. Peile, Mr. Boughey, Mr. T. Carlisle, Lady Morgan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Simson, Mr. N. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. D. Bolton, Mr. L. Smith, Mrs. Martin.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Disraeli, from Akyab, to Falmouth, was spoken May 30, in lat. 18, long. 93 E., and has not since been heard of.

Rangoon, Nov. 18.—The steamer from Akyab, which arrived here on the 14th, saved six of the crew of the Clasperden; the others had been lost in trying to get the boats out.

Clyde, Dec. 22.—The Norma, for Bombay, put back with topgallantmasts and part of bulwarks carried away and sails split.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 2, 1869.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Pearce, Mrs. P. Harris and infant, Mr. G. Beyts, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. C. Rowlandson, Mr. Adams, and Mrs. Smale and five children.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Duff, Capt. J. White, Mr. H. B. Bothune, Mr. Dickman, Mr. Blay, Mrs. J. F. Robinson, Major and Mrs. Bogle, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bythell, Col. G. Moir, Rev. J. V. French, Rev. J. Knott, Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. and Miss Douglas, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Mr. E. Lockwood, Rev. M. A. Sherring, Capt. Hill, Capt. White, Mr. Wynne, Capt. Godman, Mrs. Heathcote and infant, and Mr. Dhunjeebhooy.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. J. Groom.

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. W. L. Alexander, and Mr. W. Alexander.

JANUARY 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Villiers Taylor, Lieut. colonel and Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mr. Dearden, Mrs. Bradford and infant, and Mr. L. D. Reid.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Mrs. R. C. Laurence, Mrs. Lawrence and infant, Mr. W. Duncan, Mrs. Strachey and infant, Mr. H. G. Batten, and Mr. W. Laing.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. A. Mears, and Mrs. Cholmeley.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. R. D. Thorpe.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Thomson, and Mrs. Pottinger and two children.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. O. Nolke, and Mr. Wake.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Kydd and infant, and Mrs. Duncan.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Miss Black.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Steel.

SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Dr. C. R. Von Scherzer.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Dawbarn.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Sir T. Dick Lauder.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Messrs. Kidstone (two).

JANUARY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Murphy, and Lieut. H. French.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Gumbier, Lieut. W. Joyce, and Mr. W. Pomeroy, jun.

JANUARY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lewis.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. T. W. Sandes.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. W. Halsey, Capt. S. T. and Mrs. Trevor, Dr. Pringle, and Lieut. Vallings.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Cazalet, Mr. B. Pottinger, Mr. J. J. Galloway, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Browne and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Burn and infant, Miss Stevens, and Miss Maxwell.

SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Stahlknecht.

MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. Doornik, Mrs. and Miss Van Delden, and two Messrs. Van Delden.

JANUARY 30.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Probyn, Mrs. H. D. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, and Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE HAZARA CAMPAIGN.

The *Broad Arrow* thinks that something less than an army was required to cut a "Gordian knot" composed of savage tribes who live like any other guerillas, chiefly by plunder; and in the intervals of robbing and murdering one another become burglars and highwaymen, looting the post-office of an outlying European station, or stopping a treasure party on its lonely road to some out-of-way cantonment. Our "police" system of protection in the interior, and on the frontiers of our Indian possessions has ever been inefficacious. It is a miserable excuse for garrisoning. So entirely are a people, such as the Hussunzais, given to plunder, that General Wilde might have bought the permanent peace of our settlements on the frontier for probably a considerably smaller sum of money than the late campaign has cost. Suppose some of the tribes invited to join our service as a sort of additional or rural police, with regular pay, and rations when on any service; the effect, we believe, of such an arrangement would be to ensure the peace and protection of our distant stations near the frontier. The pay of an Hazara police need not be on the European scale. It need be very trifling, in fact, and still satisfy the moderate needs of the exceedingly frugal aborigines. The tribes of the "Black Mountains" prey on each other, often urged by the terrible goad of famine and imminent starvation. Raise out of their numbers a protective police, give the new force a little pay, and a few annas would be found to go a long way towards the relief of recurrent distress amongst the poor mountaineers and primitive villagers of the Hazara country. With the means of obtaining grain, the cultivation of the soil would proceed where it is much neglected. Thus one great cause of the fierceness of the mountaineers—starvation and famine—might be provided against; or, at any rate, the trial might be made of affording a liberal encouragement to the cultivation of the soil as a means of employing and feeding the people. We suggest this much, fully aware of the axiom that it is easier to propose remedies than to carry them out. But whatever are the difficulties to be encountered in dealing with the border races, it appears certain that the experiment of sending expe-

ditionary armies against them, to be immediately withdrawn on their laying down their arms, and promising allegiance and abstinence from aggression in the future, is a short-sighted policy. We have sent a score at least of "expeditions" against the Hazara Highlanders, only to discover that nothing short of the actual presence of our troops can keep the tribes in subjection. The moment the expedition has returned the marauders break out anew, and this is what will probably occur again on the first opportunity.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	%
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	944	94
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-30	941	94
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	91	91
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	91	91
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	1,000 Rs. equivalent to £100.	102
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	104	104
4 per Cent. of 1856-57	100	100
5 per Cent. of 1858-59	104	104
5 per Cent. of 1859-60	100	100

India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Singapore ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Madras ...	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	1 dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.					
Mexican Dollars, per oz. 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.					
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.					

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ... ..	...	...	Shut.
India 5 per cent. ... ..	...	...	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
India 4 per cent. ... ..	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
India 4 per cent., 1888 ... ..	...	...	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..	...	...	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ... ..	...	...	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 per cent., 1879 ... ..	...	...	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock Debentures, 1859 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1859 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1864 ... ..	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ... ..	...	...	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ... ..	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account ... ..	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..	...	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1888 ... ..	...	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..	...	...	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ... ..	...	...	par to 1s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..	...	...	11s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ... ..	...	...	10s. to 7s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	...	105 to 106
Ditto F Shares	18	...	...
Calcutta and S.E. (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	...	...
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	...	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Indian	100	...	108 to 109
Ditto L Extension	10	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pm.
G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	...	107
Ditto (new)	10	...	1 to 1 pm.
Ditto	4	...	1 to 1 pm.
Great S. of India (Limited)	100	...	106 to 107
Madras (gua. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)	100	...	87 to 89
Ditto 5 per cent.	100	...	107 to 109
Ditto (gua. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)	100	...	100 to 102
Oude and Rohilund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	...	107
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	par to 1 pm.
Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	...	104 to 105
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	...	87 to 89
Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	...	103 to 104
Ditto	2	...	par to 1 pm.
Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	...	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{1}{2}$
BANKS.			
Aggra (Limited) B	10	...	5 to 6
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	...	20 to 21
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	...	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	...	78 to 82
Oriental Bank Corporation	all	...	42 to 43
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
New	4	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dis.
Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
East India Irrigation and Canal	all	...	20 to 22
East India Land (Limited)	8	...	6 to 4 dis.
Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	...	105 to 107
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	...	3 to 2 dis.
North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	...	7 to 5 dis.
Ditto B	all	...	9 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.
Oriental Financial	11	...	— to — dis.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	...	49 to 51 ad.
Ditto New, 1867	10	...	1 to 1 dis.

Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 29th December, 1868.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,—That the Advertisement from this Office, dated the 23rd December, 1867, stating "that the RATE of INTEREST of FOUR per CENT. on East India Bonds will Cease and Determine on the 1st January, 1869, and that from and after that date such Bonds will carry Interest at the rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum," is CANCELLED, and the Rate of Interest on East India Bonds will therefore continue, as at present, at Four per Cent. per Annum.
M. E. GRANT DUFF.

INDIA OFFICE, 10th December, 1868.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That it is intended to SEND to INDIA annually a certain NUMBER of YOUNG MEN, Trained and Educated for ultimate EMPLOYMENT in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the FORESTS under the Government of India.

Eight Young Men will be selected in February next to go to India at the end of 1871.

The Salary will be at first £300 a-year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects above seventeen and under twenty-five years of age.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a strict Medical Examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India-office, on or before the 8th of January, 1869, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios, and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid), and plane trigonometry.
5. Free hand and plan drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who obtain a certain proficiency in—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of any of the following natural sciences:—
Mechanical and natural philosophy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Geology.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in Forestry and cognate sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, if it should be found practicable, the young men will be required to place themselves under an approved Forester in Scotland for a few months before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Under Secretary of State for India, India-office, Westminster.

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